

SCHOOL YEAR

1969 — 1970

**MISSING
ISSUE (S)**

O. J. Simpson: 'Young, Gifted and Black!'

By Mike Chan
(Sports Writer)

It's natural for any craftsman to talk about his trade to his friends and fellow colleagues. In the world of pro football, Buffalo Bill Hallback Oruthal James Simpson, more commonly known as O.J., practices his craft every Sunday. Like most craftsmen he loves to talk about his livelihood. Proving this point to be a fact O.J. two weeks ago at his old alma mater, Galileo High School, conversed freely with friends and the press about football and O.J. Simpson.

BLACK ADVANTAGE

On Black opportunities O.J. stated: "It's an advantage today to be black, there's pressure in a lot of areas and if a black has something on the ball they'll the company hire him over a white. I expect this to happen more in the future."

Considering his future O.J. said he'll be covering some

college football games to ABC-TV, but he also intends to do a movie for ABC in the offseason. O.J., saying that he would "like to act" has already looked over a number of scripts. He also expressed the hope of participating in a number of TV serials as a guest star. Simpson has already appeared in "The Name of the Game," "Ironside," "Marcus Welby M.D.," and "Peyton Place."

After his football career, O.J. is thinking of going into youth work with the aid of San Francisco and Los Angeles businessmen.

BROADWAY JOE

Turning to the subject of his true livelihood, football, O.J. gave out an array of personal impressions.

A close friend of Joe Namath, O.J. said he "thinks a hell of a lot about Joe" and that "Joe is the most honest guy . . . on what's on his mind."

Going on about Namath,



BUFFALO BILL'S O. J.

O.J. said that contrary to what's in the papers Namath is well-liked in the pros. O.J. points out that Namath still has "great potential" but is wasting it because he's a "showboat."

Simpson is also of the opinion that "Joe coaches the whole team." Furthermore O.J. said that every New York Jet has the utmost respect for Joe and would do whatever he ordered on the field.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Off the Namath issue, and into college football, O.J. said that every coach in the Pacific Eight wanted to coach one team in this conference since this college had cleaned up on all of the talent during recruiting. O.J. continued by saying that the only reason why this team wasn't number one in the league was the coach.

THE 'BILLS'

Commenting on "Earthquake" Bill Eynart, the Bill's No. 2 draft choice, O.J. said "he's a great player and fellow who somehow fits the old stereotype of non-intellectual athletes despite being a Phi Beta Kappa."

Concerning the paying public O.J. notes there's quite

a difference in fans east and west of the Mississippi. The difference, he points out is the way Easterns take their games. He recalls that Buffalo fans jumped the Bills' kicker and sent him to the hospital for a year after missing an important field goal against Oakland. O.J., of course has not recently seen Kezar's beer can welding or the batteries of anthropological phenomena.

Stacked with fine personnel the Bills need to correct their game-losing mistakes which stem from a complicated offense and defense. Speaking from a position of knowledge O.J. said that each play is well near the length of a paragraph and that mistakes will happen until the system is down pat.

Calling it a day O.J. departed from Galileo after having the school stadium renamed in his honor and witnessing the retirement of his old uniform number 28.

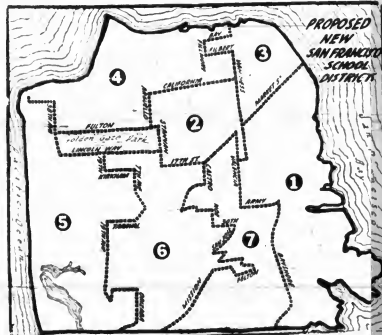
The Guardian

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SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

Wed., Oct. 29, 1969



DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION

1. 53% Caucasian
28% Black
15% Spanish Surname
1% Chinese
1% Other
2. 61% Caucasian
30% Black
5% Spanish Surname
3% Chinese
1% Others
3. 66% Caucasian
30% Spanish Surname
1% Chinese
1% Others
4. 94% Caucasian
3% Black
2% Spanish
1% Others
5. 96% Caucasian
2% Black
1% Spanish Surname
1% Others

Propositions P&Q To Decide Board Of Education Makeup

By Jack Ruiz (News Editor)

Two controversial Propositions on the November ballot, designed to revise the present system of selecting members to serve on the San Francisco Board of Education, have caused a city-wide debate on their merits by interested citizens groups of the city of San Francisco.

The tandem propositions are 1-4 Proposition P, which is a declaration of policy—Shall the Board of Education be elective?

Proposition Q will amend the City Charter Section 134, to provide for the election of Members of the Board of Education by District. It will divide the city and county into seven districts and established boundaries.

Presently, the Board members

are appointed by the Mayor and are subject to a confirmatory vote by the citizens of San Francisco. Once they are selected under this system, they are not legally responsible to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, or even the people.

PROPOSITION P

Proponents of Proposition P claim that only a Board elected directly by the people will respond to the needs and interests of the people and adopt acceptable educational policies for the benefit and best interest of the people.

Opponents of the propositions are not against Proposition P, but are up in arms over the zoning of the seven districts by "Q," they claim that it effectively screens out minorities from the Board of Education,

and prevents a voter from voting in his own district.

"I am in favor of Proposition P because of its elective policy," said Mayor Alioto. He said, however, that the district zoning should be left to the Board, but that the present city-wide systems of districts be retained. "I am against 'Q' because it leaves itself open to legal action by its discriminatory district set-up," said Alioto.

PROPOSITION Q

Another generally unknown bit of information is that the proposed amendment of the Charter by Q would increase the annual cost of city government by \$33,600 a year. Based on the 1969-70 assessment roll, this estimated annual increase is equivalent to fifteen hundredths (.15) cents in the tax

continued on Page 6

Students Oppose War in S.C. Poll

By Jim Browning

A campus wide poll of 1250 students, sponsored by Student Council, has produced these surprising results:

• While most City College Students voted over-whelmingly (by a 6 to 1 margin) against supporting the Vietnam War, less than a half of those surveyed said that they would participate in the November 14 strike against the war.

• Sixty one percent favored immediate unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam.

• The current grape strike between growers and the Farm Workers Union failed to receive a clear majority of votes, with 8 per cent stating no opinion.

• A large group (83 per cent) voiced dissatisfaction with the present arrangement of the campus bookstore. The poll, conducted prior to Midterms and released last week, also surveyed students on campus police, parking permits and student body cards.

On the question of the Vietnam War, students were asked, Do you support the Vietnam War?

1003 (83 per cent) responded by saying no; with 15 per cent (180 students) said that they did with only 2 per cent stating no opinion.

Students were then asked, Do you favor immediate unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam?

Sixty-one per cent answered in the affirmative with 33 per cent voting no.

Will you participate in the student strike against the Vietnam War on November 14?

Forty eight per cent replied no they wouldn't with 45 per cent saying they would and 7 per cent voicing no opinion on the subject.

A recent national poll by George Gallup shows that 75 per cent of the American public now believes that our involvement in Vietnam is a mistake, while a majority of citizens — 58 per cent — favor New York Senator Charles Goodell's proposal to withdraw all US troops from Vietnam by the end of 1970.

Gallup also reports that 40 per cent of the public favors an immediate withdrawal of troops from Vietnam.

On the grape strike 49 per cent supported it, 43 per cent opposed it and 8 per cent had no opinion.

Are you satisfied with the present management, policies and prices of the A.S. Bookstore?

A whopping 83 per cent said that they were dissatisfied with the present bookstore arrangement with only 15 per cent stating that they were happy with it.

On the matter of campus police, students were asked, Should Student Council have some control over campus police?

Sixty nine per cent wanted at least some control over the police while 26 per cent said they didn't.

The students were also asked at what price would they buy an Associated Student Body Card.

Fifty three per cent of those answering favored buying cards priced at \$1.00 while 83 per cent said they wouldn't buy a card priced at \$5.00 or more.

Should students have to buy an A.S. Card in order to get a parking permit?

Fifty nine per cent replied no with 38 per cent stating that students should.

According to Dave Endo, A.S. vice president, the purpose of the poll was "to find out just what the students of this college were thinking and to make them aware of Student Council."

Contact Lens

What Do You Think Should Be Done About Alcatraz?

Safari Choy, English Major

We should turn it into another Las Vegas—that way money will be coming to San Francisco. Making it into an educational institution is good too since educational facilities are needed in that area; there are students who live in the Treasure Island area who are bused there because there are no schools in that area.

Bob Fabie, General Education Major

I think that Alcatraz should be made into an educational institution as proposed in The Guardsman. It should be a center of higher learning, especially in the inner areas, where those attending don't have to pay any tuition. As culturally oriented as it is, Alcatraz should have an idea like this. The Governor and Mayor should also favor that area.

Floricelia Reeves, Nursing Major

How about making it into a nursing lab? We need the space for education—any type of education. The City claims that it needs revenue from Alcatraz, but I don't see the point of a space museum. It shouldn't be made into a prison; if they educated people and reformed prisoners, we wouldn't need any prisons.

Jack Fakik, Optometry Major

It should be a tourist attraction consisting of an amusement park with exhibits, a museum, and rides. It would be impractical to make it into an educational institution because students would have to commute by boat, and the streetcar situation is bad enough as it is. Alcatraz is a part of San Francisco so it should be used for the people of the city.

My Lavine Lee and Paul Thiele

Letters to the Editor

UNCLENT THAT FIST

Dear Editor:

I don't know what your concept or idea of peace is, but I feel that peace is not a clenched fist. A clenched fist strikes in hatred and anger.

The "fight" for Peace should not be fought with a clenched fist but rather with open minds, understanding hearts—and an outstretched hand for your brother.

In this manner, I say Right on, for Brotherhood, for Love, for Peace!

Elba R. Sanchez
A CONNOISSEUR SPEAKS

Sir:

Having eaten the food in

the F. S. Navy, tasted the starry substances served to students at the U. C. dorms, and even matched my intestines against the burnt offerings served in the county jail, I now find my stomach finally meeting defeat at the hands of the Hotel and Restaurant students of Smith Hall. After two semesters of eating swill, I feel my silence can no longer be contained.

This school has the most disgusting food I have ever tasted. Not only is the flavor felonious, but upon inspection, one begins to wonder about when and with what it was made. I once even found a

This Week From Student Council

Time To Get It Together!

By David Endo, A.S. Vice-President

Recently, the members of our Student Council attended a day-long conference in Menlo Park, California. This conference was a gathering of various Northern California Junior Colleges. The ideal of the conference was to find common goals among campuses and ways of implementing them. However, realistically, the conference was another example of what happens when individual factions lack cooperation.

In history, conflicts have occasionally led to the "conception" of reform and change. When it finally came to actualizing reform, however, it was through cooperation that progress was achieved. (Note: the recent split of the national SDS; friction between SDS and ISL; the continual arrival of new ethnic groups exclusively seeking benefits for "their" people.) I cannot deny nor can any common sense thinker that reform is sorely needed in our society. My point is that lack of cooperation is a prime obstacle to human reform.

It is vital that all students realize the ultimate value of cooperation and mutual support. It is in this spirit that we invite all students, faculty members, and administrators to the Student Council meetings held Monday and Wednesday in E-101, 12 noon. Our desire is to carry on a level of business which is relevant to the needs of Students today. At City College the student has many channels open to him in order to express his views. The Guardsman and Free Critic are "open" to the voice of the student as well as other campus publications.

The student "poll" we recently ran brought some interesting responses. Apparently, students at City College are not very satisfied with the present service of the bookstore. The Guardsman has printed a full story on the bookstore issue. Of the thousand or so students who responded to the poll, a vast majority favored an end to the Vietnam War. A smaller number indicated they would actively support the November peace activities. We plan to run another poll as soon as possible to again find out about the student "mind." Students are also welcome to see Councilmen in E-109 to discuss college affairs.

Campus Line-up

October 29, Wednesday
Hill Week
Student Council, Noon, E101
Water Polo-ESM, 3:30 p.m.
Here
Drama Production, "Midsummer Night's Dream," 8 p.m. L.T.
October 30, Thursday
Hill Week
Cross Country-Merritt, 7:25 a.m. San Jose
Water Polo-Chabot, 3:30 p.m. There
Drama Production, "Midsummer Night's Dream," 8 p.m. L.T.
October 31 (Friday)
Hill Week
Drama Production, "Midsummer Night's Dream," 8 p.m. L.T.
Dance, Sponsored by STAR, 9-12 p.m. Smith Hall
November 1, Monday
Student Council, Noon, E101
November 4, Tuesday
All Clubs Meet, College Hour
Concert, The Donny Zeitlin Trio, 11 a.m. L.T.

Social



Critic

By JIM BROWNING

The following letter is in response to my column last week which criticized U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Because Mr. Johnson launches a vicious attack on me, I will withhold my reply until next week.

MR. BROWNING
Your column on the Vietnam Moratorium (October 22) will go down in history as being another communist plot against the American way of life.

Your attack on America's roll in Vietnam was certainly untrue, unfounded and smelled with the ugly odor of communist inspired lies and propaganda.

Every 5 year old child knows the true reason why our country is in Vietnam—so why do you persist in spreading your filthy lies?

Who are you to blast Reagan, Nixon and Agnew, three of this country's great leaders—just because they have the guts to stand up and speak out against your rotten commies?

The fact that you have a forum—and a very small one at that—to preach your propaganda to shows just how sick part of our society really is.

I am deeply shocked that this college has even allowed you—a devoted communist—in our school lot alone write a column for the school paper.

It is indeed unfortunate that the FBI or CIA hasn't investigated your political activities and sent you back to Communist Russia where you belong, before you destroy America.

You should be permanently barred—along with all the other communists in this country—from spreading your filthy destructive trash to the innocent youths of this country.

ALFRED JOHNSON

Guardsman Staff

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The Air Pollution Plague

"Welcome Carbon Monoxide! Hello Sulfur Dioxide!"

By RAY GIN

When man is confronted with a mild turnabout in his environment, he is expertly adaptable. But when survival becomes extremely rudimentary, can man withstand the change?

These were some of the many questions that kept running through my head when I witnessed the American Museum of Natural History's centennial exhibit "Can Man Survive?" this past summer in New York.

The commemorative display revealed to true light the frightening fact that the environment has changed so drastically that the very survival of species is in doubt. Man's survival is evident. But the arksome problem is the quality of survival.

PEOPLE'S LOBBY

A non-profit citizens group called People's Lobby Inc., based in Hollywood, has taken into its hands to fight the problem of environmental pollution head-on. By circulating state-wide petitions calling for an overhaul in enforcement and legislation against

all varieties of air, land, and water pollution, this group hopes to place two initiatives on the upcoming 1970 California election ballot.

The first would place the burden of eradicating all forms of pollution on the sources involved, rather than on tax-supported control and enforcement agencies of the state.

The other is seeking an amendment to the State Health and Safety Code. This would give voters a chance to approve or reject strict new measures that would give all polluters only five years, on a scaled rate, to end all emissions and discharges of contaminants.

The local chapter of the vigorous organization is called Citizen Against Air Pollution Inc. and is located in San Jose. This group is in direct opposition to the State funded Bay Area Air Pollution Control District which has incorporated many lax laws.

The equipped number of signatures for one of the initiatives is 520,276 registered voters, or 18 percent of the State's registered voters.

Symphony Discounts



Conductor Seiji Osawa

Student tickets for the San Francisco Symphony will be on sale for two more days.

All unsold tickets will be returned to the Opera House box office for re-sale at regular prices (which are 76 percent higher) tomorrow, Thursday, October 30th.

This season, the opening program, on December 3, will be a Beethoven Concert. Two other highlights for the season are, an All-Stravinsky concert—March 11, 1970, and when Mrs. Martin Luther King

will narrate Copland's "Lincoln Portrait" honoring the Composer's 70th year. Other programs will commemorate the Beethoven Festival, Charles Ives, Xenakis and Imbrie.

Several tickets for the Orchestra seats are still available for the phenomenal price of \$27.50 (all 22 concerts). For less expensive seats, Series A or Series B tickets are available.

These seasonal tickets are sold in E-307 from 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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FALL CLASS SCHEDULE

NEW CLASSES:
SATURDAY Nov. 1 9:30 A.M.
TUESDAY Nov. 3 7:00 P.M.

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tered voters) and the other is \$25.178.

AUTOMOBILE'S ROLE

It is at once ironic and sad that people should clamor

stream of fume while flashing pictures on a screen showing the poisonous pink clouds overshadowing the entire city of New York. The fear-

cars are to be sold or driven in California without meeting strict, new standards.

SOOTFALL ON CITY

But another culprit in the fight against clean air is the industry. One can admire the inches of snow on Mt. Rainier but how many people realize the number of inches of soot that fell on a city last year. Chief among the elements used in creating heat energy is coal and in the U.S. last year, we used an equivalent of 10 tons in heat energy. This black snow has also invaded the city and it isn't limited to certain season. The sootfall can be readily washed off our hands and faces but try to clean it off the walls of your lungs.

However hopeless it may seem the public fight against the public utility is not futile. Public pressure in one major city pressured the power company to burn a different kind of fuel oil, reducing sulfur dioxide pollution it caused by one-half. Public pressure can be very effective but the worth and effect of this communal needling can only be known if it is done before destruction strikes, certainly not after.

(For clean air come up to the Guardsman office E-304 and sign the two petitions. Registered voters only please.)

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THE BRASS KNUCKLE



by Brian Chin



Swahili Destroys 'Ooga-Booga' Myth

By Bibi Elizabeth Wangari
Bibi (Miss) Elizabeth Wangari is the amiable instructor of the two existing African language courses, Swahili I and Swahili II, having been reared in Nairobi, Kenya. Bibi Wangari received her B.A. in Biological Science at the College of Holy Names. She is presently working toward her Master's Degree in Zoology at Cal State College at Hayward. This will ultimately lead her to Berkeley for her doctorate degree in Zoology. Swahili has been advancing towards being accepted in the public schools for over three years. It has experienced normal growing pains during this period, but its popularity has continued to increase in Bay Area high schools and in two and four year colleges. However, Swahili is the first African language to be studied by Americans on a large scale and as such has become the source of some controversy. It is the hope of this writer to brighten the future for Swahili in the public by eliminating some of the myths and misunderstanding about the language that still exist in the public mind.

LANGUAGE ORIGIN
The origin of Swahili remains disputed, but the works of the African poet, Fumo Liyongo indicate that Swahili had reached a high degree of sophistication by the tenth or twelfth centuries A.D. The language is believed to have originated on the islands of Pemba, Malinda and Zanzibar just off the coast of East Africa as an intertribal communication media, and then through the centuries to have been enriched by borrowing from the Arabic, Persian and Indian languages as traders from those countries visited East Africa. Swahili is also modern and shows evidence of continuing growth by the addition of words from German, Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese and English languages. Even though these words are foreign in origin, the meaning is strictly Bantu; just as the word "Safari" in Swahili, but a big game hunting expedition. Bwana, once a Swahili respectable name which one could call a friend brother or even one's father, has changed meanings and now means inferior when a person is addressing his superior.

WIDELY SPOKEN
Today Swahili is one of the most widely spoken languages in Africa, and ranks twelfth in the world in terms of usage. It is spoken by over forty million people who live in the area of geographic East Africa. The international importance of the language is increasing as it has become the official language of Tanzania. In Kenya, it is used daily in trading, television and radio broadcasting, elementary



schools instruction, and in government. Many nations outside of East Africa now recognize the value of Swahili, and hence, it may be found in the school curriculums in Japan, China, Western and Eastern Europe, West Africa, the U.S., S.R. and more recently in the United States.

Luekemia Drive Begins

Various movie personalities are supporting causes which they believe in. There is one star who devotes as much time, if not more, to a cause than to his career. This cause is ALSAC (Aiding Leukemia Stricken American Children).

Because of a personal tribulation in Thomas's life, he decided to build a free hospital for sick children. Within a few years, he established the St. Jude Research Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee. This famous place of healing is devoted to the treatment and research of leukemia and related blood diseases. It has no accounts receivable department. Children of every creed and color are admitted free of charge.

The annual ALSAC March will be held in San Francisco and Bay Area (from San Jose to Marin and East Bay counties) on Sunday, November 9th. Young people will do 100 hours of work involved and volunteers are desperately needed to help on this date.

If you would like to march for this most worthwhile cause, contact the ALSAC headquarters in San Francisco, located at 312 Junipero Serra Blvd. (at Ocean Ave.). To become a volunteer, please call the headquarters at 586-4271 from now until November 1st.

Without volunteers, there will be hundreds of small children who may never receive the help of St. Jude Hospital and will die from leukemia.

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INTRODUCTION INTO SCHOOLS

Swahili has been introduced to the public schools as part of the popular Afro-American Studies Programs now in many junior colleges, high schools and universities. To many Black Americans, the study of Swahili and such courses as African history have been instrumental in providing them a sense of awareness and pride in the culture and traditions of their ancestors. However, it is imperative for ALL Americans to become better informed about Africa and Africans and to eliminate such myths as Tarzan and phrases like "Ooga Booga" forever. Hollywood has done much to perpetuate American ignor-

ance about Africa. Swahili is not spoken by all Africans, but it is the most widely spoken language in Africa. However, we are aware of such phrases spoken by "natives" from all over the world, i.e. "Bwana, Bwana! Simba!" An interpreter who happens to be multilingual comes out with words like "Sir; what the chief is saying is that, if you pass by that village over the hills you will come across a river with very bad crocodiles that may sink your canoes, Sir." I understand also Sir that the natives of that area assist the crocodiles in this operation, therefore, Sir...

There are several books available on Swahili literature and linguistics, history, political science, law, and such subjects as mathematics, all written in the Swahili language. Several books are coming out each year on the above subjects.

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Is Cafeteria A Kettle Full Of Problems?

Compiled by Guardsman

By Albert Wong and Ray Gin

"Why is the food so consistently lousy," wrote one student. "That horrible disgrace cleaned up!" cried an outraged instructor.

These two individuals were talking about the quality of food and the conditions that plague our cafeteria system. Last week we presented the history and training of Hotel and Restaurant (H & R) students. This week we shall enumerate the intimate facts behind the operation and answer student questions and complaints.

If you feel that the person serving you breakfast this morning didn't look too sure about what he was doing, you might be right. The breakfast lab is composed basically of first semester H & R students. Here students learn how to cut a pie without having it fall apart on you, and when to lift the waffles out of the skillet before it burns.

LADIES IN PINK

Those ladies who wander around in pink uniforms are civil service employees. They, according to H & R instructor David Borrelli, are the "backbones of the operations." The busing and washing of the daily dishes are the responsibilities of these people.

The cafeteria, like other departments at the college, is in desperate need of new equipment. Foremost of priorities should be, according to Borrelli, given to the "serving lot" area. But because of "no money" from "Down town," relief is not expected until California floats away in a sea of Coca Cola.

The cafeteria attempts to have enough food for all the students that desire it, without having an excess of left overs.

STUDENT BAKERY

The student bakery makes as many of the oven "goodies," as possible, with outside bakeries supplying the rest.

The faculty lunches are basically the same as those served to students. But in the Faculty Dining Room (FDR), students wait on tables as part of the H & R training programs.

The Editor of this paper recently sent his research staff out to poll student opinions on the cafeteria. The eight questions concerning service and pricing in the snack bar and lunch counter areas reached slightly more than 1150 students.

In general, most students thought the service in the two serving areas to be "adequate." Only 2 per cent of the students polled thought that the service in either area was "superior." Almost one out of every four thought the service "poor."

PRICES TOO HIGH?

Are the prices too high? Maybe! Those students who felt that prices were "too high" ran neck-to-neck with those who felt prices to be "justifiable." 2 out of every 100 students felt the prices were "too low" at the lunch counter.

Students felt that the quality of the food in the lunch counter was better than that of the snack bar. Almost

3 out of 10 felt the quality to be "poor."

Four students out of 10 felt that the food was not prepared in a tasty manner, more so in the snack bar area. About half of the students polled said the food was usually "lukewarm," and almost as many said the food was usually "cold."

Overall, students feel the service and food preparation is better at the lunch counter area than at the snack bar.

Do CCSF students eat "like birds?" Well, be your own judge.

ONE DAY'S CONSUMPTION
Milk — 1000 gallons
Hamburgers — 900
Sandwiches — 500 to 700
Plate lunches — 400 to 500
Dinners — 125 to 150
Pies — 25
Coffee — 25 gallons
Donuts — 6 dozen
Snails — 12 to 15 dozen
French Fries — 100 lbs.
100 orders

ASSET TO CITY
Last year, in an editorial, television station KGO in San Francisco praised the H & R Department at City College as being an asset to the City. There is little doubt that this is true.

The quality of the ingredients used in preparation of the food is excellent, and the faculty is of "choice stock."

In the course of our inquiries, we have discovered to our surprise, that the H & R faculty was willing to admit certain errors on their part, although they stood up to us on other charges.

The reason for the inconsistency in the food preparation may be attributed to the students who are in the H & R program. They are participating in a training program, and thus, are apt to make mistakes that result in undercooked waffles and overcooked vegetables. In theory, this would be the fault of the H & R faculty, but in reality, it is the H & R students who pour too much salt in the spaghetti.

All one can say is that we must be tolerant with our fellow student and pray that the gleaming eyes of the H & R faculty members stops a student before the salt is added to the whipped cream.

The following are answers to questions that were submitted to the Guardsman by students. David Borrelli, acted as spokesman for the Hotel and Restaurant Department. HOW COME THE COFFEE IS SO BAD?

BORRELLI — The cafe uses Caswell — a very high quality coffee. It's the mix that causes the bad coffee.

DON'T YOU THINK THE MILK PRICES ARE TOO HIGH?

BORRELLI — Wrong! The milk prices are too low.

WHY DON'T WE HAVE LOW FAT MILK?

BORRELLI — We have yogurt as a cultured milk product. This is a sort of substitute for the low fat milk. We will bring low fat milk in only if there is a demand for



for ethnic foods. Last year, we would have to reevaluate the cafe operation to see if we have enough manpower. I think the new Student Union building will take some of the load off the cafeteria because of its food services.

HOW COME THE COKE MACHINES ARE ALWAYS OUT OF ORDER IN THE FOUNTAIN AREA?

BORRELLI — The machines are new, but they (the machines) can't keep up with the volume.

Inside the machines are iron tanks that contain the coke mixture, and we have no way of telling when they are empty.

If the iron tanks were clear it would be great. But sometimes the machines are empty right in the middle of our rush hour, at 12:30 and we're helpless.

WHY DON'T YOU HAVE

YOUR STAFF EAT AT DIFFERENT TIMES INSTEAD OF 11 A.M. AND NOON?

BORRELLI — Our staff eats at 10 and 11 a.m. We have two tables reserved for the H & R students because they have to eat fast and get to their posts.

ARE THE PRICES TOO HIGH?

BORRELLI — The prices are not high enough in keeping with today's standards. Most everything is up 20 percent from last year — but the cafe has not raised its prices.

WHAT ABOUT THE COLD FOOD SERVED IN THE LUNCH AREA DURING BREAKFAST?

BORRELLI — The food is cooked in the fountain area and brought over to the cafe. The food gets cold in transit because of congestion between the two areas. The food should never be served cold.

WHAT ABOUT PICKLES AND LETTUCE FOR THE HAMBURGERS?

BORRELLI — Relish is served and it is the same as pickles, but chopped finely. We could put lettuce in the hamburgers but that would slow production which might raise more complaints.

WHAT ABOUT PUTTING A JUKE BOX IN?

BORRELLI — No objections to putting one in — but it wouldn't work because it is too noisy in the cafe and the cafe is very large.

THE PORTIONS OF FOOD ARE TOO SMALL! BORRELLI The portions are very good.

Results of Cafeteria Survey

1. HOW GOOD IS THE SERVICE?		Superior	Good	Adequate	Poor	No Opinion
Snack Bar.....		2% _e	12% _e	36% _e	27% _e	33% _e
Lunch Counter.....		2% _e	16% _e	40% _e	24% _e	18% _e
2. IN KEEPING WITH TODAY'S PRICE FLUCTUATIONS, DO YOU FEEL THE CAFE PRICES ARE						
		Too High	Justifiable	Too Low	No Opinion	
Snack Bar.....		38% _e	36% _e	24% _e	2% _e	
Lunch Counter.....		40% _e	41% _e	2% _e	17% _e	
3. DO YOU FEEL THE QUALITY OF FOOD IS		Superior	Good	Average	Poor	No Opinion
Snack Bar.....		3% _e	8% _e	41% _e	30% _e	18% _e
Lunch Counter.....		3% _e	14% _e	44% _e	28% _e	13% _e
4. IS THE FOOD USUALLY PREPARED IN A TASTY MANNER?		Yes	No	No Opinion		
Snack Bar.....		19% _e	40% _e	11% _e		
Lunch Counter.....		23% _e	35% _e	12% _e		
5. IS THE FOOD USUALLY		Hot	Lukewarm	Cold		
Snack Bar.....		11% _e	47% _e	42% _e		
Lunch Counter.....		16% _e	52% _e	32% _e		
6. ARE YOUR MEALS SERVED IN AN ATTRACTIVE MANNER?		Yes	No	No Opinion		
Snack Bar.....		20% _e	41% _e	39% _e		
Lunch Counter.....		30% _e	44% _e	26% _e		
7. IS THIS AREA OPEN LONG ENOUGH FOR YOUR EATING CONVENIENCE?		Yes	No	No Opinion		
Snack Bar.....		33% _e	39% _e	28% _e		
Lunch Counter.....		39% _e	45% _e	21% _e		
8. DO YOU HAVE TO WAIT AN EXCESSIVELY LONG TIME FOR SERVICE?		Yes	No	No Opinion		
		40% _e	34% _e	26% _e		

Angela Davis: The Black Red

By Marc Kovacs

Angela Davis has that special quality called charisma. She is young. Sexy. Radical. She knows what she wants and knows how to get it. Miss Davis has something to say. And this makes her a definite threat to the old order.

About a month and a half ago her audience consisted of some sixty University of California Los Angeles philosophy students.

Suddenly, Ronald Reagan's Board of Regents fired her. They declared that she was too much. Not only was she black; she was red, too.

Overnight, "Angela vs. the Regents" became a cause celebre. At stake was this question: Can the State control the political inclinations of its citizens?

Unlike many controversial cases this one managed to engender a wide range of community commitment. Ghetto residents. Students. The Academic World. They all rallied to Miss Davis' side.

Last week a Los Angeles judge ruled that her dismissal was unconstitutional.

Commenting on the decision in a speech at the Theodore Roosevelt Auditorium in San Jose last Friday, Miss Davis said: "The judge saw that it was necessary to decide rapidly. Otherwise, it was going to be decided in the streets."

The speech, before an overflow crowd, was preceded by the playing of a new song, "The Ballad of Angela Davis."

In her talk, Miss Davis debunked the "myth of black



"We must not allow fascism to develop in this country." Photo by Kovacs

capitalism," saying that what it comes down to is "A few blacks exploiting their brothers and sisters."

The only viable alternative, she thinks, is socialism.

"I consider myself a Marxist," Miss Davis said. "And so do increasing numbers of people all over the country who are saying: This society is going to need a complete and fundamental change. That's how institutional racism is going to be stopped. That's how psychological racism is going to be stopped."

Miss Davis, who is working on a doctorate under Herbert Marcuse (author of One-Dimensional Man), went on to warn that radicalism is leading to repression.

"Fascism is necessary to pacify and end rebellion," she observed. "And overt acts of resistance are necessary to defeat fascism."

She cited her response to the regents as an example of

resistance. They had wondered if answering questions about her communist connections wouldn't incriminate her.

"I did not take the 5th Amendment," Miss Davis replied. "I told them that my political affiliations incriminate you. You and the entire capitalist system."

The fiery assistant professor of philosophy then told the audience that "we have to go into the street because we are not going to allow fascism to develop in this country. We are going to fight. And we're going to fight here and now."

Perhaps the most impressive thing about the talk was the stage arrangement. Miss Davis stood between two black-leathered body guards who were flanked on the left by the flag of the State of California, and to the right by the American flag. The drapes to the rear were black. But the unusual setting was not distracting. On the contrary, it made one focus directly on Miss Davis' electric style, her extemporaneous delivery, her very convincing argument.

One left the auditorium with the notion that the Board of Regents were not all that bad. After all, if they had not tried to fire Miss Davis she would not have been in the Bay Area.

The strange thing about this case is that Angela Davis is now in the vanguard of the movement to overthrow the Regents. And if that happens it won't be ironic. It'll be boomtime.

Debate Over P&Q To Be Settled By Election

Continued from Page 1
rate, according to Nathan Cooper, Controller of the City and County of San Francisco.

PRO-P&Q
Under the present system, the Board of Education has the power to raise school funds by taxation and this taxation is without representation as the people have no choice in the selection of the board.

San Francisco is the only city in California with an appointed Board of Education based not on their merits but through "political pull" and connections.

That the archaic, political board has left a tragic record of failures: failure to achieve quality education—failure to stem the deterioration of our school system—failure to adopt consistent and effective educational policies in accordance with community interest—failure to develop sound fiscal policies and widening the grave divisions in the community.

That only a districted board will assure true representation of the neighborhood, rather than merely representation of those individuals or groups with community influence or power.

ANTI-P&Q
That a small group without any public hearing or consultation set up this plan based on old census figures that no longer apply without conferring with parents or taxpayers.

This plan is not based on the voting assembly districts and strongly favors the "busing group" and effectively insures that minorities will be screened out of representation on the Board.

The actual map of the proposed seven Districts shows quite clearly that a voter living in section six for example, cannot vote in section five, and therefore will have no voice to approve or disapprove of any proposed issue affecting his neighborhood.

The possibility of a politician being elected to the Board without any previous educational background, would defeat the purpose of the Proposition and the educational goals of the people themselves. Supervisor Robert Gonzales is quite upset over the racial makeup of the districts proposed by Proposition Q, frankly that this would effectively caped out any Spanish surrogates on the Board.

He said he did not believe an elected Board would be truly representative of all the sections of the community because of the Latinos, Blacks, Chinese, and other ethnic groups. An appointed Board would be equal representation for all concerned. Gonzales went on to say that the proponents of this proposition would, if the measure passes, make the Board of Education responsive to their own personal needs and desires.

A vigorous campaign is shaping up with both opponents and supporters predicting a clear margin of victory. The issue is clear. You can vote for each proposition separately or combine them in a vote of for or against. Since there is no real opposition to "P" it should win, but the "Q" proposal will probably go down to the wire in doubt until the final ballots are counted.

'A Midsummer Night's Dream'

Shakespeare As You've Never Seen Him



Pat Vaughn as Titania, Queen fairy, strikes a majestic pose in the bewitched woods



John Connelly as the lover Lysander looks into the "horizons of" fairyland—(photos by Albert Wong and Ray Gin)



The actors rehearsing a dancing scene from "Midsummer's Night Dream"

"A Midsummer's Night Dream"

The Cast
Theseus Simon Levy
Egeus Dan Reilly
Lysander John Connelly
Demetrius Doug Harley
Philstrate Harry Groner
Peter Quince Richard Ryan
Nick Bottom Max Segar
Tom Snout Gary Godbois
Snug Harry Coleman
Flute Barry Ybarra
Hippolyta Susie Swerling
Hermia Bernice Musantes
Helena Laura Voeth
Oberon David Marah
Titania Pat Vaughn
Puck Winston Tong

BY RAY GIN

In this rather grave and somber age of ours, can an audience respond positively to a stageful of sprites, nymphs, and lairies cavorting in light-hearted and frivolous play? It will be interesting to see how people will react to the playfulness and mythical likeness of the Drama Dept.'s first offering of the fall season, William Shakespeare's "Midsummer's Night Dream." It opens tonight at the College's Little Theatre for a four night run.

Audiences have become so entangled in sociological awareness in the fine arts that the tendency is to refute if not outright reject any idea of fantastical mirth. But I think the current production will provide a welcome relief from the social-conscious doldrums we've been accustomed to of late.

WISTFUL FANTASY
The production crew has worked feverishly to put over an aura of appealing fantasy. I sat in the back of the auditorium for one of their many rehearsals and found myself thoroughly immersed in the daydream-like merriment hovering over the stage.

James Haran, instructor, actor, and the show's director, chose Shakespeare because he speaks an universal language and he picked this particular play of the Bard's because of a striking parallel between the depleted generation gap of yore and the present day valley between the "under-30's" and "over-30's" groups. But do not fret, the Bard has not been chastized. Haran revealed "that other than the externals costumes, makeup and scenery—not one character or line has been touched."

Haran also felt there was no need to over-emphasize the characterizations because the backbone of the play is "all in the lines."

TECHNICALITIES
I chose this play because it lends itself so well to inexperienced actors. But the cast has responded extremely well and we could have postponed rehearsals a week later without injuring the production. I didn't have enough confidence in the troupe.

One major problem was the co-ordination between the technical aspects of the production to the acting. The backdrops to the show are immensely resourceful and vividly florid in design. Set designer, Winston Tong, in creating a thoroughly capricious woods for the flighty pixies to run amuck in, has accomplished a far-out, Timothy Leary-type psychedelia with the finesse of a Peter Max.

A conglomeration of costumes crafted by Evelyn Chan and Helen Chin gladden with the starry likeness of morning dew. The costumes were formulated with a "Sgt. Pepper-Yellow Submarine" likeness, Evelyn related. Director Haran hasn't yet decided whether there'll be a grand finale consisting of a well-coordinated light show.

ACTORS PIXIE-ISH?
The actors all interact with such complementing spirit that they could very well be mistaken for the shrewd and knavish sprites except for the fact that one of them was smoking a Marlboro, while another was singing "Walking in Space" from "Hair," and yet still another in the corner contemplating on his calculus homework.

Thus, it seems much of the modernity of the production will be in the "externals"—Shakespeare—then, has not been distorted as some of his plays have been i.e. The Living Theatre's revolutionary "Macbeth" or the musical hit "Your Own Thing," which was based on "Twelfth Night."

Despite rumors to the contrary, "Midsummer's Night Dream" will not be a harem scarum type of tribal love rock revue. Hopefully, a bittersweet and comic tinge will appear.

Surrender your sanity and soberness at the door and enter the capricious woods of Haran's acting troupe. It promises to be a "cloudless" day in fairyland.

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Poloists Sink In Openers

By Joe Konte

The water polo team, although showing some line improvement, are still without a win after two league encounters.

The team nearly pulled a big upset against Chabot in the opening match of the season, finally succumbing to the enemy, in a 16-10 defeat. Coach Curt Decker was pleased with the performance of the team as they bid for CCSF's first water polo victory. The team was down only 3-0 at the quarter, and proceeded to cut the lead to 6-4 at the half before a stronger, more experienced Chabot team shut off the rally.

After the tough match against Chabot, the team, visibly weakened, dropped their match to Foothill 20-6. Plagued by the flu bug, and the fact that they were playing their third match in four days, the team put up a determined, but useless effort against their fresh and powerful opponent.

Frank Johnson, playing his usual good game, and Rod McInnis, one of the surprises on this year's team, have paced the scoring through the two league matches. Goalie Bill Carter continues to perform effectively in the most crucial position.

The team plays CSM, possibly the league's top team, today at 3:30 at Balboa pool. Thursday, the team travels to Chabot. Although nearly defeating Chabot in the opener, the team will be at a disadvantage in playing in a wider pool against their quicker opponents.

Booters Shutout

Despite a very well played game, the Ram Soccer Team was defeated by Canada College 3-0 on October 16.

The game was fairly close with teams taking about the same amount of shots. Canada who is very aggressive shot a little better though.

Canada was sporting two of the best forwards in the Zylker brothers, who lead the league in scoring.

Errors by the Rams resulted in two of the goals. Despite this the Rams played a very good game.

Bouncing back from their Canada shutout the booters edged Skyline 2-1 on October 21.

Controlling the game pretty well until the last 15 minutes when Skyline scored, the Rams went on the defensive for the last ten minutes.

The goals for the Rams were scored by Jose Tovar on a penalty and Mike Petkoreich, both in the third quarter.

City College next tackles the College of San Mateo this Thursday afternoon at their southern campus. The Bulldogs were last year's Western J.C. soccer conference champions after walking to the title over the bodies of the Rams, 3-0 and 0-0. — Abe Gunter



Jack Holloman smashes into a San Jose ballcarrier as Seth Hicks (45) and Andy Johnson (55) close in to help out.

Photo by Larry Bosel

The Guardsman SPORTS

Page 8

THE GUARDSMAN

Wed., Oct. 29, 1969

Offensive Line Paves Way For Ram Backs

By Mike Chan

What essentially sends a team to paydirt time and time again is not its strong armed quarterback, or its elusive strong running backs but its interior line. The Ram offensive line may be obscured from the limelight, but you can't take away any of the credit they truly deserve in victory or defeat.

It can be said that the Ram offensive line fights in the shadows of others. For who opens the holes from which Ronnie Jones can break for daylight, and who expertly protects Dan Martin and Rick Calgano from the ever present pass rush?

The answer, of course, is the line but even the Ram line has its problems. The biggest of which is their greenness and inexperience. Coach Alex Schwartz noted that the Rams had only one veteran in a line full of green-freshmen. Schwartz further aptly pointed out that "it's a big transition from high school to college ball for these kids."

Their greenness was certainly reflected in their play against the veteran defensive line at American River and Diablo Valley. On the brighter side of the pigskin the Rams' offensive interior line tore up San Joaquin Delta and almost sent San Jose onto the ropes.

The Rams are masters at protecting their passers, but in opening holes the line has been spotty. For in some games they were brilliant and in others they were not. However the line does learn by its mistakes and only under battle will mistakes surface. Regardless of their mistakes this season the Ram offensive line is really doing a good job.

The Ram line personnel represent one word, talent. The line is led by big Dan Parrish at guard. Schwarz refers to him as the "catalyst of the line." The experienced Parrish provides the necessary leadership the line needs when only the linemen can change the tide of battle. Being excellent at protecting the passer, Parrish is also an excellent pulling guard.

The other guard, Ken Despotakis is an equally talented player who carries his share of the payload with top notch efficiency. Both Despotakis and Parrish are considered by Schwarz to be All-Conference material.

At tackle is Hilton Dillon, who after a pre-season knee injury has come quite a long way. The other tackle, Martin Ronneberg, is good but green.

Big, strong Gordon Campa fills in at center. Backing him is fireplug Chris Callen and former AAU boxer Gene Sullivan don't ever mess with THAT guy!

Other interior line backups are Gil Milan, Luis Cobos and Dan Greggains.

Hoop Signups

Any clubs, organizations, or groups interested in joining the intramural basketball league should see Mr. Gaddy immediately in the coaches office. Rosters should be in by Friday, October 31. The league will get underway during the first week of November.

Weak 2nd Half Fatal As League Leaders Prevail

The City College Rams, moving the ball like gangbusters in the first half, let down in the second half and lost to the Chabot Gladiators 22-14.

The Gladiators, ranked seventh in the state turned the game around on the Rams on a play that has been known to make strong men cry and weak men go to pieces.

With the score 6-0 Ram's Mike Baines caught a pass from Dan Martin and then side stepped, leaped over and strong armed numerous Gladiators-defenders, enroute to an apparent 74 yard touchdown. The Rams however were detected for an infraction on the play and the touchdown was nullified.

The Rams started the scoring when Don Martin spotted Frank Cross standing all alone in the end zone for a nine yard touchdown pass. The touchdown coming with 7:28 left in the first quarter as the Rams went 45 yards in nine plays. Gene Sullivan's kick for the point after went wide and the score was 6-0 Rams.

Two turnovers later, Eddie Perkins trying to return Tony Ventimiglio's punt from the ten yard line ran backward trying to get around the oncoming Chabot defenders and was tackled in the end zone for a two point safety.

The powerful Chabot Gladiators came right back, as they went 38 yards in five plays. The touchdown coming from 17 yards out on a pass from Mike Salsedo to Dave Figuero. Tony Ventimiglio's extra point attempt was good and the score was 9-6 Chabot.

The Rams, were playing a pretty interesting game at this point. The game became even more interesting when Eddie Perkins, up to his old tricks again, picked off a Mike Salsedo pass and returned it 60 yards for a touchdown.

The point after was missed and the score was now 12-9 Rams.

The Gladiators tied up the game with 3:38 remaining in the first half, when Tony Ventimiglio's 25 yard field goal attempt sailed through the uprights.

Chabot, fighting to keep their title hopes alive, scored again when Dennis Braguer intercepted a Dan Martin pass and

ran it back 33 yards. Quarterback Mike Salsedo came in and threw a 28 yard pass to Marv Blackmond for a touchdown. Tony Ventimiglio's extra point kick was good, making the score 19-12 Chabot.

The offensive unit of the Rams has not been able to score with any regularity this year. In last week's game against Foothill, the offense scored only 17 of the 43 points the Rams had and today they scored 6 of 14 points.

Chabot scored two points for the Rams when the snap went over the punters' head and through the end zone for a safety, making it 19-14 Rams.

Tony Ventimiglio, a soccer styled kicker, found the mark again for a 22 yard field goal with 12:38 left in the fourth quarter.

Ventimiglio's kicking made the difference in the game. He had 8 of the Gladiators' 22 points, and that was the margin they defeated the Rams by. Final score 22-14.

The Rams are in Oakland next week as they take on Merritt College. The game will be played at Technical High School. Kick-off is scheduled for 2:00 p.m. on Saturday November 1.

Gridders Travel To Merritt

By Mike Colgan

The City College Rams travel to the provocative city of Oakland to take on the Merritt College Thunderbirds in a grid match this Saturday afternoon.

The hapless Thunderbirds (0-3) will be looking for revenge for the 41-28 thrashing the Rams handed them last year.

Jim Ross, in his first year as head coach of the Thunderbirds, admits to a depth problem in the line. Merritt has been set back by injuries, and the offense hasn't been able to move the ball effectively.

On the brighter side for Merritt is all league halfback Jerome Taylor who gained 273 yards in one game last year, and set a college record in the process.

Larry Glenn complements Taylor in the backfield and with those two powerful runners, Merritt has one of the most dangerous groups of backs in the league.

Chuck Pittman and Mike McBee are the quarterbacks, and they will be looking for Ronnie Hill or Royce Ford to catch their passes.

The game will be played at Technical High School with kickoff scheduled for 2:00 p.m.

Coming Events

OCTOBER 29 (Wednesday)
WATER POLO — CSM, 3:30 p.m., Balboa Pool.

OCTOBER 30 (Thursday)
CROSS COUNTRY — Merritt, 2 p.m., There.

WATER POLO — Chabot, 3:30 p.m., There.

SOCCER — CSM, 3:30 p.m., There.

NOVEMBER 1 (Saturday)
FOOTBALL — Merritt, 2 p.m., Oakland Technical High School.

Jack Hansen New Prexy; 4% Turnout For Elections

By MARTIN WONG

The Associated Students' general election for the Spring 1970 semester ended on the last day of school before Christmas vacation.

A total of 458 students out of 11,347 possible voters voted or about 4 percent of the student body. Presidential candidate John (Jack) Hansen, nosed out the other four contenders with 138 votes — 30 per cent of the votes cast. Student Council member Herb Gunther was the runner-up with 102 votes — 22 percent of the votes cast.

Al Rodier was the only candidate for Vice President and was tied for the most votes received by any candidate at 232-48 percent of the votes cast. Rodier, however, has

resigned from the office because he is presently working a 40-hour week at an outside job. There had been talk that Herb Gunther would become Vice President because he received the second highest number of votes for President, but it appears that such a decision will now be left to the incoming Student Council.

Of the 14 openings on Student Council, there were only 9 contenders. Naturally all candidates were elected. Student Council is divided into seven seats for freshmen and seven seats for sophomores, but other than for election purposes, (there is no distinction). Danny Martinez received the most votes—223. The other four members of the new freshman council are John Goebel, Sanford Goldeen,

Jane Killebrew, and Harvey Rappaport.

On the Sophomore Council, newcomer Steve Mendelsohn received the highest number of votes—232. The other member are Mike Devine, Judy Kay, and Renato Larin.

The Constitution amendment creating an updated Social Committee was passed, as were the amendments on deleting the office of Freshman and Sophomore Presidents, and appointing the Associated Men's and Women's Presidents instead of electing them.

Of the eight voting machines, three machines were not patronized by voters.

The following is a chart of the recent voting trend in relation to the total number of



New A.S. President Jack Hansen

students.
Spring '68 - 1.2 percent
Fall '68 - 18.2 percent
Spring '69 - 8.5 percent
Fall '69 - 3.7 percent
Spring '70 - 4.0 percent

Newly elected A. S. President Jack Hansen recently gave the Guardsman a run-down on himself. The 23-year old veteran is a math major.

Hansen recently stated that he was "rushed" into student activity at Mission, but that here (meaning at CCSF), "I wanted to be part of it. A lot of people have helped me personally," said Hansen, "and now I want to help others instead of receiving help."

Hansen, who was elected by percent of those voting in the election held last December, explained the poor election turnout. "Only students voted," said Hansen. "Since students can't vote in national elections, they become disinterested in what's happening around them."

When asked what he intends to do as President, he answered, "That's a difficult question. It seems that everyone here is fighting everyone else. No one seems to want to reach a happy medium. No one seems to want to discuss things. I agree with Steve Hart, that the Administration is willing to go along with student change. I believe students and administration are coming together. I've learned that you can't buck a system, but you can change it. Most people are unaware that they have a choice. Therefore, they ignore government and become unaware."

Hansen believes he can stimulate awareness. "It is a slow process," he said. "As President, I shall initiate certain changes within the framework of Student Council. The Student Council can work with the Administration and finally attempt to reach the students — and that takes time." Hansen further believes that there's a future for Student Government. "If you can find people who are willing to take the bumps and bruises of office, Student Government is for those who care about what is going on. And most of the people in Student Government do care."

the guardsman PAMPHLET Official publication of the Journalism Students of City College of San Francisco

VOLUME 69 NUMBER 13 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA MON., JANUARY 12, 1970

Four New Grading Proposals To Be Reviewed By President

By LAVINE LEE

The City College curriculum Committee voted that four of five proposals dealing with grading practices be recommended to President Louis Conlan for approval. If accepted, they will become effective by Fall 1970.

The four proposals which passed this committee were Liberalized Withdrawals, Credit-No Credit, Forgiveness of Penalty Grades, and Replacement of Penalty Grades by Repetition of Courses. These proposals were also accepted by the President's Council in its December 11, 1969, meeting.

In the area of Liberalized Withdrawals, it was agreed that the last date for withdrawing from a course be the same as that for taking a leave of absence, and that this date should be as close to the end of the semester as possible.

The proposal of Forgiveness of Penalty Grades was also passed for recommendation to Dr. Conlan. The proposal passed by this Committee states that if in a course a student has received a grade of D, F, or I, he may, on petition, have that grade automatically excluded in

the computation of units attempted and completed, cumulative grade points and grade point average if subsequent to receiving the grade the student has completed 15 units with a 2.5 average or 30 units with a 2.0 average at City College.

(Except for the inclusion of D and I grades, the President's Council also passed this proposal.)

Also to be recommended to President Conlan for approval will be Replacement of Penalty Grades by Repetition of

courses. This proposal states that a student may repeat a course in which a grade of D or F has been received. Only the last grade earned will be used in computation of units attempted and completed, cumulative grade points and grade point averages.

The one proposal that was not passed by either the Curriculum Committee or the President's Council was the Elimination of F Grades.

Another possible addition to the grading system which Dr. Conlan will be considering

for approval will be Plus and Minus grades.

In its December 10, 1969, meeting the Executive Council of the Academic Senate voted unanimously to recommend to the Administration the addition of Plus and Minus to all grades (including finals), and that grade points be increased or decreased accordingly: for a Plus grade, 0.3 grade points per unit be added; and for a Minus grade, 0.3 grade points per unit be subtracted.

Dean Robert Tealer To EOP Post

By JIM BROWNING

Dean Robert Tealer last week was appointed to head the Education Opportunity Program at the University of California at Berkeley.

Tealer, Assistant to the Dean of Students in charge of Men's Affairs, will assume his new position on February 1.

Approximately 1200 students are involved in the Berkeley EOP which provides aid and assistance to needy students who can not afford the cost of a higher education. The EOP also helps students who do not meet admission standards at a four year col-



Dean Robert Tealer

lege or who need special guidance and counseling.

Tealer had some "deep regrets" about leaving City College, but added, "In the last 2 1/2 years the College has attacked the problems of higher education to the point where this school is now far superior to most four year schools in this area in terms of faculty-student-administration involvement."

The Academic Senate and other groups on campus have instituted some very meaningful programs—ethnic studies, the hiring of more ethnic instructors and campus workers and financial aids to needy students.

"The Financial Aids under the direction of Kenn Castellino, has continued to expand and meet the needs of the students. A year ago, to some extent, it didn't even exist."

"By taking the experience of these programs to Berkeley, it will help to establish a liaison between the College and UC in opening up new avenues of opportunity for disadvantaged students," Tealer added.

"I would also like to give special thanks to 'Coach' Hillman, Dean Brady, Dr. Batmale and Dr. Conlan."

Our Indian Reporter on a 'Rock' Reservation

By JIM BROWNING

Three young Indians, each wearing a red arm band, stand motionless on pier 47, the aged wooden plank that serves as the loading dock for supplies and people bound for Alcatraz Island.

Their conversation, like that of so many other people's since the occupation of Alcatraz by 176 Indians began November 19 turns to the plight of the American Indian.

"Most people think that we are not sincere in our claim to Alcatraz and our plan to build a cultural center," said Joe Nelson, a tall Apache from the White Mountain area of Northern Arizona and a student at S.F. State.

"Unfortunately they haven't been on the island and seen how unified and determined the people really are. The spirit there is just fantastic; there's no other way to describe it, it's just really fantastic."

"The Indians of this country have been through a lot in the last 400 years; they're certainly not going to give up the fight now and move back to the reservation."

"If you're ever been on a reservation," warned Tom Cruz, a Sioux from South Dakota, "it's just like living in pure hell."

"If you've ever been on a reservation," warned Tom Cruz, a Sioux from South Dakota, "it's just like living in pure hell."

"It's about time that we spoke out against those forces which seek to destroy and imprison us. Just why we've waited this long I'll never know..." Cruz adds as his voice trails off into the cold morning air.

OFF THE PIER

A large fishing boat, carrying several more Indians, slides up to the pier and takes on several large boxes of food and used clothing. Off in the distance Alcatraz lies surrounded by a thick blanket of fog as the boat

leaves the pier and heads into the murky waters of San Francisco Bay.

The 2 mile trip to Alcatraz is long and turbulent because of the unpredictable currents of the Bay.

As the boat carefully approaches "The Rock" an eerie silence covers the island and surrounding waters. The various buildings seem deserted and lost to the history of another era when the island housed such famous criminals as "Scarface" Al Capone and George "Machine Gun" Kelly.

The large water tower that dominates the north end of the island has been painted with the slogan "PEACE AND FREEDOM, WELCOME HOME OF THE FREE INDIAN LAND."

Now, as the boat circles to the eastern side of the island, flat cement spots on the buildings and road-ramps sprout other signs such as "YOU ARE NOW ON INDIAN LAND" and "ENTER HAS IT COMING." A big warning sign near the dock has been altered to read "WARNING, KEEP OFF UNITED INDIAN PROPERTY. NO VISITORS ALLOWED."

Five young Indians are playing a game of touch football on the large concrete dock as the fishing boat maneuvers into its mooring.

On the dock a member of the island's 30 man security force inquires in to the nature of your visit. After presenting the proper identification only Indians and people with valid press cards are allowed on the island—you're allowed to tour the island, but only with the aid of a guide.

THROUGH THE ROCK "Security precautions," a short man dressed in torn overalls says as we start the long climb to the top level of the island. "After all, we do need some way of keeping off the curious and

undesirable people." Ron Taylor, the guide on the tour, is a Cheyenne, and a student majoring in Native American Studies at U.C.L.A.

"I wouldn't trade my Indian heritage for anything from the federal government to correct our problems far too long. The government has over the years not concerned itself with the grave problems of the Indians in this country. Instead the

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Our man, Jim Browning took a tour of Alcatraz

in the world," said Taylor as we ascend the numerous weed covered concrete stairs.

"The occupation has helped me, and others like me, to further understand what it really means to be an Indian. It has also helped me to take a greater pride in the various customs and traditions of my culture and the problems which we have encountered in the past 350 years since the arrival of the first white man."

"Sure it's tough living on the reservation with its sub-standard conditions or living in the cities, working for 80 dollars a week and in conditions often not much better than those on the reservation."

"We have experienced the feeling of being second class citizens — or the invisible American, as some people prefer to call us — far too long."

"We have waited for help from the federal government to correct our problems far too long. The government has over the years not concerned itself with the grave problems of the Indians in this country. Instead the

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Roland Young: 'Power to the People!'

By MARC KOVACS

Roland Young, revolutionary radio personality and former City College student was interviewed by The Guardsman on January 5. A few days earlier he had been fired by radio station KSAN.

MK: What were you doing at KSAN?

RY: I was talking to the people about things that related to the liberation of oppressed people in this country, playing music that reflected their sentiments. Having interviews that explored the ways that they're going to liberate themselves as well as just digging it.

MK: There's a story going

around that the government is responsible for your being off KSAN and not the management of KSAN.

RY: No, that's not true. Directly. Indirectly, it may be true. The Federal government is the one that brought about the intimidation. They're the ones who served the station with the subpoena. They're the ones that are conducting the investigation on my license. So, the government's pressure caused the management of KSAN to fire me. And to that degree they're both guilty.

MK: What do you think of FM radio?

RY: FM sounds good if you

have a good receiver. I like to hear it. I think a lot of people get turned on to radio because people are learning to do things at two different levels: They're learning how to read and listen to the radio at the same time and then stop reading and then go make love and then go back to reading and listening to the radio. To that degree radio is superior than TV. Of course, I have a hard time talking positive about TV because I don't like TV at all. I don't dig the act of digging it. I dig radio. I listen to the radio in the car and in my house. So, I think radio has a lot of potential for putting relevant



...the level of consciousness of City College was one of madness."

information to people and also making them feel good

It's a feel-good media.

MK: Does the media suppress "relevant information?"

RY: The basis of the problem is who controls media and why media is what it is. I wrote an article in the Tribe four weeks ago running down exactly what media was all about: Why KSAN was what it was; why certain things were tolerated; why other things weren't. It's an economic situation. KSAN is a capitalist outfit. Things going out over the air must have a commercial value.

MK: Can you say something about your City College life?

RY: I was into some political things. In fact, I was elected vice-president. But they had a recount and I lost... what do you think about that?

MK: Sounds like our latest election.

RY: Yeah, it was heavy. I hated that school. The food was terrible. People were absurd. A few people really moved but overall the level of consciousness was one of madness. But I think it's changing now.

MK: What kind of change were you advocating?

RY: I was advocating 'my conception of forms people could take toward liberating themselves.

MK: Not necessarily the Black Panther program, though?

RY: Well, that's one of the ways, though. So, yes. Necessarily that way.

MK: Do you have anything else to say about radio?

RY: Only that I'd like to get back on the air and ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

A Peek Into The St. Francis Hotel

By CHRIS ANTHONY

There are thirty male students roaming around the campus of City College who will be cooking your meals and making your reservations in hotels throughout the world in the near future.

These thirty men, all students of the Hotel and Restaurant Department, were the reason for the 20th annual St. Francis Hotel Tour Day.

This event, put on for City College H & R students, consisted of a complete tour of the inside complexities of a hotel, an individual orientation of the various departments, and a luncheon followed by a question and answer session.

The hotel's top brass led the CCSF group through the hotel from top to bottom, and literally inside and out.

The kitchen in the hotel is large enough for a bowling alley, and has fifty cooks employed in it who serve 9,000 to 10,000 meals a day. (Who said too many cooks spoil the broth? The luncheon was delicious.)

The hotel has its own bakery, butcher shop, a housekeeping department where the hotel's draperies are made, in addition to sales offices, reservations, executive, catering, personnel, and room service, just to name a few.

Plans for the addition of a new 32 story tower were revealed to the group, and they were shown a mock-up room on the 12th floor to give an idea as to what the 600 additional guest rooms will look like when completed, sometime, in 1971. The entire

project, which will include an underground garage, banquet and convention facilities, three major restaurants, and a new presidential suite, will cost approximately \$40 million. Speaking of presidential suites, the H & R students were shown the existing one which is located on the sixth floor. It consists of a living room, two bedrooms, a bathroom, a dining room, two color televisions sets, and a bar. Incidentally, one may rent the suite for \$175 per night, or \$200 for an informal cocktail party.

There are 625 existing guest rooms, and with the addition of the 600 in the new tower now under construction, the hotel will be able to accommodate about 2500 guests. If you think that is a tremendous amount of space, you're not familiar with the operation of a hotel. The St. Francis, from 1971 to 1975, has 278,000 definite bookings for rooms, and 350,000 tentative reservations. There are scheduled events in the hotel up until the year 1999.

Two members of the hotel staff, Jeff Rice (reservations), and Maria Rohie (housekeeping), are former City College students. They are very pleased with their jobs, and feel that City College had a lot to do with their employment at the St. Francis.

Following the luncheon, the general manager of the hotel, William Quinn, held a question and answer session in which the students had the opportunity to ask the various department heads questions on anything that came to mind.

Peterson Proposed Campus Grievance Man—Action To Come From Senate

By LAVINE LEE

The establishment of an on-campus Ombudsman (grievance man) was proposed by Don Peterson, English instructor, to the Executive Council of the Academic Senate. Further discussion and action was tabled until the next meeting.

The basic function of the Ombudsman would be similar to that of a middleman or arbitrator. He would be the one called upon to resolve conflicts between students and instructors or students and administrators.

The office of the Ombudsman would be distinctly separate from the offices of faculty and administrators. He would not have any authority to take disciplinary action, reverse decisions or circumvent regulations.

The power of the Ombudsman would be strictly in his prestige, persuasiveness and persistence in stating his views to persons involved in



Instructor Don Peterson

a grievance. He would only be able to recommend changes in policies or procedures.

Peterson's Opinions Peterson stressed the fact that the Ombudsman would simply be a supplement to the existing offices on campus, and that its proposals should not be seen as these existing offices not doing their job.

"We have such a big institution that many rules and regulations are necessary. In a sense, the situation here is similar to that of an assembly line."

"Students need to be treated as individuals, and since instructors and counselors are so overloaded, they don't have time to deal properly with the student and his problems. This is where the Ombudsman comes in," he rationalized.

Arguments: Pro & Con The administrative critics of the Ombudsman office see it as a duplication of existing services, while faculty and student critics see it as an "administrative gimmick."

If established, the campus Ombudsman would probably be a tenured faculty member from this college. He should be experienced in teaching and advising, and be highly respected by students, colleagues and administrators.

Holiday Accident Takes Life of Rodney F. Huard

It is unfortunate that we must start the New Year with such a sad note.

One New Year's Day, CCSF engineering student Rodney F. Huard, while strolling on Baker's Beach, saw 11 year old Richard Barnard tumbling in the surf. Rodney yanked off his jacket and shoes and ran into the water towards the boy.

The Ten Best Flicks of the Year

"Cowboy" and "Horses" Ride High in 1969

By RAY GIN

The year 1969 was indeed a bumper crop year for the movies. It marked the emergence of the low budget and independent films and, at the same time, issued death notices to the big studio films. In fact, several of the major studios, notably 20th Century Fox and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, sold many of its lots in Hollywood due to the enormous losses incurred through their elephantine productions.

This was a unique year in that the low-budget, quality films reaped the biggest profits. No longer can a "star," in the sense that Rock Hudson or Julie Andrews is one, salvage a heavily flawed production out of its trough. The public has become much more discriminating and is demanding pictures that are valid and to the point. Herein lies my personal choices for the ten best films of this year.

1. **Midnight Cowboy**—No other film released this year can match the honest perception, psychological clarity, and subtle humor that belongs to John Schlesinger's "Midnight Cowboy." It is a contemporary tale of how Joe Buck, a naive stud from Texas, and his cohort Ratso Rizzo, a downtrodden vagrant, become victims of their own false values in a rather staid environment.

I have never seen a surrounding treated with such malice and honesty as Manhattan has in this film. The city becomes the saboteur and the two protagonists become the victims. The towering city and the condemned buildings reflect a harshness and hostility that are at once demoralizing and true. The cement and concrete high rises are so obtrusive that they almost engulf the characters as they do to Willy Loman in "Death of a Salesman."

"Midnight Cowboy's" warning is: "It is impossible to be virtuous and pure in a world that is black from corruption and evil." A fierce moving film and certainly the top film of the year. A character analysis—unsur-

passed in its many reverend dissections. John Schlesinger is the master director and his fine scalpel incisions are worthy of your notice.

2. **"They Shoot Horses, Don't They?"**—I caught this shattering film down in Los Angeles during its recent Oscar qualifying engagement. It will open in the city sometime in February and I urge you to see it. The film, adapted from the classic 1935 Hollywood novel by Horace McCoy, utilizes the Depression and its accompanying bizarre fad of the marathon dance to present a harrowing cosmic picture of existence.

Drifting couples enter the sadomasochistic dance contest for food and a roof over their heads. The incredible stress of several thousand hours of choreographed feats reveal the emptiness and insanity of these people's lives. They become the ultimate spectacle as they wail in human misery and torment. Director Sidney Pollack uses the dance floor as a metaphor on man's fate. Life becomes like a merry-go-round and the participants are merely horses revolving individually and aimlessly.

It becomes an awfully depressing existential view on living but the message is one you'll ponder over seriously.

And the beauty of it is that the film works on a purely melodramatic plateau also. Jane Fonda as Gloria, a product of the roving Dust Bowl gypsies who came to California in search of a new Mecca, gives the best performance by a female actress this year as she ransacks the emotions and feeling of that era. Gig Young as the master of ceremonies, Susanah York as a star-struck actress, and Red Buttons as a salty sailor veteran with physical as well as personal anguish are all top notch in their detailed performances.

"They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" is one of the most macabre movie metaphors I have ever seen.

3. **"Z"**—Although "Z" was screened at the last San Francisco Film Festival, it has

been nationally distributed. The film is to open here in several weeks. "Z" is a classically well-done movie, bathed in expert photography, terse direction, and professional acting. It is as sober and tightly controlled as any suspense film to date. "Z" is a political drama with, surprisingly, no addressing dogmatic rhetoric. It is patterned after the recent shaking down of Greek Democracy by a taking over by the military junta. Gregoris Lambakis, a professor of medicine at the University of Athens, was killed after a meeting of the Friends of Peace held to protest the placing of Polis Missiles in Greece. When an investigation revealed his death as a careful governmental scheme, many of the high military officials were dismissed.

Although set in a mythical city, the incident is the military power in consolidating forces to suppress opposing factions can take place anywhere. U.S., Germany, France, and Greece. Told in straightforward narrative form, the power of "Z" lies in its making of political attack through human drama. Director Costa-Gavras and a cast that includes Yves Montand, Irene Pappas and Jean Louis Tristlingant pool their creative resources in the name of "Z" (Freedom).

4. **"Hello, Dolly!"**—I have seen three Dolly Levis thus far. Shirley Booth, Carol Channing and Pearl Bailey, but none of them could approach the shooting star quality of Barbra Streisand's handling of the role of the earthy matchmaker from Yonkers, New York. It's rather amazing how La-Streisand could have found such a large niche of magnanimous proportions.

Could think she would be engulfed by the massive parade sequence in downtown New York ("When the Par-



The mirror globe reflects the anguish of the marathon dancers in "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?"

ade Passes By") or completely overshadowed by the sickening, roccoco elaboracy of the Harmonia Gardens Restaurant where Dolly makes her sentimental return to the tune of "Hello, Dolly!" or blotted out by the detailed trains, horse carriages, fashion fineries, and fabulous reconstructed sets.

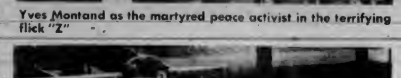
But Streisand manages to make her presence felt with her insatiable talents in comedy, song and down-to-earth acting. Streisand's Dolly is her very own. No imitations here. She is still the screen's finest in one-line throwaways and weird facial contortions.

"Hello, Dolly!" is sprawlingly overblown but lends itself very well as fantastic escapism fare. This is one film in which you know where everyone of those pennies of the \$25 million-plus budget went to. The film would have been just as good with half of that budget and all of Streisand.

The musical form is given a shot in the arm and when Streisand is giving the injection, why, Enjoy! Enjoy! Enjoy!

5. **Medium Cool**—In the area of fictional documentary, Director Haskell Wexler has blazed a new trail for filmmakers. Wexler utilized an infamous American incident—the riots in Chicago during the 1968 Democratic Convention—as a background for his film drama. He did not merely use the idea of the incident upon which to fashion his film, but in actuality his drama unfolds

(Continued on Page 8)



Yves Montand as the martyred peace activist in the terrifying flick "Z"



Barbara Streisand as Dolly Levi



Ali McGraw and Richard Benjamin as the two mismatched Jews in "Goodbye, Columbus"



Dustin Hoffman and Jon Voight as two down and out characters in the Best flick of 1969: "Midnight Cowboy"

Rams Snuff SJCC In Opener

In 2nd Half Rams Pull Away

Playing tough basketball right down to the closing seconds, Coach Sid Phelan's depth-ridden Rams handed him his first victory of the 1970 GGC Basketball season by downing San Jose City College's Jaguars 78-70.

Sparked by the hot outside shooting bands of guard Billy Metcalf and forward Darrel Johnson, the Rams, turned what appeared to be a sloppy finger nail struggle in the first half to a rip-snorting blood and guts war in the final half.

The first half score listed the SJ Jaguars ahead 33-32.

The tempo quickly increased as both sides traded bucket. After that little exchange, the Rams exploded for seven straight points, as the Rams broke open the game behind the blazing hot hands of guard Billy Metcalf and the consistent shooting of Darrel Johnson. Gunning them in around the key Metcalf was repeatedly set free by Darrel Johnson's screens. With a cushion of points the Ram defense hounded the Jaguars into poor shots, turnovers, fouls and the little mistakes that can badly hurt a team that's hungry for points. Combine these factors and the end result is a hard nosed aggressively violent and exciting game.

Take for instance Billy Metcalf's driving 3 point play. Going neck and neck with a Jaguar toward the bucket, Metcalf pulled one step ahead to score with his opponent's arms all over his back.

Playing aggressive ball, Larry Haran reached out for a loose ball near the sidelines and was straight armed by

Jaguar guard Wayne Watkins, and with no foul called, Watkins picked up the ball. After just dribbling two steps Watkins flew into the stands. It seemed Larry Haran had tripped in Watkins direction in the form of a first-rate football block.

With the Rams ahead, the Jaguars started a comeback that chipped a 7 point lead to 4 in a matter of seconds. Ram Guard Calvin Peterson came through when he was fouled, with 22 seconds left, in a player-control situation. In one and one situation he sank both shots to bolster the lead.

San Jose came back with a quick bucket, but bowed out when the Rams took advantage of San Jose double-teaming press, for the Rams hit their open men for two quick buckets.

High men for the Rams with Billy Metcalf with 26, and the consistent Darrel Johnson who hit 23 points.

Chuck Hammond hit double figures with 12 points.

Sam Jose's high men were Jack Pierce who hit 21, Wayne Watkins hit 18, and Rich Lee scrapped in 17.

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The Guardsman SPORTS

Mon., Jan. 12, 1970 THE GUARDSMAN Page 7

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Runners Plan Big Year—Rams to Top

With the CCSF track season still more than a month away, the Rams are looking forward to a successful year.

Coach Lou Vasequez feels his team's strong point is in the long distance runners. Four key members of this year's second place cross country team will lead the team. Among these fine core of runners are Jim Tracy, Humberto Hernandez, Rod Narvarez, and Dave Powers.

Another important facet of the team will be adequately represented with sprinters Don Bruce, Glen Austin, Dave Robinson, James Brooks, and Andrew Watkins.

Other men who figure to lead their events are pole vaulter Paul Conroy, a second year man, along with a pair of first year men in long jumper Terry Bradley, and high jumper Billy Metcalf. The versatile Metcalf is also a member of this year's basketball team.

The weight men include shot putters Frank Gross and Andy Hicks.

The Rams have ample time to prepare for league play, which begins Feb. 28, with a meet against Foothill. Among the toughest teams in this evenly balanced league are Laney, CSM, and Merritt, last year's champs. Merritt should be just as tough this season off their win in the junior college medley at the All American Games at the Cow Palace.

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Bumper Crop Year for the Movies

(Continued from Page 6)

in the midst of the action. Wesley had taken his own camera to the convention without any premonition that something as raucous as a riot would develop. When the ruckus did in fact occur, he was there to get the footage and later added a story line concerning the responsibilities of a cameraman, and in a wider context, the mass media in objectively reporting the news.

It is often difficult to separate the facts from the staged events and this element makes the film fascinating to watch. For once the viewer is aware he is at the actual site and that it is for Real! Not concocted or distorted, as in a movie such as "Easy Rider" where all ills and reforms are pre-fabricated.

"Medium Cool" sizzles with truth and integrity, and therein

lies its strength.

6. "Goodbye Columbus"—Although a trifle too Jewish for all to enjoy, "Goodbye Columbus" is a modest, truthful and appealingly acted gem. It is a humorous, bitter-sweet love story concerning the mismatching of a middle-class Jewish young man resisting compulserization and rank with a pretty college coed who is deeply rooted in her nouveau riche family background.

Despite the dated vocabulary used (the novella was written in the 1950's), the basic concepts of life—growing up, fun times, finding a place in society, love, marriage and family life—are presented with integrity and humor. It is filled to the brim with hilarious sequences that bludgeon the Jews to death, i.e. the enormous Jewish wedding. It paints the crudest

of caricatures: Jews in this film become money-hungry, status-seeking, gluttonous and insensitive slob.

Ali McGraw and Richard Benjamin become the year's most adorable couple.

7. "Shame"—Ingmar Bergman hands—to the world, its jarring death notice. Actors Liv Ullman and Max Von Sydow play a couple who resides on a mythical, somewhat allegorical island. The island becomes the object of a cancerous civil war and the couple undergo a vigorous metamorphosis. The once-weak husband and the once-strong wife reverse their roles.

Through a prolonged progression from dignity to the very primitive, Bergman shows that pride, loyalty and ultimately compassion are all lost when the animal instinct for survival motivates human action. Bergman's searing message: War is hell. But living through that war is even more of a mollen hell.

A brilliant and disconcerting analysis of the human condition by the Swedish prophet-director.

8. Putney Swope—Labeled as the "Truth and Soul" movie by its director, "Prince" Robert Downey, "Putney Swope" is the most ruthless and daring comedy of the year. Putney Swope is the President of Truth and Soul Inc., an advertising agency which refuses to handle cigarettes, war toys and liquor while taking everything else. It is irreverent from beginning to end.

The satirical darts are tossed at advertising, WASPS,

black militancy, urban life, the establishment, the President of the U.S. is played by a midgen named Mr. Mimeo and anything else that came to Downey's mind at the moment. For a movie of this type to succeed, it's useless to have a coherent whole. The scattershot lampooning of many sacred American institutions results in a multifaceted comedy.

Although it's the antithesis of good taste—tacky, raunchy and what-have-you, Downey speaks from a gut level and it's a hilarious and healthy black comedy.

9. "The Stalking Moon"—Robert Mulligan's "The Stalking Moon" has been shamefully neglected by critics and audiences alike. It is in the front ranks with such superior Westerns as "High Noon," "Broken Arrow," and "Shane." The film is carefully crafted with relentless suspense. The success of the film lies in Director Mulligan's resourcefulness. Keeping the number of characters to a minimum, sparse use of dialogue, and simplicity in the story line all makes for a very taut and economic thriller.

It is a story of a scout (Gregory Peck) protecting a white woman (Eva Marie Saint) and her half breed, no-name son from the menacing Indian cutthroat father who wants possession of the boy. Salvaje is one of the most memorable screen villains I can recall. Although he is unseen until the final melodramatic climax, his spirit and presence is always felt. The tension is reflected as we search nervously in each



Gregory Peck as the scout in "The Stalking Moon"

frame for a visual clue or happenchance sound that may indicate Salvaje's whereabouts.

10. Rain People—One of the most underrated films of the year was Francis Ford Coppola's "The Rain People," a study in responsibility. It is a strikingly poignant and sensitive film about a pregnant woman who decides to escape from human entrapment and responsibility by absconding from her husband. When the hitchhiker she picks up turns out to be an ex-football player with a steel plate in his head, and not much else, she finds herself caught up in another trap of love, understanding, need and responsibility.

After a tragic incident where the football player is killed, she acknowledges the need to be accountable.



Max Von Sydow and Liv Ullman in the haunting anti-war flick, Ingmar Bergman's "Shame."

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Calbook also buys Most discontinued Texts

Beat
the
Rush

REFERENCE DESK 'Conspiracy Seven' Trial Ends! 'Innocent and Guilty'

By Tom Cleaver

The Chicago Seven were acquitted of conspiracy to cross state lines with intent to incite riot. Five of them were found guilty of specific acts of crossing a state line to incite a riot at the 1968 Democratic Convention.

By splitting the verdict, the court was able to get around any constitutional challenge

to the law itself. Federal Attorney Thomas Foran said he was pleased with the verdict. "It just proves that the system works. They had their day in court and received justice, no matter what they say." He went on to say that "the trial had to go to the jury and the verdict had to come in, so we could demonstrate that our system works. We showed them that everything they hate

works just like we said it does."

Mayor Daley expressed his pleasure with the verdict also. "It proves what we've been saying all along. There were people who came to our city to incite a riot and engage in violence."

Defense attorney William Kunstler said of the verdict: "There were four people who

were holding out for complete acquittal; they were overwhelmed at the very last and agreed to this compromise verdict. The government didn't prove its case, and this was the best the jury could come up with."

The five found guilty of specific acts are: David Dellinger, Rennie Davis, Tom Hayden, Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin. The other two men who were nothing more than office workers in the Mobilization Office that summer, were acquitted of everything.

San Francisco attorney Michael Kennedy, who was involved in the preliminary legal work on the case, was among those cited for contempt of court when they failed to appear at the opening of the trial, expressed hope that the convictions would be reversed on appeal. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, where the appeal will first be heard, has "always

been a strong defender of civil liberties. Hoffman violated every civil liberty in the book, and there's no way they can uphold that conviction." Kennedy said that as he saw it, the only way the court of appeals would uphold Hoffman was if they felt so threatened by the actions of the defendants, that they felt preservation of the system was more important than justice. In the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the government felt so threatened by what these men represented, that all pretense of democratic justice was thrown to the winds. It will depend on how the government thinks the political winds are blowing.

Interviewed after the trial, Jerry Rubin said, "Every parent in the country sits there talking about law and order and decorum, and testing unjust laws, and their eyes are sitting in front of the television set, rooting for us like a football team."

the Guardian

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VOLUME 70, NUMBER 1 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA WED., FEBRUARY 26, 1970

Women's Liberation Gaining



Liz Jones, Alexandra Lee, and Sally Moore head CCSF's Women's Liberation Movement
Photo by Eugene H. Brown

By Jim Browning
News Editor

"What we are trying to do is twofold," a Women's Liberationist said. "First, to free the women from the drudgery work — basically the role as a mother and housewife — that the society has forced upon us. And second, to open up our mind to the fact that we should take an active role in the molding of the society instead of accepting a subservient one."

With that, Liz Jones, Alexandra Lee, and Sally Moore last week outlined the growing need for groups like Women's Liberation and their fight for the establishment of a campus, child day care center.

"The woman has always been looked upon by the man as being a second class citizen," said Liz Jones. Her main

purpose in life was to be the mother and housewife for the family unit. And if she did manage to break away from the family and get a job it was usually limited to low paying, dull, and often unimportant positions.

Members of this society have long viewed the role of the woman as being only a sex object for the male and not assuming the responsibilities of determining either her own fate or the fate of the society.

According to Sally Moore, women workers "often earn less" than male workers although the particular job, and qualifications for it, may be exactly the same for both sexes.

"The woman worker earns only 58 percent of what the man will earn usually for the very same job. If a woman

intends on entering a highly technical or professional career she can be expected to have at least two to three more years of formal education than her male counterpart."

"That's what we're fighting for," added Liz Jones. "We want the women to break out of that stereotyped mold and assume a greater voice in the society."

"The days of placing women in a very limited capacity are over. People are finally waking up and realizing that the woman is more than just a sex object for the male."

Why a women's Liberation group here at City College?

"Because," explained Liz Jones, "this college helps to perpetuate the myth that women are inferior to men. Many of the courses and textbooks here at City give a very nega-

tive outlook on the need for a women's struggle and her fight for total liberation." Many of the women workers here on campus are indeed cast in this stereotype, as they are employed either as a secretary, domestic helper, or teacher.

"In fact, there are no women included in a policy-making capacity except Dean Pope."

Although Women's Liberation is still forming, plans are being made to present various speakers and forums on the women's struggle for Women's International Day on March 8. A child day-care center is being proposed for the children of students, faculty members, and campus workers.

"The need for an inexpensive child day-care center has never been greater," said Alexandra Lee, "especially

for the student or campus worker who needs an education for a professional career or who has to work but has several small children to look after."

"If a woman student or worker has small children, it is very hard for her to continue her education or work and yet find someplace where she can put the children while she's away from the home."

"In most cases, a student with children will either drop out of school altogether or spread her education out over a period of years."

Alexandra views the establishment of child care centers as extremely important in liberating the women from the duties of being a mother.

"If there was a child center here at City, the women

(Continued on Page 3)

A Special Report: The Extermination Of Brazil's Indians

By Jim Browning

Everyone knows what happened to the Indians after the white man first came to the Americas. The white man ate turkey and wild vegetables with them. Then later, he killed them for land; enslaved them for labor.

In South America alone, over 25 million Indians were slaughtered over the centuries. True, the murder and enslavement slowed down from time to time. However, the exploitation of the native American population reasserted itself again and again. At the turn of the 19th century, for example, Brazil witnessed a great rubber boom that saw hordes of foreign businessmen flock to the interior of the country in search of new raw materials and cheap labor.

And cheap labor, of course, meant Indian labor. In fact, there were too many Indian laborers. So, large rubber companies — like the British owned Peruvian-Amazon Company — murdered hundreds of thousands of Indians.

That's all history — the manifestations of imperialism and capitalism from another era. People are now content in the thought that the Indians are allowed to visit on various plots of land scattered throughout the Americas. Such, however, is not the case. The agents of western economic imperialism in Brazil have not been as expeditious in expropriating the land from the Indians as they have elsewhere. So, the process of killing Indians and stealing their land continues.

The reason for the latest atrocities may be that cited by some "candid Brazilian officials," as reported by Der Spiegel, Hamburg, Germany: "... the Amazon Indians are uncivilizable and there is real danger they may become prey to Communist propaganda." Considering the political actualities, there is, really, little reason to quarrel with these sources.

The fascist government of Brazil is heavily dependent upon the U. S. for economic and military aid, both from governmental and corporate sources. Consequently, the exploits of U. S. investors are either ignored or encouraged by the Brazilian government.

One-fifth of Brazil is owned by foreign land barons — principally by U. S., Canadian and British interests. Although such large U. S. corporations as General Motors, Ford, Goodyear, Coca Cola, General Electric, Standard Oil, Chrysler, and the American Broadcasting Co. have extensive holdings in Brazil, the largest single owner of land is the

American Boat Carriers Corp., headquartered in New York City and whose principal stockholder is Nelson Rockefeller.

Another U. S. firm, Seligman Bros., has bought and resold to U. S. citizens over 3.3 million acres of land, including the entire northern portion of the State of Minas Gerais.

These great land owners are known to the Brazilian people as fazendeiros. "Today's fazendeiros owe their great power and wealth to the recent influx over the past two decades of European and U. S. businessmen. Since the name of the business game is land, it became imperative for the foreign imperialists to move into the jungle areas of Brazil, where the remaining Indian tribes had fled following the great rubber influx.

"An example of this invasion by white businessmen is shown in the occupation of the Theresa Cristina reserve. It was a muddled, untidy operation and it turned out in the end that considerably more land had been sold on paper than existed in the actual area of the reserve. Local officials not only challenged the legality of the sale but called in vain for state troops to be sent to repel an invasion of fazendeiros supported by private armies carrying sub-machine guns (Norman Lewis, London Sunday Times).

Today, as technological man moves into the 1970's, the Brazilian Indians stand in the way again. And the best way to remove such an obstruction is kill him en masse.

There is no doubt about it. Brazil's Indian population is being systematically and brutally exterminated at this very moment by white businessmen with the best wishes of the Brazilian government.

Some 100 thousand Indians are all that survive from the 1930's of 2 million. The death of this "obstacle" has even been documented by the Brazilian Ministry of the Interior in a recently released report: "The worst slaughter took place in Arapuca, where the Timba Larga Indians were attacked from the air with dynamite. The report goes on to describe the terrible techniques being employed in other parts of Brazil: 'The Maxakalis were given firewater by the landowners who employed gunmen to shoot them down when they were drunk ... The Nambiqueras were mowed down by machine gun fire ... Two tribes of the Patates were exterminated by giving them smallpox injections ... The Beicos-de-Pau tribe was given great quantities

of foodstuffs mixed with arsenic and formic acid.

The case of the Cintas Largas tribe was perhaps typical. Their tragedy, as reported by the London Times, was that 'deposits of rare metals were uncovered in their territory. What these metals were, it was not clear, but businessmen were claiming or some different radioactive material needed in the production of atomic weapons. Some sort of 'security blackout' has been imposed, only fitfully penetrated by vague news reports on the activities of the U. S. and European companies, and the smuggling of plane loads of this rare metal back to the U. S."

According to the latest reports, "aircraft and other weapons are on order to increase the efficiency of the mass exterminations." (Atlas, Jan. '70).

The Indian Protection Service, organized in 1910 to protect the Indians from the excesses of the rubber companies, had become the prime agent for the extermination of the Indians. It was disbanded two years ago when the head of the service was found to have mysteriously acquired over \$300,000 during his term — which informed sources in Brazil say came directly from several U. S. corporations as a "down payment" for the continued use of Brazilian land and for the killing of more Indians. One hundred thirty-four other employees were "arrested," however, to date not a single man has been brought to trial — in fact the original Government report on the massacres has now been altered, according to staff writer for Der Spiegel, Hamburg, Germany.

A Swedish documentary film released three months ago showed that the accused were still free and that the slaughter of innocent Indians was continuing unabated. Eyewitness accounts appear regularly in the foreign press but the public outcry in Europe and Africa has had little effect on the Brazilian government.

Of course, the U. S., considering its financial importance to the Brazilian government, could easily force protection of the remaining Indians. Such a policy, however, is not forthcoming. Nor is it surprising that the U. S. media has virtually ignored the entire story.

Why are the Indians being wiped out? One answer is that with the rise of Castro and communism and the defeat of capitalism in Cuba, Brazil is viewed by the U. S. government as the key link in the defense of U. S. business interests in South America.

Thus, if the U. S. were to turn its back on the Brazilian government and demand that the murder of the Indians be stopped immediately, U. S. business interests would be relegated to instant failure in South America.



"... here is a rubber worker seated outside his wood board house with his family."



"Wai Wai Indians in the jungle Askaria Mountains of Brazil."



"A rubber plantation deep in the South American jungle."

the remainder of the news media — including the television networks and the major wire services — have all but totally ignored the story.

Why are the Indians being wiped out? One answer is that with the rise of Castro and communism and the defeat of capitalism in Cuba, Brazil is viewed by the U. S. government as the key link in the defense of U. S. business interests in South America.

Aftermath of Chicago: Bombs, Riot, Chaos

By Tom Cleaver

The government may have thought that by trying seven prominent leaders of the anti-war movement that they could cow the rest, but such seems not to be the case.

In a televised interview February 16, the seven men discussed what they would do if convicted. Said Abbie Hoffman: "It doesn't matter if they put us in prison. We think the whole country is a prison anyway, and all they'll do is make our position official." Jerry Rubin expressed doubts that getting things started once he was sent to jail might be difficult, but all were agreed that they would continue their activities no matter where they were sent. Rennie Davis said, "I'll just be organizing prisoners to demand their rights instead of working with poor people to demand their rights." All are self-starting organizers, and said they would work with other prisoners where they were jailed together or separately.

David Dellinger, who the government has described as the "architect" of the conspiracy, went to jail in 1941 for refusing to register for the draft. While in prison, he organized prison strikes and demonstrations in each of the three prisons he was sent to, protesting denial of prisoner's rights, racial discrimination, and guard brutality.

Outside the court, throughout the country, many groups seem to be telling the government that its troubles have only begun.

Friday, February 13, the Berkeley police station was bombed just as the evening shift was going off duty. It was not an attack against property. The two bombs were of an anti-personnel type, and the bombs were set in the parking lot used by the police for their private vehicles. Had it not been for a burglary in the west Berkeley ghetto shortly before the shift change, most of the off-going men would have been in the parking lot when the bomb went off.

Monday, February 16, saw a similar act at the Park Police Station in San Francisco. A bomb, filled with construction staples and bullets, went off outside the offices of the building at 11 p.m. Again, it was timed to go off just as the shifts were changing. Nine policemen were injured in the attack. Sgt. Brian McDonnell, one of the injured, died without regaining consciousness.

No clues to the identity of the attackers in either case have been found. It would seem from the evidence, however, that whoever did it knew



"... both the interior (above) and exterior (right) of the Park Police Station was bombed-out after the Chicago Conspiracy jury went into closed session."



Garbage: A Campus Problem

Vast areas of the CCSF campus are littered with a variety of debris ranging from candy wrappers to cigarette butts.

According to Barney Moran, chief custodian, there are over fifty trash receptacles around the campus with the combined capability of holding more than two thousand gallons of garbage.

Vic Vaio, campus construction official, said that garbage cans are placed where there is the most pedestrian traffic. However, there are only two cans in the back end of Cloud Circle where pedestrian traffic is often heavy and where litter is plentiful.

Litter also lies in the area alongside the Visual Arts building now under construction and on top of a hillside nearby.

"Cigarette butts are our main problem," said custodian Dave Longa. "Actually there is a litter problem, but with all of the students here, it's really not that bad. It's worse on sunny days when people eat their lunches outside and leave the wrappers laying around."



what they were doing. The San Francisco bomb was a shaped charge, very difficult to make without extensive knowledge of explosives, and the schedules at the stations were evidently known.

After the police bombings, the high point so far in the activity surrounding the end of the trial was the demonstration and street action in Berkeley.

After a rally in Provo Park where Judge Julius Hoffman was hanged in effigy, groups of demonstrators went into the streets, breaking into stores and cars along Shattuck Avenue south of University Avenue. The Safeway was severely damaged, and parking meters were broken out. Real estate offices also were attacked. Along Telegraph Avenue, the Park and Shop supermarket, recognized for its high prices, had its windows smashed. Banks were also attacked.

Fifteen people were arrested on charges ranging from malicious mischief and failure to disperse to assault with a deadly weapon.

In Palo Alto, a small number of demonstrators ranged along El Camino Real in the shopping district, breaking windows in stores and wrecking parking meters.

Again in San Francisco on the 16th, several attorneys from the National Lawyers Guild burned their certificates to practice in the federal courts, accusing the system of acting hand-in-glove with the Justice Department to repress "those who actively struggle for their rights in the face of intimidation and oppression."

In Chicago on the 17th, over a thousand lawyers and law students from the area demonstrated in front of the federal building against the con-

tempt sentences handed down to the attorneys in the case.

In Seattle the same day, a thousand demonstrators stormed the federal building, broke the glass in the doors and threw tear gas into the building before being driven back by the police. Thirty were arrested and a large number were clubbed by the police.

If any message can be made from all this, it is: Putting seven men in jail is not going to stop anything, only increase it. Like John Paul Jones, the movement is saying, "We have not yet begun to fight." It would appear that, from this point, America is to know no peace until a settlement is made.

On and Off Campus

Vote

"The right to vote shall not on account of age be denied or abridged as to any person who has attained the age eighteen years, anything in the Constitution of California to the contrary notwithstanding." Thus reads the petition posted in S-304. Only registered voters can sign.

Radio

City College's radio station, KALW-FM (91.7), will broadcast Monday through Friday from noon to 2:30 p.m., Pat Crippen, Program Director, announced. Closed circuit service will be beamed into Statler-Wing from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Studios are located in A-233.

THE SOCIAL CRITIC

By Jim Browning

A: Look, Sam, this idea of dressing up Indians and dumping the tea into the Harbor sounds groovy, but it will only hurt our cause.

B: That's right. It will harden the King's position, and now that he's set up an ad hoc committee, there is new hope for negotiation.

Sam: We know about the last six ad hoc committees.

B: This one is different. It has been instructed to make a preliminary report within a year. So he's now taking us seriously. If we disrupt it we will immediately lose his sympathies.

C: The important thing is not to antagonize the British citizenry. We need their support in our struggle. You know how John Bull worships commerce. If we disrupt it we will immediately lose his sympathies.

D: And how will our own silent majority react? When the average Bostonian misses his morning tea he will blame us rather than the King.

E: We must first dedicate our fellow patriots and increase their level of political awareness. We must vastly broaden our program of Lockean discussion groups. Then in 10 years we will have a solid base of informed support.

F: Our goal is revolution and revolution is not a tea party. Our strategy must be organized clandestine cells and a nationwide strike leading the way into a sense of false security. Then when we strike we will be invincible.

G: Why doesn't the British citizenry support us? Because they believe that we are crude, uneducated, and irresponsible. This "Indian" thing will only confirm their stereotypes. Instead, join my group and help us finish our 1000-page "Disertation on Governance," which will appeal to their sense of justice.

H: Sam, you know we all like you and appreciate the energy you've devoted to the struggle. You've been getting a lot of negative feedback here, and maybe you ought to get in touch with your feelings and examine your motives. Does your penchant for the dramatic stem from a personal bitterness at having failed to make it within the system?

I: Rather than form a developed political consciousness? If Bostonians were educated to fully support the boycott no tea would be taxed because no tea would be bought.

J: Gentlemen, we have business to attend to. With your permission I would like to present to you the tentative program for tomorrow's rally.

ALL EXCEPT SAM: Hear, hear!!!

**ALL POWER
TO THE
PEOPLE**

The Engineering Lab: A Peek Inside

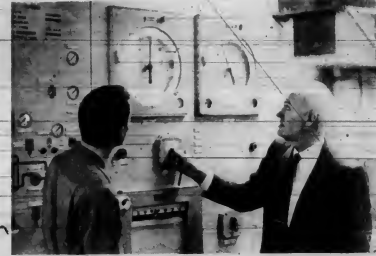
A scale model of a Bessemer converter used in making steel and the important mechanical pieces of an air conditioner are featured engineering exhibits in the basement of the Science Building.

The CCSE Engineering Department designed the display. They hope it will attract the attention of students interested in receiving training to build and design air conditioning equipment, computers, engines, plumbing systems, electric circuits, and many other items.

Donald Bryant, an engineering instructor, maintains

that a "large percentage" of students who graduate from his department with an A.A. degree take up engineering "as an occupation." Other graduates continue their education in universities, eventually becoming specialists in one particular field of engineering.

Some of the specific areas taught here are mechanical, electrical and aeronautical engineering technology. A new field being covered is called Engineering Science. It is described as a "thorough investigation" into the intricacies of engineering.



Donald Bryant (R.) explains air conditioning unit to engineering student. (Photo by Brown)

The 1970 Census: An Expose' Of Its Political Implications

By Tom Cleaver

The Nixon Administration has a vested interest in an inaccurate census where the cities are concerned. The political base of the Republican Party is in the suburban and rural areas, with their primarily white, population and conservative outlook. The party is basically the party of the "petit bourgeoisie," which in periods of social flux such as now, become increasingly conservative and increasingly willing to support repressive measures in order to maintain the values they have lived with all their lives, values which are under attack and subject to question today.

One of the primary areas that will be affected by an inaccurate metropolitan census is in the field of legislative representation. The majority of state legislatures delayed implementation of the 1964 Supreme Court "One-Man-One-Vote" decision until after the 1970 census. In the specific case of San Francisco, the exclusion of several thousand non-English-speaking people from the census will mean their exclusion from consideration of legislative reapportionment. Already, it is said that San Francisco lost 30,000 people — mostly the white middle class — during the last decade. This drop in population means that it will be a close thing as to whether the city retains the present legislative representation it has had previously. The exclusion of many thousands of other people by not counting them will ensure that the city will lose some of its representation, both at the state and federal level.

San Francisco at present has two state senators, one Republican and one Democrat. If the census shows a big enough drop from the people who have fled the city for the suburbs, and the poor who are not counted, this representation could drop to one and a half senators. This would force

one of the men to run in a district that included part of San Francisco, plus part of either San Mateo or Marin counties, depending on the way the district lines were drawn in the legislature.

Senator Marks, the Republican from San Francisco, is one of the committee which will redraw the assembly and senate districts after the census. Traditionally, the party in power gets to draw the new districts — when reapportionment is needed, and the redistricting is done to the advantage of the party as much as possible. If San Francisco loses part of a senate district, this is what could happen: Senator Marks, being on the committee, would keep his present district, which is the primarily white middle class sections in the Sunset and Richmond, and the other district would include the rest of the city — primarily the poor, non-white districts — plus part of Marin or San Mateo, these two counties are suburban, mostly white, and have traditionally sent Republican congressmen and congresswomen to the state legislature. The poor, non-white district could be expected to elect a Democrat, but with the addition of the other areas, the possibility of electing a Republican through the white minority in the region of San Francisco, allied with the white majority in the suburban area. This would effectively deny representation to the poor non-white people in San Francisco, as their legislative "representative" would know that his base of support for re-election was the whites in his district.

Such a possibility is not only possible in San Francisco, but in every major city in the country. Forcing opposition candidates, who are political bases are the cities to run in areas where Republicans are strong will help ensure Republican domination of national policies for the next decade. With the urban crisis

what it is, the people of the cities cannot afford to allow their representation to fall into the hands of people whose interests are not in promoting and caring for the problems of the cities.

An inaccurate census will also keep down welfare costs: unemployment insurance, and will cut back on programs such as job training for city people — while increasing the amount of money available for programs of benefit to suburbanites, since they will have achieved "overrepresentation" by the fact of having an accurate census in these areas, relative to the inaccurate census in the metropolitan areas. Thus the poor are kept "out of sight," and the problem of the poor can be downplayed by the government, who can say, "see, there aren't that many poor people, so obviously things are getting better," while in fact they are moving from crisis to chaos.

The Republicans have explicitly stated their policy of appealing to the white middle class majority — at the expense of poor people of all colors living in the cities — in Kevin Phillips' book, "The Emerging Republican Majority." Phillips, in a statistical analysis of previous elections, showed that the base of power of the Republican party was in non-urban white areas of the

Midwest, West, and possibly the South if the party were able to appeal to the problems of Southern Whites. After reading the book, one can see the truth of Attorney General Mitchell's statement, "there is no 'Southern Strategy.'" It is a White Strategy, specifically a suburban and rural white strategy, capitalizing on the fears of these people as a result of the social upheavals of the last fifteen years. Because the Republicans know their constituency, and because of a natural tendency to desire to remain in power, they have an interest in sliding past — and perhaps surreptitiously breaking — the laws in favor of temporary political advantage. It is for these reasons that many thousands of illiterate Chinese and Chicano people, and many thousands who are the social conditions they are forced to live under, will be excluded from the 1970 census.

Movie

The Spring Movie Werles will present "Orphans of the Storm" on Thursday evening, Feb. 26, in the College Theater (A-152). Curtain time is 8 p.m. and admission is free.



Tobie Lurie, creator of on-the-spot poetry with the assistance of audience participation, appeared at a free-form actors, dancers and musicians workshop on Feb. 17 in the women's gym.

His performance included the reading of poems and various chants accompanied by music and improvisational dancing.

"Everybody has a hangup about his body," Lurie said. "You have to convince yourself that your body is beautiful."

Earl Caldwell: 'These Are Serious Times for the Press'

By Marc Kovacs

Earl Caldwell of the West Coast bureau of The New York Times has been covering the Black Panther Party for about three years.

Last month a Federal Grand Jury subpoenaed Caldwell's files on the Panthers.

Q: Does this incident have anything to do with the Vice President's recent attacks on the press?

EC: I think that, really, this is a very serious time for the press because this could very well be a part of some effort to not only make our jobs much more difficult but to maybe render us ineffective as a media.

Q: Why is the Government looking for?

EC: I'm not certain what they're looking for, but I know what they've asked me for: all my files on the Black Panther Party since January 1st, 1969. Now, what specific information

and what they might think I have — they have not made that clear to me. What they're trying to find I don't have any idea. The only thing I know is that they are asking me for what I consider confidential information. Information that was given to me, that I obtained for use in the newspaper. Information that was given to me in the trust of journalism.

Q: What was your response to the subpoena?

EC: Our position is that this is confidential information that was given to me not to disclose before some Grand Jury or some governmental agency but for use in the newspapers.

Q: Why have you taken this position?

EC: Well, if you were to comply with a request such as this, then you 'certainly' couldn't say you're acting as a newspaper reporter. I think I'm a journalist — not an agent of some sort.



... the Government wants all my files on the Black Panther Party.

Q: How will this experience affect your career?

EC: If the final disposition of this is that I have to give up these files then I might also say that I can turn in my press credentials because I certainly could not be an effective newspaperman.

Women's Liberation

(Continued from Page 1)

dents could get the education required for a professional career without worrying about who's going to watch the children," Alexandra said. "It would also be an important step in liberating the women from the duties of being a mother and a housewife and help her to explore just what role she plays in the society."

So far, the response for a child center from students and campus workers has been "favorable" but "there are some problems concerning money" that need to be solved before the center actually becomes a reality.

"It takes money for the insurance and wages and, of course, we have to find a permanent location for the center," Alexandra said. "Right now, there is no available space on campus and the closest thing we have found is located in a church about four blocks away from school."

Women's Liberation meets every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 a.m. in the Experimental College (Banglow B5).

**"YOU DON'T
NEED A
WEATHERMAN
TO KNOW
WHICH WAY
THE WIND'S
BLOWIN'"**
—Bob Dylan

'Fidel' — Catalog of the Success of a Revolution

For those who prefer their revolutionaries thin, scowling, and vengeful, the documentary 'Fidel' will come as a distinct shock.

It portrays the erstwhile revolutionary Fidel Castro as a plump, jolly, and wisecracking — a sort of Groucho Marxist of the Caribbean. This is not to depreciate the film, however, for its intent is to catalog the success of modern revolution. It does this in far more palatable style than the typical product of the "social-realist" school of cinema.

The candor of the film is positively refreshing. In that people — right out there in front of imperialist American audiences — step up to the camera and grumble about food rationing, poor housing, ambulance service, pensions for the elderly, imprisonment, etc.

Two of the most candid interviews occur inside a prison for counter-revolutionaries and in a latter-day lineup of would-be "Miami" residents. The virtue of the Cuban mystique is that it recognizes slums, hand labor, illiteracy, and racism while seeking to obliterate them. This easygoing attitude is best exemplified when Castro interrupts his discussion of agricultural setbacks to pose with two lush pineapples, saying, "Here's a little propaganda. I've turned the bruised parts away from the camera."

Fidel touches political issues most gingerly. The viewer is treated to scenes of old Havana highlife, the evil luxury of which contrasts badly with the raw simplicity of new Havana. One sees gritty, black and white newsreels of Batista entering office, guerrilla warfare, street uprisings, forced nationalization of American properties, the execution of a loyalist, et al. Castro himself recalls his youthful rebel days at the university, his arrest and confinement, and labels himself as "originally a Utopian socialist." He credits the Communist Manifesto for his later "politicization."

Reminiscing about the Bay of Pigs, he merely declares "that there can be no relations" with a self-styled "policeman of the world." American students he congratulates outright for devel-

oping a somewhat belated social conscience. But no political hellfire, no dialectic brimstone. Castro is one of the few politicians in the world who has pursued his revolution, seen it through, and led its successful aftermath. The import of the film seems to be: ideological fireworks precede the revolt and unceremonious application succeeds it.

There are inconsistencies, of course. Fidel and his staff still pack sidewalks, which look inexpedient at best in the humdrum of post-revolution policy making and goodwill tours. In a rehabilitation camp for political prisoners, one middle-aged internee confides that he has been sentenced to 35 years of "rehabilitation." Every-where there are pernicious American influences. Time and again the camera zooms in on young Cuban women with their hair done in barretts a la Lady Chatterley. Castro himself calls the wealthy spirited Havana "the Americans of Cuba."

Still, this film about a most particular socialist experiment could be valuable to everyone — especially the folks back in Shredded Wheat, Iowa. It is a treat to watch, done in vivid technicolor and modern cinematic flashback style, and with a soundtrack of revolutionary songs suffr in fado and flamenco tunes. There is even a passing tribute to Che Guevara. But the cynosure of it all is always the man, El Comandante, Fidel.

The producers had the good sense to let him do all of the talking and ad lib and in Spanish (with captions). He does the opportunity, and the Cuban scene, full justice.

—B.L.M.

Q: The Attorney General has said, "Subpoenas will not be issued without first trying to reach an agreement on the scope of the subpoenas." What does that mean?

EC: Well, I don't see how you can reach any kind of an agreement to the scope of the subpoenas because — what's that mean? You're going to give them two notebooks instead of five? Or you're going to give them one tape instead of ten? I don't think that this is something that you can negotiate. I think it's something that either you do or you have to stand on the principle and not do.

Q: Can you comment on The New York Times' coverage of the Black Panther Party?

EC: I think that The New York Times has approached its coverage of the Black Panther Party in a manner different from any other paper. I've been covering the Party almost since its inception. Having one person doing this

enables you not only to be more acquainted with the people involved but to gain confidence that you need to gain the insights as to what they are doing and why they are doing it. To know the people and to understand what brings them to this position. If one person does it he can become knowledgeable and do something that is effective in that it does a service both to the public and their right to know and to the Black Panther Party and their being able to effectively get across what their positions are and what they have to say.

I think our coverage has been, perhaps I might be a little prejudiced here, but I think ours has been some of the most effective that there has been on the Black Panther Party and its movement. We have been consistent in our coverage and, also, I think ours has been in greater depth.

... There is a passing tribute to Che Guevara.



Fashions at a price you can enjoy in the periodicals section of the library... a bit crowded, of course, but what the hell?
Photo by Brown

Penguin Poets: A Review

By Don Gardner

America has produced few great writers. One of the reasons for this is that the American writer usually comes from the middle class or is at least well off enough so that he doesn't have to work for a living and so can concentrate on his art. Because he is thus cut off from the great majority of people who must struggle for mere existence, two things generally happen to him. First, he develops a conceited, arrogant attitude towards life which finds expression in the "I'll go it alone," rugged individualist, anti-people and usually anti-life school of thought. For example, Ezra Pound, the poet, was very sympathetic to Nazi fascism and William Faulkner, the novelist, was in favor of shooting black people down in the streets if they became too pushy in their demands. Second, the American writer, because he is isolated from the common experiences of life, must continually come up with more and more bizarre or unusual themes and settings for his work. Consequently, we have Philip Roth writing a 400 page ode to masturbation and James Baldwin concentrating on homosexuality in the theater.

A good example of the problem of the American writer can be found in the recent Penguin Modern Poets anthology (No. 13, \$1.25) which included work by three contemporary poets: Charles Bukowski, Philip Lamantia and Harold Norse. The first impression one gets as soon as he opens the book is one of sterility. All these poems are barren, empty, their titles, "Old Man, Dead in a Room," "The Loss, The Loss," "Man is in Pain," "Moments in Exile," and so on, reveal the isolation, the obsession with death, the sense of exile which these writers feel. Nowhere is there any mention of joy, community, love, work, or other

positive facets of life which most people experience.

Next, there is a definite attempt by these writers to cover up their basic lack of humanity by an over-emphasis on intellectual references which mean nothing to anyone. In one short poem by Lamantia there are metaphors revolving around Sicily, this, Iliad, Iphigeneia, Diotima, Mursaki, Venus-Ping, Geronimo, the Roman Empire, and a kundalini somersault. Who cares? None of this garbage means anything.

All of these poems exist in a void. None of them are set in anything which resembles the social-economic world most people live in. Norse's poems are either set nowhere at all or in the Himalayan Mts. Lamantia apparently believes that everyone lives in a desert. Bukowski is... Swimming down the green river with his hair on fire. Does anybody ever do anything human? No, all these poems are about people dropping acid, following swamis, travelling around and, in general, making no contribution to anyone or anything.

Finally, these poems are almost all about individuals acting alone, in isolation from others. Nothing is done in relation to what other people do. Bukowski wanders around in temples, Lamantia sulks through deserted streets, and Norse, gone to Paris, explores trees. The entire book reflects the writer's position of being cut off from society.

Though most American writing is similar to the junk written by these three authors, there can be better writing done. But for writing to be real, for it to be emotional, for it to be genuinely meaningful, it must be written by people in touch with the experience of everyday life. It must be about things people can understand. Writing must

Periodicals Room: 'Satisfies Needs Of Many Pupils'

By Elizabeth Driscoll

"Our primary mission is to make materials available to satisfy the needs of the students and faculty," said Frank Burke, library assistant in charge of periodicals.

The periodical section of the library makes over 700 periodicals available. The magazines most in demand are those that are articulated to courses of study. Many teachers assign articles from periodicals as required reading and others assign them as supplementary reading.

The main interest of the students seems to be focused on various aspects of the applied sciences such as aviation and aeronautics.

Among other periodicals in demand are those concerning current events, sports, hobbies, fashion, and home economics.

The periodical section also carries twenty-five newspapers. Among them are two San Francisco newspapers, the Oakland Tribune, New York Times, Wall Street Journal, and the Christian Science Monitor. They also carry newspapers in foreign languages.

Also included in the periodical section is a back file system where old editions of periodicals are kept, among them discontinued magazines such as the Saturday Evening Post, Theater Arts, and the Literary Digest. These are kept for research projects of students.

The library is also starting to build up its back file in the form of microfilm because it allows greater volume and can be stored in a relatively small space, whereas paper volumes present a constant storage problem and attrition of the materials is great.

In order to help the student find the periodical that he is looking for, the library provides the main Wilson Indexes as a guide to periodicals such as the Reader's Guide, Applied Science Index, and Technology Index, among others.

The library assistant, Mr. Burke, helps students through the use of such reference tools as directories of periodicals. Alphabetical lists of the library's holdings are provided, and a project is under way to produce printed subject lists of periodicals. When this project is completed there will be an alphabetical list of titles and an alphabetical list of subjects.

The material in the periodical section is provided by personal-to-person contact between Mr. Burke and the students. If a student wishes to see a certain periodical included in the list of the section, he can tell Mr. Burke the reason why, and then Mr. Burke will channel the request to Mrs. Ethel Crockett, the director of library services. If the periodical is requested by many students, it will justify the purchase of the periodical.

come from common people; from workers or from people closely associated with their lives. Until it does, it will condemn it to the status of meaningless trivia which Lamantia, Norse and Bukowski excel in.



This student won't find Rolling Stone, The Village Voice, The Guardian, Berkeley Tribe or S.F. Good Times here because it's 99 per cent "straight." Only exception: N.Y. Review of Books.
Photo by Brown

On and Off Campus

Tutors

Willis F. Kirk, acting assistant to the dean of students, is organizing a team of 30 students to work on a tutorial project being sponsored by the Booker T. Washington Community Service Center, 800 Presidio Ave. For further information contact Mr. Kirk in E-106.

Dance

The Ensemble, a professional dance and acting company which focuses on new works presenting an intimate relationship with the audience, is now offering a 50 per cent student discount ticket for any performance during its current season. This season's repertoire includes: All God's Children Got Wings: An adaptation of Eugene O'Neill's prophetic nightmare; Plastics: A full-length dance work by Milla Lauger, and 2002: A space absurdity. City College student Kris Thurman, 566-9559, has additional information.

387-3575

If you are interested in alternatives to the present educational system, you can help create them. A group of concerned students and educators are now meeting to form a school or schools which will offer viable alternatives in education. The group is Springboard, an offshoot of Switchboard and it is currently recruiting people. Further information is available from the Education Switchboard, 387-3575.

Lecture

Assemblyman John F. Foran, from San Francisco's 18th District, will speak at the College Theater at 11 a.m. on Feb. 26 on "The Legislative Process by which the Environment Can Be Saved."

Mr. Foran is particularly concerned with the uses to which the gasoline taxes have been put to use.

COIL

The Center of Independent Learning (COIL) is located in Room C-304, just off the College Library in Cloud Hall. It is open daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Staffed by students, the center contains material which has been especially programmed to enable students to cover a topic on their own without the help of even a tutor. COIL is student-run and student motivated. The sole purpose of COIL, its staff, and its materials is to help students to help themselves through programmed instruction.

Ecology

"The Role of the Press and of Pressure Groups in Stopping the Rationing of California" is Harold Gilliam's topic on March 3 at 11 a.m. in the College Theater. Mr. Gilliam is the author of several noted books on the San Francisco Bay Area — "The Climate of San Francisco," "The Natural History of the Bay Area," he is also the Chronicle's ecological expert. The lecture is sponsored by the Associated Students in cooperation with the Student-Faculty Lecture Committee.

Lunch

A free luncheon for all new students and teachers at the college will be held on Thursday, Feb. 26 in Statler-Wing from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Admission will consist of the ticket enclosed in the packets which were sent to all new students earlier this semester. It is sponsored by the Associated Women Students.

Music

The American Society of Eastern Arts will present Hamza El Din playing music of his native Nubia on the organ at 8:30 p.m. Friday, March 2 at the Gibraltar Square Theater.

Rams Whip Foothill, Lead GGC



Terry Bradely (r) and Greg Price (l) in action against Foothill
Photo by Mike Li

More Rookies And Money In Tennis

By Mike Chan

With practice matches on the schedule and with what has been described as the largest Ram tennis turnout in five years, tennis coach Roy Diedrichsen will make his bid toward the GGC tennis crown. Even though Diedrichsen will not have the services of any of last season's Rams racketeers, there are factors this season that may pave his way to the top.

First, with a tight money policy hanging over Diedrichsen's head, he will still have money for practice matches this season. A big factor in last year's disastrous season was that Diedrichsen's budget was cut so low that his players, started league play with no practice money, and thus recorded a season's record of 1-6. The worst record Coach Diedrichsen has had in his twenty years of coaching Ram tennis. As a direct effect of last year's budget slashing, Coach Diedrichsen lost the Ram's number one player, last season. The still eligible Lucchesi transferred to USF due to the lack of practice matches.

Another factor that may push the Rams to the top is their numbers and their talent. From Washington comes Jim Turner, a former AAA finalist in tennis. A veteran from two years back who will return to CCSF is Paul Staffors. Also from Washington is John Lasley. The rookies from Lowell are Dennis Ja, Jeff Cornell, Hubert Wong, and Herb Lee. Finally, Stuart Lai and Lincoln's Aaron Snelkoff are a few of the rookies who round out Diedrichsen's roster of fourteen members.

Swimmers Needed; Season Nears

By Joe Konte

If you can tread water, you are a candidate for the 1970 CCSF swimming team. Coach Curt Decker's mini-squad at the present includes seven swimmers and one diver. Compare this total of eight to San Mateo's thirty man team, and you can readily see Decker's problems. Anyone who is interested in joining the team, should see the coach immediately.

However, the need for bodies does not reflect on the ability of the players on the current roster. The swimmers and their special event follows: water polo goalie, Bill Carter (freestyle); polo star and GGC's 8th leading scorer, Rod McInnes (distance); another polist, Bill Clark (medley); Mike McElligott (sprints); Curtis Vopez (middle-distance); Tom Keck (medley); Ken Canavaro (breaststroke); and diver George Smith.

But even with this fine potential, the Rams are in serious trouble. And to make matters worse, CCSF has to play all their meets at the opposing school, since they have no home pool. CCSF and Diablo should be the favorites in the GGC this season. Fortunately, the Rams first contest is against a weak Foothill team on March 6. Decker has been happy with the workouts of the team, but unless new faces appear around the pool, it will be another long year for the Swimmers.

Baseball Coming

The Rams baseball opener is on Tuesday, March 3, when Chabot comes to town. CCSF will be looking toward improving their dismal 8-13 record of

last year. This year's squad consists of only four returnees from last year. Among these are Rick Escalambre, Pete Edwards, Vince Anderson, and John Lawhorn.

Glance At Ram Rise

Since our last issue, the Rams cagers have swept through the GGC, winning all but one game. After downing Foothill (see story on right), the Rams' record went to 10-1, and they gained undisputed possession of first place.

The surge to the top was highlighted by a hard fought 48-46 win over previously unbeaten Foothill. Other big victories included a 69-63 decision against Chabot, a more explosive 62-49 pelting of Chabot, and a 63-50 win over Diablo Valley College.

CSF's record became blemished when the Rams collided with a determined San Jose team. The Jaguars stunned the Rams early, and finally won it 89-71.

The key players in the Ram drive to the top have been their leading scorer, Daryle Johnson, along with Billy Metcalfe, Olaf Peterson, Jerry LeBlanc, and Greg Price.

Stubborn CCSF Victor Over Owls, 51-41

By Mike Chan

minutes of play

Before a crowd of 500 whooping or hooting Owl and Ram fans, the Phelan machine boys took control of the boards and hustled their way to victory downing Foothill 51-41 at City College last Tuesday the 17th.

Although the Rams led most of the way, the Owls repeatedly cut down Ram leads with spurts of buckets by Owl forward Dave Jefferson. However, Jefferson's heroics were just shots in the pan as the Rams played superb defense and cut down the Owls in their 10th league victory.

Sagging in and forcing the Owls to take the long balls, the Rams tanked in the points. All night, the Ram offense was cold as Plutonian ice, yet when the need arose, the Rams plastered the Owls and their rooters all over the floor.

The Rams ended a comical first half leading 27-21. The always dependable Ram forward, Daryle Johnson, had scored most of the Ram points on long outside jumpers. The scrappy Owls stayed in the game behind short jumpers and tough layins. However, the laughter began when the referees called practically every infraction in the book. Of course, there was a technical foul, which was slapped on Owl coach Jerry Cole; and a delaying foul against Ram Greg Price for not hurrying his feet to join the rest of the gang at the foul line.

Enough on the eagle-eyed guardians of waxed floor justice and promoters of zebra shirts. With the start of the second half the Rams seemed to roll over the hapless Owls by shooting up to a fourteen point lead. The Owls quickly snapped out of their trance and slowly cut the lead down to seven, and the game then seasawed until the closing

The Rams were leading by a comfortable 7 point margin with a little over 4 minutes remaining when Jefferson stole a pass to Billy Metcalfe, and streaked down to lay it in.

The Rams then inbounded the ball against a tight court press. CCSF took the ball down to the key, and missed the shot, where it was snatched up by the Owls. Jefferson burst downcourt and blew the layup on receiving the pass due to the defense of Jerry LeBlanc, but Owl guard Greg Vopez tossed in a fade away shot for the score.

With the Owl bucket, the roof caved in as the Owl rooters roared their approval and Coach Phelan bellowed orders to his cagers. Even though they led by three, the Rams needed a hoop to switch the momentum.

Act two began with the Rams scattering the pressing Owls downcourt; the tumultuous Owl rooters adamantly biting their tongues.

The Rams, with complete poise, passed around looking for a shot, passed off to Ram guard Billy Metcalfe who dribbled behind a screen, was overshot by two Owls and with complete confidence gunned the ball in.

The Ram crowd roared and sensed Foothill's downfall as the Owls fell apart at the seams. The Owls quickly missed their shot and the Rams drove back and burned the Owls with another bucket.

If the Rams had choked Foothill would've had it down hill all the way to the GGC crown.

The Rams won this battle but they still have three tough battles with CSM, Chabot, and Laney in order to win the war.

NBA Goes Big League

By Joe Konte

Today's quiz: Name the twenty-five professional basketball teams, both NBA and ABA. Fifteen to eighteen correct, and you are a well-informed basketball fan. Nine to twelve correct, and you're a better than average follower of the game. Got all twenty-five right, and you become a commissioner.

Only Walter Kennedy, czar of the NBA, is probably aware of the numerous pro cage teams. At least, until last week, we thought he knew. But Kennedy's intentions to strive for quantity instead of quality has brought the gaping total of teams up four more.

Kennedy's recent plan to increase the league includes Portland, Houston, Cleveland and Buffalo. With the addition of these franchises, the already

over-populated NBA will have to support eighteen clubs. At the present time, only a few of the established teams are making any headway at the gate. New York, Boston, Los Angeles and Milwaukee (Altitude) are the only clubs to consistently draw the crowds. Even Atlanta, the West's leading team, has been plagued by poor attendance.

Now, if one was commissioner, he might look for better ways to fill the arenas. The logical move is to build up each club and display a strong competitive league with as many talented players on a team as possible. But that's the logical step.

Kennedy's move to expand will have a double negative effect on the league. First, it will force the other fourteen teams to give up three players from their squads, thereby

creating a thinning of talent over the league. Secondly, the new members will draft the top college players in the 7-9-10 slots. Again, the talent will be spread vastly throughout the league.

The NBA will not be strengthened by splitting the players to a degree where the teams may have only one big name star. There are probably not enough superstars to go around for eighteen clubs.

So Mr. Kennedy has a problem. But wait. He has another idea: A merger with the ABA. Then we would have twenty-nine "big league" teams. If you are still a few teams short on our quiz, write to commissioner Kennedy. He might know.

Next week:

The merger of the NBA and ABA

Antonio Camejo: 'Latins Must Campaign For Freedom and Justice'



Antonio Camejo, an active supporter of the Bay Area Third World student strikes in 1968-69 and of present on the faculty of Oakland's Merritt College.

Elizabeth Driscoll
On Thursday, Feb. 18, Antonio Camejo spoke to a large group on the organization of an independent Chicano party for the improvement of the status of Chicano and Latinos.

The Chicano party would be made for justice and freedom from oppression, racism, and treachery of the ruling class. It intends to give Chicano control of the community in which they live, control all government funds allocated for renovating and maintaining houses and other community facilities and improvements, and to change laws that discriminate against Chicano and Latinos.

A campaign on the part of a group called the Socialist Workers of California is running eight candidates in the 1970 elections. Among the issues on their platform are Chicano self-determination, Women's Liberation, a socialist America, black control of the black community, and bringing back all the troops from Vietnam. Antonio Camejo is their candidate for superior.

tendent of public instruction. Camejo feels that the credentials required for a Latino or Chicano teacher should be waived as they are discriminatory to the people. He also said that the cause is not a matter of fighting for the poor people but for the working people, and suggested that mass registration drives be organized to bring the working class together under a Chicano or independent party. La Raza also plans to file a brief in the U.S. Supreme Court to wipe ballot laws off the books in order to enable third-world parties to act on the ballots. Camejo said that the Chicano party must be a catalyst to bring other sections of the population into action and that in order to make a socialist revolution the working class must be united.

The Chicano Party is to be formed from the ideas of the people who attend the convention. The convention will take place over the Easter holidays from March 25 to 29 in Denver, Colorado.

Letter to the Editor

From: James W. Jackson

When a man returns from military service, he is by law guaranteed re-employment rights, at his former position and former ranking. Why is it that at City College, returning veterans who are former students are given "returning student" (i.e. low priority) status, instead of "continuing student" (high priority) status, which is what they deserve?

Low priority status ensures registration in the last days, when classes are particularly hard to get. Is this fair to the man who was put on the line in the military, while his more fortunate brethren were able to continue their schooling? The administration should consider its policies towards returning veterans and grant them the status that they are entitled to.

The Guardsman is the weekly publication of the students of the Journalism department of City College of San Francisco. It is published each Wednesday during the college year with the exception of holidays and vacations. The opinions expressed in the columns and editorials are those of the individual writers and not necessarily those of the Guardsman, the department or the college. Editorial office: 304, Science Hall; telephone: 587-7372, ext. 446 or 447.

the Guardsman

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Eugene H. Brown



"The Spring Term is the Down of the Seventies"

Illustration by DANA REEMES

EDITORIALS

One: Free the Campus Radio Station

You probably know that City College has a Broadcasting Department. What you don't know, perhaps, is that for 150 minutes a day students here operate radio station KALW-FM 91.7.

You might say that we're fortunate to have on-campus studios. Unfortunately, such is not the case because KALW is run as if it was an affiliate of the Armed Forces Network — not the voice of an intellectual community.

The 1970 KALW "Policy Statement," for example, is unquestionably an insult to the intelligence of everyone associated with the College's motto: "The truth shall make you free."

Take Point 3a of the Policy Statement as an illustration. It maintains that "no candidate for public office shall be mentioned on any broadcast." Does that mean that a student running for president is to be ignored by his own media? And what about this proclamation: "No controversial issue shall be mentioned on any broadcast." Does that bespeak of freedom?

To continue, Point 15 declares: "Personal opinions or statements purporting to give status opinion on controversial issues or other

matters unrelated to the general program shall not be made." What kind of truth is behind that line of thought?

The lowdown, really, is Point 6b: "Material not in good taste such as some comedy acts, off-color songs, etc. shall not be aired." What does that mean? Simply that a song about French Revolution, which many students on this campus have studied, cannot be played on radio station KALW — the "Voice of City College." Where's the truth and the freedom in all that?

We suggest that there is no truth and no freedom in the 1970 KALW Policy Statement. Plainly, these "rules" are something out of George Orwell's "1984," which is doubtless classified as "controversial" by the authors of the Policy Statement.

More importantly, we think that the Statement violates the Constitutional right to free, open speech. As such, we demand that the Statement be burned and that the authors allow free speech to flourish instead. Anything less than that we have criticism for.

Two: On Apathy Here and There

"Does residence in a great city destroy all sense of personal responsibility for one's neighbor?"

That question was asked following the Kitty Genovese incident six years ago. Kitty Genovese, ever hear of her? She made the headlines over the Easter holidays last year. Remember?

Please allow us to refresh your memories. • "For more than half an hour 38 respectable, lawabiding citizens watched a killer stalk and stab a woman in three separate attacks." — N.Y. Times.

• "The neighbors had grandstand seats for the slaying of Kitty Genovese. And yet, when the pretty brunette called for help, she called in vain." — N.Y. Herald Tribune.

Yeah, it sure shocked a lot of people. The Times went so far as to philosophize, "Nobody can say why the 38 did not lift the phone while Miss Genovese was being attacked, since they cannot say themselves. It can be assumed, however, that their apathy was indeed of a big-city variety."

And that, brothers and sisters, is what we are addressing ourselves to — Apathy: of a "Big-campus" variety. Because the way we see it, some colleges are synonymous with apathy. Like C.C.S.F.

Can anyone deny it? U.S. firepower wiped out what 700,000 Vietnamese during the sixties. How many phones were lifted in protest around here?

In Africa, 1,000,000 Biafrans starved while students here waited in lines for their Stoller Wing burgers.

As you read these lines the Indian population of Brazil is being annihilated by the military dictatorship there. Is there anybody on the campus doing anything about it? The answer, of course, is that apathy is silent.

To bring the point home: Perhaps, when one million students are put into concentration camps.

Dig it? Because that's about where it's at. Like, many students saw the police helicopter hovering over the College on Feb. 10, right? But who noticed the pigs who went over to Mr. Holden's Engineering 38 class to arrest one of his students.

The question was... does residence in a great city destroy all sense of personal responsibility for one's neighbors? Consider that interrogation this Spring — the "dawn of the seventies."

M.K.

Reagan Wants \$150 Tuitions

By Jim Browning
News Editor

Governor Ronald Reagan said last week that tuition charges at the California State colleges for the 1970-71 school year are "inevitable."

Reagan, in Los Angeles for a meeting of the State College trustees, indicated that he expects the trustees to follow the lead of the Regents of the University, who recently voted to impose tuition at the university level.

Tuition at UC for the coming school year will be \$150, and will rise to \$200 for 1971-72, the sums being applied on top of current student fees of \$300 a year.

Existing fees, not counting the cost of textbooks, at state colleges currently average \$150 per year.

Reagan's plan for tuition would be \$75 for this fall and \$150 in 1971-72.

Reagan said that state college students who are unable to pay the new tuition fees should be admitted to a State college with the understanding that they repay the cost of the tuition after they graduate.

If, after graduation, the stu-

dent is still unable to pay the tuition, the fees would be reduced or waived — a switch from the Governor's UC plan, which makes no such provision.

The UC plan, at Reagan's urging, sharply provided that students who could not afford the increased fees could repay them after they had graduated. It made no provisions for a school administration's responsibility for setting up specific requirements for candidates and election procedures.

The policy statement does not specify, however, that all

state legislature to impose any tuition fees higher than \$45. The trustees will meet on March 22 to decide the final outcome of Reagan's tuition proposal.

At the meeting itself, the trustees voted new stricter controls over student elections on state college campuses.

The new student election guidelines leave to individual school administrations the responsibility for setting up specific requirements for candidates and election procedures.

The policy statement does not specify, however, that all

PAMPHLET

Students in good standing making reasonable progress toward an educational goal.

Several student body presidents from various state campuses argued that the new policy would "give the State Trustees and campus administrators an open invitation to interfere in campus wide student elections."

The new election guidelines were recommended by a committee of college presidents, student presidents, administrators and academic senators.

although the students objected to the committee recommendation calling for candidates to be making reasonable progress toward a degree.

Student representatives also opposed a stipulation in the new policy that candidates for office must meet such other qualifications as are set by each college.

The policy calls on each college to develop a student election code and set up a supervisory body to enforce it.

Council of Organizations Makes Changes

By Paul Thiele

The Council of Organizations (C.O.O.) has been abolished by an amendment to the A.S. Constitution passed in the Fall 1969 semester.

Another amendment eliminated the offices of Freshman and Sophomore class presidents because, according to Dean of Student Activities Art Samuels, they were "officers without a constituency."

Three new clubs have drawn up constitutions this semester in order to be recognized as official campus organizations. They are the Women's Liberation Movement, the Young Socialist Club, and the Arab Club. At the Feb. 25 meeting of student council, the Arab Club was voted in as an official club; representatives from the first two organizations were not present. The A.S. Constitutional Revision Committee was also established at the Feb. 25 meeting and Harvey Rappaport was elected president.

The calendar of events which is currently being altered will be changed to a B-M-J next semester. It was deemed by student council to be inconvenient to use because of its large posterlike dimensions and the shortage of space for marking down important dates.

All businesses offering A.S. Card discounts this semester must sign a one year contract so that future complaints will be made. A.S. Card Commissioner Ed Lew said:

"It's more logical to have a contract so that students will not be refused discounts and get gyped." Lew said. "Now we're getting the head man of each company to sign the contract and if they don't, we cross them off the list."

This semester, A.S. Cards are in the form of stickers which are placed on the holder's identification card. Sidney Hyman said that the reason why the cards are not actually cards is because "nobody had them printed up when we needed them and there was no organization." He added that a secondary reason might have been that by this new method, cards cannot be used by friends of cardholders who have not bought their own.

A proposed \$11,000 fireplace (Continued on Page 7)

The Communications Commission Challenges 'Underground Radio'

By Tom Chaver

Art Linkletter isn't the only one who thinks that "what is said in rock lyrics and on 'underground' FM stations that play rock music is subversive, obscene, and leading young people into immoral acts. FCC chairman Dean Burch has recently raised the question of "smut" in rock and roll lyrics, and the commission is also threatening to reopen a case against the Pacifica Corporation's KPFA-FM in Los Angeles over the issue of a supposedly "obscene" poem read over the air in a critical discussion last fall.

Tom Donahue, one of the founders of "underground radio" says that friends of his in the industry have heard rumors of a congressional investigation into the words in rock lyrics and the supposedly "biased" news coverage on FM rock stations. The object of all this, says Donahue, is to scare the corporations who own these stations "back into line."

The issue of government censorship of the media; and government pressure on the media to stay in line has become a big one since Vice President Agnew's attacks on the media last fall. Right now, the stations in the Bay Area aren't too worried, because in the past the FCC has backed off with its pressure when a station has threatened to carry the case into court over the issue of censorship. "The FCC," says Donahue, "will never take this sort of thing into the courts because they know they would lose, and by losing, lose the extra-legal power they have on the stations."

This extra-legal power is usually invoked at license renewal time when the commission can become very strict in deciding whether the station is conforming to FCC regulations. The threat that this power could be exercised is usually enough to make the parent company put its own pressure on station management to get them to duck into line with the prevailing political winds.

Congressional hearings could be worse. The nation has been treated to congressional "witch hunts" in the past, and they have been effective in stripping dissenters through the fear of publicity and guilt-by-association.



Glenn Howell (left), an ex-City College student and (right), Reno Nevada. Both are rock-jocks with radio station K5AN-FM in San Francisco.

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The prevailing feeling in the country among the so-called "silent majority" of hear-no-evil, see-no-evil, speak-no-evil could bring this situation about once again. Burch opened his attack in a speech at a luncheon for Big Brothers of the Bay Area a few weeks ago. Burch warned that obscene broadcast programming is a form of air pollution that could become "as serious as smog." And, like smog, he added, "the only way to control obscenity is to eliminate it entirely."

Noting what he saw as a trend in music lyrics, Burch said that "some of the most eventually take over the airwaves. In a press conference

immediately after the speech, Burch gave a specific example of what he was talking about when he named "I Can't Get No Noogie" by the Masked Marauders. Burch stated it was clearly obscene and should be banned from radio broadcast.

Burch says he does not advocate government censorship, but was suggesting "self-regulation" by the broadcasting industry. Says Donahue on this, "There's all kinds of pressures that can be brought to bear. TV and radio have cleaned themselves up before and made themselves over. Why should the corporations live in a state of paranoia and will."

(Continued on Page 7)

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"The Mess Hall"—Illustration by BRIAN CHIN

EDITORIAL

We Support H & R Students

We commend and support the current movement by concerned students on this campus to improve the cafeteria service.

In particular, we back the petition recently circulated by Harvey Rappaport and Chris Rallis. The petition, which has already been presented to the Student Council, at last count contained nearly 3,000 signatures.

Among some of the specific problems of the cafeteria cited in the petition are:

- The prices in the cafeteria are too high in relationship to the minimal cost of operation.
- The hours of all the eating facilities on campus are in complete disregard of student needs.
- The food in Statler Wing is often unacceptable as far as freshness and edibility and also overpriced.

With reference to the last point we are pleased to report that the Administration has agreed, effective March 15, to operate a "snack-bar" service in the cafeteria until mid-afternoon.

Although the decision to extend the hours of the snack-bar is indeed a step in the right direction, there are some other problems which need to be solved.

Among these are:

- Hotel and Restaurant students, under the disguise of "on the job training," provide 20 free hours of labor a week to the cafeteria.
- According to Lawrence Wong, H&R department chairman, the recent price increase in the cost of cafeteria food was due to the increase of "labor cost."
- The decision to raise the cafeteria food was made at the administrative level with no concern about the wishes and feelings of the 14,000 students here on campus.

Such problems as the above have been common to the operation of the Hotel and Restaurant department and the Cafeteria for years.

And in effect the so-called "labor costs" cited by Mr. Wong never did exist primarily because the students employed in the cafeteria work for free and the women workers are Civil Service employees paid directly by the City and County of San Francisco.

With this the Guardsman would like to present some of its own demands on the cafeteria crisis:

- H&R students should be paid union wages for their work and that a union be set up for all cafeteria workers and campus workers.
- The wages and the working conditions of the Civil Service employees employed in the cafeteria should be improved so that they are on level with other Union workers throughout the State.
- That a committee of students be formed to look into the entire operation of the cafeteria and be allowed to make some decisions affecting complete reorganization of the cafeteria.
- That the profit-making motive of the cafeteria be removed and that the cafeteria be placed in the hands of the student council who will oversee its entire operation.

Such a step as a complete reorganization of the entire Hotel and Restaurant department and the cafeteria would do a lot to return the cafeteria to students and put some sanity into its operation.

CONTACT LENS

Do You Side With Student Radicals



Stuart Nakamura, Criminology Major
No, I don't because they don't represent me. I don't like the Students for a Democratic Society because they are not democratic themselves. I want to become a policeman and they don't accept radical policemen. I guess I'm part of the Establishment. I've been in it for eighteen years and that's the way it goes.

Bruce Young, English Major
I can sympathize with many of their causes but I can't agree with many of their methods. I can't condone violence because innocent people are sometimes hurt. This, I believe, harms their cause more than it helps it. Even though our system is an awkward one, I feel we should make changes within rather than without.

Ken Leiser, General Education Major
I think all people and groups should have a chance to express themselves and if it's from a radical point of view, that's all right. Sometimes the radical groups get too radical, like when they want straight action and demand things done their way—immediately.

By Paul Thiele

Anti-Imperialist Struggle Grows in the Philippines

By Tom Cleaver

To most Americans, the Philippines are an example of enlightened colonialism, a case of an advanced nation coming in, educating the people to run their country, and leaving when the object had been achieved. To most Filipinos, the U.S. is seen as a country that came in and took control just as the people were about to expel the Spanish colonialists, that viciously put down a struggle for national independence (in a war that was as unpopular in America as the Vietnam war is today), and left the country politically only to maintain control economically.

When the Philippines were granted independence in 1946, the constitution contained clauses granting American business equality of opportunity with Filipino businesses, and granting extraterritoriality for military bases. Granting economic "equality" has meant that more than 80 percent of the business economy is under American control; the right of "extraterritoriality" has meant that no American military man has ever been tried in a Filipino court for committing a crime against a Filipino. "Thieves"—anyone who comes within range of the guards—are regularly shot around the naval base at Subic Bay, the naval air station at Sangley Point across the bay from Manila, and at Clark Air Force Base upcountry from Manila.

The country is still economically backward because of the control of the economy by foreigners. The rural districts are held under almost feudal conditions by the 100 mostly ex-Spanish families who own 85 percent of the arable land. Other than in the field of education, life in the barrios is little changed from the Spanish period. The political situation is extremely corrupt, with elections bought and sold by the local landlord with impunity. Political assassination is an almost everyday occurrence during election campaigns.

There have been struggles for change. After the Second World War, the Hukbalahap ("People's Army"—a communist-led guerrilla force which had been active during the Japanese occupation)—began armed struggle against the government. By 1949, nearly the whole country was under their control, with the exception of Manila. The insurgency was broken by Col. Edwin Lansdale (Colonel Lansdale of "The Ugly American" who found in Ramon Magsaysay an active reformer willing to work to better conditions and thereby defeat the guerrillas under Magsaysay, an extensive program of land reform was carried out, hospitals were built and staffed in the rural areas, and a liberal program to re-integrate the guerrillas as landed peasants was begun. Magsaysay's death in an airplane crash in 1953 ended all reforms, and things sank back to their former conditions. Though Lino Taue, the leader of the HUKs had surrendered, the insurgency never really ended, and has grown greatly in recent years, and is now in virtual control of the rural areas of northern Luzon, the main island.

Agitation for reform has grown greatly in the last few years, and has manifested itself in the recent riotous demonstrations against the government and the Americans. The election of President Marcos to a second term has brought fears of the establishment of a permanent political "dynasty," completely under the control of the U.S. Marcos is the first President of the Philippines to win re-election, and there are charges of widespread corruption in the election.

Abuses by U.S. businesses and by the military of their special concessions has brought increased agitation for repeal of the "equality" provisions of the constitution and an end to military extraterritoriality. Filipinos are greatly angered by the fact that no American serviceman has ever been severely punished in an American court for killing a Filipino. These killings are almost regular occurrences, and the people are now demanding that crimes committed against Filipinos be tried in Filipino courts.

There is strong feeling against Filipino participation in the war in Vietnam. In 1966, under pressure from Lyndon Johnson, Marcos sent a force of 20,000 "volunteers"—mostly combat engineers—to Vietnam, making the Philippines one of the "allies" fighting there. Recently it was disclosed that these "volunteers" were in the pay of the United States, and the furor this raised forced Marcos to completely withdraw the force from Vietnam.

As the government becomes increasingly repressive towards reform movements, they will become increasingly militant and revolutionary in their outlook. The prospect of increased armed struggle throughout the country is becoming a definite possibility.

It is now probably too late for another reformer on the lines of Magsaysay to come and deflect the demands for complete national independence—both political and economic—and the country will become another center of the nationalist struggle for self-determination being waged throughout the Third World.

CHINA TALK

"WHAT'S GOING ON IN CHINA?"

That's what Dr. John R. Wilkins will answer on Friday, March 6 at 6:30 p.m. at Temple United Methodist Church.

All interested persons are invited to make reservations for this dinner-talk by calling 586-1444.

'A Nice Luncheon'

The Associated Women's Students with the aid of the Associated Students, put on a luncheon February 26 to welcome new student and faculty members to City College. Entertainment was provided by Jerry Southern, pianist, and by Miss Lorraine Bell, who sang a number at the end of the luncheon.

Among those members attending the luncheon were Miss Edna Pope, Dean of Women; Mrs. Ethel Crockett; Mr. Fred Humiston, Director of Testing; Dean Kirk, Dean of Men; Mr. Jack Aldridge, Assistant Dean; and Mr. Dean Hillsman. The new faculty members are Mr. Irwin Phillips, speech teacher and a native San Franciscan; Jesse D. Wall, physics teacher from Washington; Dan Griffin, psychology instructor; Richard Leong of the X-Ray Program; John Morall, Art 9B instructor; Edward L. Davis, counselor, and Miss Mercedes Milbon, instructor of Chinese I and II.



Students and faculty dine together about once a year... Photo by Brown.

Autos, Emission, Assemblymen

By Bruno Forner

"Automobiles shouldn't be the only means of transportation in this state," said Assemblyman John F. Foran in an ecology lecture last Thursday.

Foran, chairman of the Assembly Transportation Committee, spoke to an audience of about 100 students on the efforts of his committee to help put an end to pollution. After giving a brief summary of the efforts of his group, he described some of the anti-pollution bills backed or sponsored by his committee.

He said that six of the eight bills deal directly with the automobile. Some of these bills will restrict sales of automobiles if they did not meet the standards enforced by other legislation. One piece of legislation will call for a car to meet low emission standards after it had been driven approximately 6,000 miles.

He also said that his committee wants to impose the

pollution standards that would normally be enforced in 1975. These standards are said to return the condition of the air over California to the same as it was in the 1940's.

Foran also advocated such changes as: a decal posted on every new car to denote the emission rate of that model of auto; exemption of most agricultural vehicles from these requirements; an annual automobile inspection per vehicle. In addition, Foran said that his committee had many proposals under way that have "stepped on big industries" to help curb the problem.

Foran also mentioned a controversial measure to crack down on those perpetuating pollution. This was a \$6,000 per day civil penalty fine. Presently there is a \$500 fine being enforced.

There were also bills on fuel control, reduction of smoke emissions, and other uses of the gasoline tax that were mentioned by Foran.



The Independent-Journal Is Stepping on the Proletariat

By Jim Browning

John Judice, a member of the International Typographical Union and a student here at City College, spoke last Thursday on the current strike by the ITU against the San Rafael Independent Journal.

The I-J is using the strike in an attempt to break the union, said Judice. "So far the I-J bosses have responded to the demands of the workers with hopes of riot and security police, dogs, professional strike breakers (scabs) and numerous court injunctions, all designed to limit the union's activity and contain the newspaper's production on a daily basis."

This is all part of the bosses' master plan to force the unions out of the newspaper business in the Bay Area. Once the unions are out of the way the bosses will be free to give the workers low wages and poor working conditions.

If the I-J does manage to force the unions out and hire only non-union employees, the I-J will be quick to follow their lead and launch an all out attack on working men and women," Judice added.

The strike against the I-J began January 7 when 85 of the newspaper's 200 employees who had been working without a union contract for 15 months walked out their jobs.

According to Judice, the workers' demands—center around working conditions and job security.

Prior to the strike, Judice said, "the I-J was bent on continued harassment of the workers with such things as job speed ups and the firing of any worker the company didn't like."

Although most of the strike breakers have been imported from Los Angeles, where a similar strike against the Los Angeles Examiner has been

going on for the last 3 years, some students from the College of Marin are being used to produce the paper.

Students, hungry for a job with pay, are being enticed to work for the I-J for \$200 per week," Judice said. "Little do they realize that they're caught up in this country's economic system which helps the big men with all the money (the bosses) to step on the proletarian workers."

He said that by working for the I-J bosses they're helping to suppress and destroy the struggle of working class in this country.

A mass rally and demonstration of workers and students to show support for the I-J workers will be held this Saturday at the I-J building (Fourth and B streets in San Rafael) starting at 11 a.m. Car pools from San Francisco are being formed. For more information call 824-1785 or 826-3217.



John Judice Photo By Brown

On Pollution

By Elizabeth Driscoll

Pollution is not just of the air. It is also of the water. The main causes of pollution are industry, transportation vehicles, and our large population.

Water pollution is caused by chemicals being poured into the water on top of the normal waste products. The new convenience products—such as enzyme detergents that make life easier—are killing off the genetic life of our waters. The natural destruction processes of the water cannot function, and eventually our water will go through an aging process called eutrophication, by which a body of water solidifies and disappears.

What can be done to curb and eliminate the causes of pollution? First, the people have to be reached and told the damage that has been done and is being done to our environment. Second, legislation has to be brought about that will stop industries from pouring chemical waste into our air and water, and will require every automobile to have a smog device.

These reforms can be brought about by increasing interest in conservation. A good sign that interest is increasing is evidenced by the growing membership in various conservation clubs.

At a symposium held last week at College of San Mateo, students and politicians debated the pollution problem. Among the speakers were Assemblyman Jesse M. Unruh, Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., of Los Angeles, and Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., of San Mateo.

Suggestions given for the improvement of our environment were that students study the issue thoroughly so that they can offer constructive proposals for improvement, that corporations be taxed in proportion to the amount of pollution they generate; that preferential treatment be given to families who have no more than one child, and that American development of super-jet transports be halted.

On and Off Campus



... a scene from the "Potboilers"

Clubs

The Filipino Club meets every Tuesday and Thursday in C-220 from 11 to 12. The Engineering Society meets in S-257 during the Tuesday College Hour.

Women's Day

The 62nd annual International Women's Day will be held in Mission Dolores Park on March 8th from 1 to 4 p.m. Speakers at the celebration include representatives from the Welfare Rights Movement, Black Panther Party, Los Siete de la Raza, Women's Liberation and Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Strike. For more information, leave message at Mission Switchboard, 863-3440. The entire affair is being sponsored by The Committee for International Women's Day, 451 Cortland Street.

Ideas

The Experimental College enters its fourth semester this Spring. Some 25 courses are being offered. Anyone with ideas in education or an interest in life may participate in its activities. To register, simply drop into Bungalow 5.

Films

Films of the 1964 Alaska and Japanese earthquakes are part of a four-part study of "Our Restless Neighbor" The San Andreas Fault, scheduled next month at Skyline College in San Bruno. Three evening sessions, on March 5, 12, and 19 at 7:30 p.m. together with a tour of the fault area on March 21 make up the program.

Joe Amuto

The Experimental College will present Joe Amuto in a special one-man show. Amuto — an actor, poet, and innovator — will be reading works of various poets in the Little Theatre on March 4 at 6:30 p.m. Admission is free.

Russia

Porter McKeever, president of the United Nations Association of the USA, will speak at a luncheon meeting March 7 at the Thunderbolt Hotel near

Theater

"The Potboilers," a sexy musical-riotous melodrama of the absurd family, is being presented this Friday and Saturday at the North Beach Gallery Cafe, 376 Vallejo Street. Students will be admitted for the special \$1.00 admission. More information is available from 986-9933.

Help!

Are you having difficulties tutoring? Come to the Tutorial Center, Science Building S-142, 9 a.m. — 4 p.m. daily.

Alpha Gamma Sigma

The CCSF chapter of Alpha Gamma Sigma, national two-year college scholastic honor society will elect officers for the spring semester at its next meeting Tuesday, March 10, during College Hour in C-224.

Wallace E. Wells, AGS faculty sponsor and former Vice-President of the State Executive Board of AGS, hopes all eligible students participate in the elections next Tuesday.

"I would like to see some 'new blood' serving as officers and coordinators of service projects and social activities of the club," Wells said.

Temporary membership is open to students who, in the last preceding semester of attendance, were enrolled as full-time students and maintained a 3.0 grade point (or better) average.

Any interested students may consult Mr. Wells in E-205 (Counseling Office).

Duskin Spoke On Environment

Alvin Duskin, San Francisco dress designer and advocate of the Indian stand on Alcatraz, spoke Tuesday, Feb. 24 on "the role of the private citizen in the control of his environmental destiny." The lecture was the first in a series on ecology.

Duskin said that he taught a Com 65A course at CCSF in 1958 but quit because he felt that the purpose of 5A classes was to screen students for eligibility for the English 1A parallel course and that it was unfair to the students. He also felt that there was a lack of cooperation and human spirit in the college and that CCSF should be a catalyst of the City's activities.

Duskin has supported the Indian stand on Alcatraz because of the moral issues involved, and he is now working with the "Save the Bay" campaign.

Ecology

The Ecology Lecture Series presents Dr. Frank Pilce speaking on "Some Alternatives to the Projected Starvation Crisis." On Thursday, March 5 at 11 a.m. in the College Theater.

On Tuesday, March 10, Dr. Thomas Harvey will deliver a talk on "The Urban Population Crisis." This event will also take place in the College Theater at 11 a.m.

He believes that the ecology movement is being used as a means to brainwash the people into forgetting other social problems and that the people should be concerned with the preservation of human lives as well as environmental because all life forms fit together.

Among the causes of pollution in California, Duskin said that the primary ones are overpopulation and too many industries that produce a surplus of goods that we do not need. He believes that we live in a society of consumerism, and that if the people will unite instead of going on individual action, our society can be re-directed toward a healthier life for all people.

When asked about politics and ecology, Duskin said that President Nixon's budget is a symbol of hypocrisy because less is spent on ecology in spite of Nixon's promises to the contrary. He also cited the fact that Pacific Gas and Electric spends more on advertising than it does on projects that are important to the conservation of our environment. Only by studying various issues of our government, he said, can the people regain control of their own lives.

Mr. Duskin's future plans are to continue working for the improvement of our environment and closing his fashion-designing business to open up a clothing shop.

The Social Critic:

What are Fascism and Dictatorship?

By Jim Browning

What are fascism and a dictatorship and how do they relate to modern America and its so-called "democratic" form of government?

Fascism is defined as being a highly nationalistic form of government — authoritarian in nature — and controlled by the people. In other words, the dictator simply assumes his absolute power without the consent of the people. He rules regardless of public opinion.

Everything is for the state, and nothing human or spiritual can exist without the state, nor have any value outside the state. Benito Mussolini, "The Doctrine of Fascism," 1932.

"We, National Socialists, as supporters of a new view of life, must make a sharp distinction between the state meaning only so long as it can preserve and protect the race; otherwise it is worthless. Thus the highest purpose of the state is to care for the preservation of our racial elements." Adolf Hitler, 1934.

Fascism rejects the notion that the state exists for the sake of the people or as a means of promoting their welfare. Instead, it holds the idea that the people exist only to

promote and support the state. The state is resuming its right and its prestige as the sole and supreme interpreter of the needs of the society." Mussolini, 1934.

"The German Reich, as a state, must include all Germans, with the duty of not only preserving the most valuable racial elements among the people, but also to lead them slowly and surely to a dominating position." Adolf Hitler, 1934.

The fascist principle of leadership is uppermost in fascist tactics. At the top of the state is one man — the leader, or fuhrer, the dictator — who always leads. At the bottom are the masses, who only follow.

"The law and the will of Der Fuhrer are one." Hitler, 1933. Under dictatorship, the citizen belongs to the state. He has no civil liberties. Dictators tell the individual what he may read, where he may travel, what he may listen to, and where and how he must work. The dictator's orders have often extended even into family life.

"Men never do good except by necessity; but where there is liberty and license every-

thing falls into confusion and disorder." Mussolini, 1928. "Men are tired of liberty." Mussolini, 1923.

Fascism has no use for the idea of free speech. Almost the first step of fascist dictatorship on coming into power is to suppress all publications which do not support their regime. Spies and secret police are planted everywhere, and people who have anything to complain about learn to keep quiet. The various medias are flooded with official propaganda, ideas which are in any way critical of the rulers are suppressed. Dictators do not want people to think.

The fascist state achieves unity by wiping out its opposition. It therefore cannot tolerate any political parties except the one party that holds supreme control. Other political parties are officially banned. Fascism usually has no particular quarrel with religion. But Fascism insists that the church, like everything else, must accommodate itself to the state's program. As a result, nearly all fascist states have been opposed by some courageous religious leaders.

There is no necessary connection between Fascism and racial intolerance. But fascism

comes to power by playing on the deep-seated prejudices of the people, and race prejudice is one of the strongest. Adolf Hitler built up his power partly by the cultivation of German prejudices against the Jews.

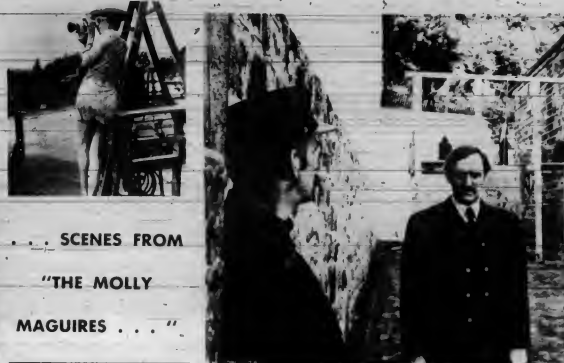
In the fascist state, the major task of education is to drill into the young a blind loyalty to the regime in power. Fascism also seeks to teach people enough so that they can serve the state in their work and at the same time keep them ignorant enough never to doubt the official teachings of the regime.

War is the very heart of the fascist system. Fascism keeps the country permanently on a wartime footing, and peace is only an interval for recovery or preparation for future conquest. The consummation of the racial state's educational work must consist in burning a sense of race into the hearts and brains of the youth — no boy and no girl must leave school without having been brought to a comprehension of the necessity and nature of preserving and supporting the state and the dictatorship." Hitler, 1934.

Next week: America: a democracy or the rise of another Third Reich?

Film Review

'The Molly Maguires': Wow!



... SCENES FROM

"THE MOLLY

MAGUIRES ..."

By Albert Parsons

At first thought, one says, "wow! How can Hollywood make such a sympathetic movie about violent revolutionaries?" The film is very sympathetic: Martin Ritt says he was trying to explain what is happening and why people will resort to actions like this to "the man in the middle," and to an extent, he does so successfully. But one cannot expect even Hollywood to dig its own grave, and the picture stays within the limits of bourgeois acceptability.

There is a myth that comes through in stories and movies in America. The myth of The Tragic Rebel; romantic, full of life, representative of all that is best in a man, and doomed always to failure. One cannot be told by a capitalist that there is a possibility of beating him, only that there is the possibility of martyrdom. The myth comes through full-blown under Ritt's direction.

Sean Connery plays the role of Jack Kehoe, the tragic leader of the Molly Maguires. Filled with a sense of purpose to right the wrongs done his people, he is The Avenging Angel of the Old Testament.

As with most rebels portrayed in liberal movies, he has the Christ element in him too, as when he says to the priest who asks him to stop all this and return to the Church, "I have not left the Church; the Church has left me." As with Christ, Kehoe is betrayed by his Judas, the Pinkerton labor spy James McParlan, played by Richard Harris.

A young Irishman, selling the IRA newspaper outside the theatre, said the movie was good, but it "made a hero of McParlan." Not so, McParlan is shown to be a fink and a rat, but a human fink. A worker, down on the bottom of life, McParlan aspires to better things. Taking what he is told at face value, he adopts the prevailing morality — "God takes care of those who take care of themselves," and sells himself to the bosses, who need a man to infiltrate the Mollys and put the finger on them. McParlan is their boy. Like Judas, he finds that what he does as a Molhe makes him feel right; shooting a cop to get out of an ambush is not part of his job, but he does it willingly. The same is true when he helps to burn the company store, a symbol of the oppression of the miners.

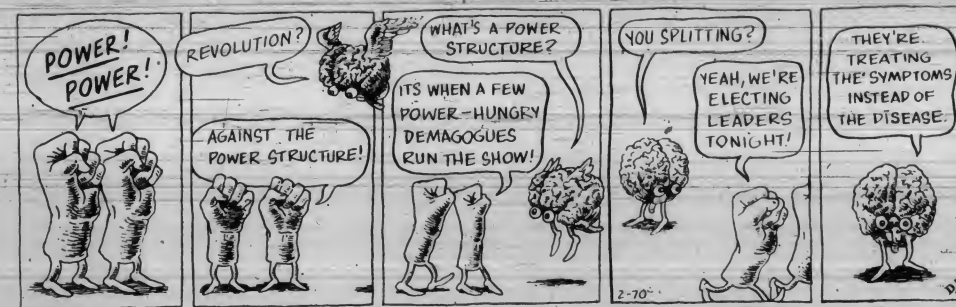
"I owe my soul to the company store," was very true in those days; it still is, but not so obviously. Yet he still takes his job seriously, and informs the police whenever an action is planned. After the trial, where he surfaces and confesses the men to death through his testimony, he goes to see Kehoe who sits in his cell awaiting hanging. McParlan wants absolution; he wants to be told that it is all right, that he did no wrong. He knows he has done wrong, and that nothing can save him from damnation; but still he asks. Kehoe — ever the romantic hero, the complete human — denies him the absolution he knows he can never receive, gives him the punishment he wants, and tells him that no one can ever punish him enough for what he has done, which is what he wants to be told. Judas will pay the rest of his life, but Christ will still go to the gallows. The myth stays right in line.

Martin Ritt's heart is in the right place, but he of all people should know the impossibility of doing his heroes justice in the medium he has chosen. Denied his work because of The Blacklist in the Fifties, Ritt knows what happens to

The Rebel; he has claimed down now and accepted reality. Now he is allowed to work. Perhaps he can stretch the limits, as he does here, but he can never break them again. He will sympathize as much as possible, but the message still comes through: "Be a rebel, be a man, but remember that no matter what you do you will go to tragic defeat as an heroic martyr."

Be that as it may, the film is a good one, if you remember its frame of reference. The problem of violence is dealt with much more realistically than any other movie of late, and is realistic enough to show the life of a worker under laissez-faire capitalism. It shows that what is so "new" today isn't really that new. Police have always served the bosses, and treated the people like dirt. Bosses have always kept the workers down, and workers have always struggled. Perhaps so far all rebels in America have been tragic heroes doomed to fail, but this will not always be so.

The movie is at the New Royal, and only \$2.50; go to the early show, it's less crowded.



By Dana Reemes

Avrum Rubenstein: North Beach Artist

By Marc Kovacs
San Francisco's North Beach is a weird scene, man. At one and the same time it is the City's liveliest and craziest section. Like, professors mingle with prostitutes. Hired killers on leave from Vietnam brush shoulders with peace-niks.

The second thing to take note of is that there is no beach. We're talking about the three-block strip called "Upper Grant. That's where North Beach is at.

North Beach begins where Chinatown ends and where Broadway intersects — rather, intersects. Intersects?

Yeah. Broadway. Forget that word unless you want to watch a Committee salarize the people out on the neon-lit street where an endless stream of tin Mustangs search for non-existent parking slots. If that's your bag, then by all means, dig it.

On the other hand, if you think that Broadway is a plastic strip, if you don't dig the



... weird wall painting at corner of Green and Grant ...

Photo by Nick Rescostado

act of being watched by military police, if you think that look-but-don't-touch sex is a drag, if Broadway brings you down — in that case, go into City Lights Bookstore for a while. Get your head together. Go across the alley afterwards.

Have a glass of wine. Then make it over to Upper Grant. There you will find the M.D.R. coffee house where people are growing to the sound of underground music. Or drop in on the North Beach Gallery Cafe — not to be confused with the Coffee Gallery! There's always something happening there — poetry, theater, somebody — painting the ceilings. Later, check out Gorilla Records and Posters. It will blow your mind. Take a stroll along Grant. You'll see many people — students, intellectuals, revolutionaries. Smell the incense. Enter the boutiques. Take a look at the counter-culture. Head shops. Leather stores. Enter an artist's studio, like Avrum Rubenstein's "The Scene."

Q: Avrum, how long have you been in North Beach?
A: Well, let's see. I count this place for 13 years. So, that sort of puts me through a couple of eras. I mean, the gallery was here just at the beginning of the so-called Beat Era; when that died down, it remained; and now I suppose it's sort of an annex to the Haight-Ashbury, though this phase, too, seems to be passing.

Q: You must have seen many changes on Grant Avenue in the last 13 years. How does it compare now with the way it was when it started?
A: Well, it's more lively. The originals here were about three craftsmen... a jeweler who's still here, a woodturner who's long since gone, and a leather worker who's also gone.

They tried to attract other craftsmen and artists to the area. They've since drifted away and I've remained here. The question was about changes.

Originally, we tried to get only artists and craftsmen into the stores as they emptied, but economically it's not that easy. As you see, there are now many dress shops — boutiques they call them — junk shops. I own one myself.

Q: What is it that you do here at the Scene?

A: Laughter! As you know, having looked around everything in here is mine, all the paintings, the sculpture, and also in the past a lot of pottery.

This is the first year I haven't had enough time to turn out a great quantity of pottery. There's a little bit of

it left. And the jewelry. Everything in here is mine.

Q: What attracted you to Grant Avenue? Because I take it you were one of the original craftsmen.

A: I wasn't one of the originals. Go next door to Peter Michiarini... he's one of the original ones. Oh, yeah, there's Gene Wright, the photographer, one of the originals also.

What attracted me to North Beach was the Bohemian area. Wow! I first moved into this area by getting a studio with another friend of mine in the old Monkey Block. I was still in high school... four or five blocks from here, but it's long since been torn down.

After I finished college, I moved over here; people that I knew used to hang around here. I started to show my paintings. When the hungry I first started, I was one of the working partners in it. When I dropped out of that, I had to scrounge around for something else to do.

I started working for a potter, who still has a studio around the corner, Mary Erkenbrecht. Then I started my own shop.

Q: Can you tell me something about your work and the kind of response it's getting? What are your projects?
A: Well, for one thing I probably am one of the first people in the country to use polyvinyl resin (also called acrylic plastics). Yeah... the only three

painters I know of who used it earlier are Carl Zerbe in Boston and the two Siegrists in the East Bay.

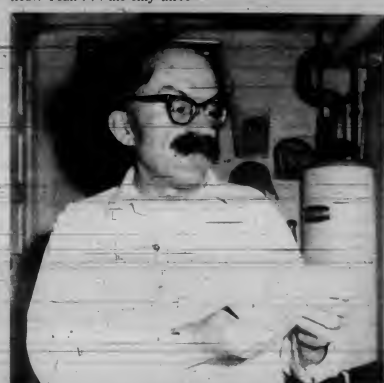
Oddly, even before I had heard of them using it, I had run into it accidentally. Actually, polyvinyl resin is the same thing as your white glue. I'd used this white glue in painting three or four years earlier, but hadn't explored the idea of using it as a medium. I just poured it on as a texture over another painting.

All my paintings are very flat; there is no 3-D texture on them. I concentrate on visual texture. Projects? More of the same. I'm very interested in current movements and social trends.

That's why I like to paint as much as I can things like the Civil Rights Movement. There's a painting of (Gambold) up there on the wall. I had Judah Marcabee too, which led me into Jewish themes. That was a bad bag, because for a while people considered me very much a Jewish nationalist, which I'm not.

Q: How would you describe the present scene in North Beach? What's happening on Grant Avenue. What will happen? I'm not asking you to go into the future, but sometimes it's easy to spot trends.

A: Not really. This period right now reminds me very much of the so-called Beatnik period.



... Avrum Rubenstein

Photo by N.R.



... Avrum Rubenstein's "Scene" is situated between Michiarini's and The Shlok Shop on Grant. Photo by N.R.



"Creative People are Bohemians."

In every group, in every trend, there is always a bunch of hangers-on... and a few people who are doing something. Same now. I don't find anything to decry. Seems like very lively. There are always a lot of hangers-on who are sort of a drag in any case.

Q: Who are your customers? Who buys your articles?
A: Jewish doctors. (Laughter)

Q: How do you relate to these people who hang around Grant Avenue and come in here?

A: It's like anything else... If they come in and act like human beings, they're treated like human beings; the ones who are pretty far out hardly ever come in anyhow.

Even the worst people can have some good in them. What's happened, of course, is a spill-over from the Haight-Ashbury. When the Haight got so bad for the people living there, a lot of them moved over here.

The first ones tended to be the ones who were more creative, sensitive, or something. The ones that have followed are the more scroungy types. There's a high population density here... there's no place for them to live, so it'll never get as scroungy as the Haight. It's a great neighborhood.

Q: Were you in favor of the change or against it? It seems to disturb some people. Some merchants... for instance, the Coffee Gallery... are in favor of the New Central Police Headquarters that is being constructed here. How do you see it?

A: One: The worst thing in the world is police repression. Seven years ago I almost closed up, because we had so much police oppression that people weren't walking the streets. I mean tourists, let alone anyone else.

You can't operate a shop, without foot traffic. At the height of the Beatnik era the papers made such a thing of this being a violent, vile, agitated place that we drew all the kooks from the suburbs. High school kids from down

the peninsula would come and throw rocks and eggs and things.

Fights would start. During the so-called Beatnik era — it was the most peaceful era of any that we've had around here — the people labelled Beatniks were the last people in the world to start fights.

The fights drew the cops. The cops were patrolling the streets in pairs constantly. It drove everybody away, luckily first of all the kids from down the peninsula, secondly the alleged beatniks, and thirdly the tourists. There was nothing here.

Like I say, seven years ago business was so bad that I almost closed up. If the cops start that again... and they pulled what I would call a terror raid about three weeks ago.

There were literally 16 cops, two abreast, on both sides of the street, sweeping the whole area. Anybody who thinks it's a good thing to have the cops do that is out of his head.

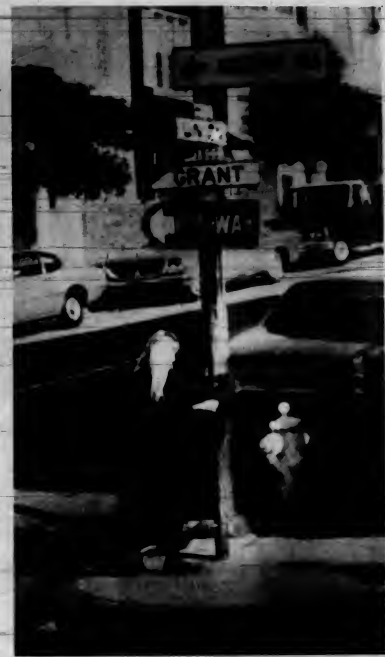
Q: Well, the Coffee Gallery says it's a good thing, because they don't want those people in the street inside their establishment. That's their standpoint. I wanted to get your viewpoint because, as I said, the Central Police Headquarters is being built around the corner. How will this affect the environment?



North Beach begins here and continues for three blocks on Upper Grant Avenue...

Photo by Nick Rescostado

... there are some far out chicks at the corner of Union and Grant ... Photo by N.R.



Underground.. Changes...

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

probably do something like the rating service set up for films. The FCC can then just maintain the system of letting it work under pressure. I can't think of any big station owners who have the guts to take them on, but a test case would open it up a little.

A test case could come. Pacifica, whose listener-supported stations have perennially been in trouble for airing both sides of an issue, and are considered a breath of fresh air to most people who listen to them, has fought the government before. In a statement to "Rolling Stone" magazine, KPFA manager Mark Segelman said, "I think it would be exciting to confront them on the obscenity issue. I'd like to get a court case out of it. There's really no definition of obscenity in broadcasting, because the FCC always charges something else to deny a license. So any decision is always a reflection of the FCC in office."

Segelman further said, "Burch says he wants to reopen this question of the poem, and there isn't much guess about it being politics. They don't want people like the Black Panthers and the antiwar movement being covered in the news from any position but theirs."

The question of obscenity in rock lyrics is not a new one. The entire latter half of the Fifties saw rock and roll music persecuted as obscene, subversive of good American ideals, and generally a pain in the authorities' rear. The Fifties was a time of universal

designed by Benny Bufano to be installed in the new Student Union building was approved by the 1968 student council. However, the present council would rather have an art work by Bufano and a less expensive fireplace. At least one art work in a building is a city Art Commission requirement.

The Associated Women Students' fashion show will take on a new format this year. Instead of being a display strictly for women, high school boys and girls from public and private high schools will be invited to obtain information about semi-professional curriculums provided by the department that ask for books in Smith Hall where the event will be held. There will be an hour devoted to fashions and what Dean of Women Edna Pope optimistically called "top notch entertainment."

Finally, Antonio Camejo, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has suggested that a debate between all candidates for the office be held at UCSF in the future. Camejo stresses improvement of testing procedures, including tests specially designed for non-English speaking minorities.

conformity, and the people who are afraid of the new — the blue noses Mr. Nixon puts in his "silent majority" — have elected a man who said he would take them back to the days of no questions.

Rams Win Fifth Straight GGC Title

The Tipoff, The Game, The Victory



Ram's Price battles Laney's Walker.

Terry Bradley hits two of his 21 points.

Hero Daryle Johnson, 23 points, in victory.

Rams Ride To Long Beach Tourney Nearly Stalled By Stubborn League Officials

The California State Junior College Basketball tournament at Long Beach is the next stop for the Rams, champions of the GGC for the fifth straight year. The championship impressed almost everybody except league officials, who wanted to force a possible playoff if the Rams were beaten by Laney. A CCSF loss would have put them in a tie with Foothill, a team the Rams defeated twice this year. Instead of gaining the free ride to Long Beach, the Rams would have had to play out a double to determine the conference winner.

After Friday's win over Laney, it is difficult to understand the league officials' decision. The Rams proved beyond doubt that they were the number one team. If that win didn't convince the league, and even if the two Foothill victories didn't impress anyone, then how about their final 13-1 mark? CCSF's dominance of the conference was unnoticed by the league brass but it certainly had an effect on the other clubs. We know that one team in particular felt the brunt of the Rams. And that is why Foothill is number two.

Rams' Thinclads Lose to Modesto in First Meet

Shedding off the 1970 track season with only one practice, the Rams' thinclads were cut down by Modesto 75-41. The lack of Ram practice stems from the fact that their competition, for the most part, operates on the quarter system. The Rams, on the semester system, fell one month behind in practice because of this discrepancy.

In the sprints, Modesto just chewed up the Rams. The Rams placed just one trackster, Steve O'Neal, in the 100. He took third and was clocked 10.4 seconds. The Rams failed to place anyone in the 220 sprints.

In the 120 and intermediate high hurdles the Rams placed respectively Bruce (2nd, 15.7 seconds) and Derrick Williams (2nd, 60.3).

Newcomer Mike Salem, an AAA finalist, was the only Ram to place in the 440 yards dash. He took third and was clocked in at 55.5.

Cross-country veteran Jim Tracy was the only Ram to place in the 800. He was clocked at 1:59.8 and took second in the event.

The Rams took their revenge in the distance events. In the mile another cross-country vet, Huberto Hernandez, topped up first with a 4:21.5 clocking. Dave Power, a cross-country man, took third in 4:29.4. Getting strong-

CCSF Number One Again, Downs Laney 80-74 in Thriller

By Joe Koutie

The phenomenal Rams survived a late collapse, and won their fifth consecutive Golden Gate Conference basketball crown last Friday at CCSF with a wild 80-74 victory over the Laney Eagles.

CCSF blew all but two points of a 16-point half-time lead in the closing seconds of the game, and it took a key turnover to maintain that slight margin.

Daryle Johnson, who led all scorers with 23 points, clinched the win with a pair of crucial free throws, with 18 seconds left to give the Rams a 78-74 lead.

Only seconds before CCSF was on the verge of losing the lead, and the game a dramatic tip-in by Laney's Bernard Dukow, following a wild scramble under the Eagle hoop, cut the Ram lead to 76-74 with 0:40 left. After a Ram timeout, the Eagles fouled Terry Bradley, who had performed superbly throughout the contest. The Bradley missed his free throw, and the Eagles had the ball with 25 seconds remaining. The bounding Ram defense rose to the occasion, however, and forced Dukow to throw a pass away, giving Rams possession. Laney fouled Johnson in desperation, and he calmly sank both charity tosses to ice the win.

For a time, though, it appeared the Rams would walk all over Laney. CCSF jumped to an 8-1 lead at the outset, and finally built up a commanding 22-5 advantage at the 12:30 mark. During this period, Johnson was the Ram spark, tallying 13 of his first half points.

The stubborn Eagles fought their way back to within four points at 19 of the opening half, but Bradley's three-point play put the Rams up 35-28.

At this point, Ram coach Sid Phelan made the best move of the night. He inserted guard Larry Haren into the game. Haren suddenly took charge and made his presence known to the rallying Eagles. It took only 25 seconds for Haren to explode.

Bradley stole an errant pass and led Haren streaking to the basket for a spectacular lay-up amidst a horde of Laney defenders. Haren pumped in two more buckets, the latter coming on a 50-foot pass from Billy Metcalf with 0:02 remaining. The Ram flurry ignited by Haren saw a seven-point lead spread to 16 points in only 3:45.

The second half saw the Rams continue their dominance, with only a token disturbance from the Eagles. But at 11:45, 6-7 Ram center Jerry LeBlanc fouled out. CCSF still held on until a late Laney shooting spell which narrowed the gap to 76-68 with only 1:30 remaining. The Rams, however, saw victory slip from their grasp as Laney ran off six straight points before Johnson's climatic free throws.

For Coach Phelan, it was his seventh conference championship in eight years. And he had heroes aplenty in this GGC finale. Consider 3-9 Metcalf, who hauled down 13 rebounds, and had four assists. Although he scored only six points, his defensive play accounted for numerous Laney turnovers.

Consider the superlative play of Haren and Bradley. Haren hit seven of eleven shots from the floor and three of three foul shots. Bradley netted 9-11 field goals and finished with 21 points.

And consider the super Johnson, who was the factor for the Rams. The big forward scored 17 of his 23 points in the first half, and then settled down to play a great defensive game, grabbing off 15 rebounds to halt the Eagles. Johnson had been playing with "strained ligaments" in his knee, but his performance was not affected. It was his gutsy play that typified the team's entire year.

Hoop Merger Possible Disaster

By Joe Koutie

Last week, we informed you of the recent expansion of the NBA, which would add four more teams to the fourteen-club league. The move will dilute the teams to a point where the brand of basketball could be inferior to professional standards.

In that other league (ABA), there are eleven teams, each of which is already playing inferior basketball. So Walter Kennedy, NBA commissioner, has planned to join his eighteen teams with the ABA's eleven to form an inferior 29 team league.

Such a merger would tear apart the established NBA. Whereas the ABA has nothing to lose, and everything to gain by a merger, the NBA risks the possibility of losing its reputation for solid, exciting basketball. And the addition of the new teams, plus the merger, would weaken the stronger league.

Another problem of the merger concerns the common draft. With 29 first round draft choices, the possibility of picking up more than one top-flight collegian on any one team is almost nil. For example, the championship team would choose last in the draft, meaning their second choice would be the 58th player drafted. All the rounds of the draft after the second would be meaningless, since most of the promising players would be gone.

The final bug in the works is the realignment of the teams into divisions, leagues or whatever. It may be easier if one more team could be added to even the total to thirty clubs. Maybe there could be fifteen two-team divisions, or two fifteen-team divisions. Or possibly, all the clubs could be lumped together in one giant league, with the top twenty teams making the playoffs. At that rate, the playoffs could last until the next season, and Kennedy could make money all year-around with his brand of basketball.

Radio Station Demands Freedom

By Tom Cleaver

The City College Broadcasting Club, composed of all students "in broadcasting," voted Tuesday, March 3, to officially sponsor a petition campaign to end what they term "illegal censorship" of the campus radio station KALW-FM.

The motion, which carried four to one, condemned a policy paper from Ken Nielsen, the KALW-FM transmitter operator at John O'Connell Technical Institute, which forbids "controversy" on the station.

According to Pat Crippen, KALW Station Manager and President of the Broadcast Club, the issue has been building for quite some time. At the beginning of the semester, when the policy statement was handed out in class, many students protested the provisions for censorship, but were told by the instructor, P. K. Brown, that there was little if anything they could do about the problem.

Mike Berman, Program Director of KALW, says: "What we are particularly opposed to is arbitrary censorship by one man, Ken Nielsen, with no provision for a process of appealing his decisions."

At one time, Nielsen cut off the broadcast of a program featuring Dick Gregory, though there was no obscenity, no call to get guns, and very little except Gregory's explanation of how he came to be where he is. Several records with what Nielsen terms "suggestive" lyrics have been censored on the music shows too.

The petitions will be circulated on and off campus throughout the rest of the

month, seeking a broad base of support from students, faculty, and other people who may have some influence. The petitions will be presented to the San Francisco Board of Education in early April. The students do not expect to get rid of all censorship, but they do hope that a future censorship statement, to be issued by the Board of Education, will be drawn up by all persons concerned — students, faculty, administration, etc., and that an appeal procedure will be put in to keep away from arbitrary decisions by whoever will be in charge of enforcing the new code.

Specifically, the petitions ask that censorship from the people at John O'Connell cease, that any policy governing KALW come from the Board of Education, and that it reflect constitutional protections of speech and press freedoms and normal regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

At present, there is little listener response to KALW, primarily because the station operates only during those hours when most students are in classes. Additionally, the censorship regulations made by Nielsen make for a rather dull, colorless format. Because students probably do not feel strongly about the issue of censorship of something they do not listen to, the broadcasting students will have to get support from the Faculty Senate on the issue of censorship as a point of ethics, and support from influential off-campus people in the broadcasting industry and in local politics.

This campus is Apathy U.



Patrick Crippen, KALW-FM Station Manager (foreground) and Mike Berman, KCSF Program Director. Both want an end to censorship of their programming. —Photo by Kovacs

says Crippen, "but people have to come together on some point or there won't be anything to stop them from censoring everything. Watch for the petitions and sign them. Arbitrary censorship affects everyone sooner or later."

the guardsman

Official publication of the Journalism Students of City College of San Francisco

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'We're In An Ecological Revolution' — Hal Gilliam

In the third of a series of lectures on our environment, Harold Gilliam, writer for the San Francisco Chronicle, spoke on the consequences of overpopulation and industrialization of our environment.

Gilliam related his experience when he worked for the Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C. While there, he learned about the political processes of getting legislation on our environment through our government.

"We are in the midst of what might be called an ecological revolution," Gilliam said. "We hear the word 'ecology.' We hear the word 'environment.'"

According to Gilliam, the reasons for this sudden interest in our environment are television's documentaries on pollution and politicians' revamped platforms which include environment, causing the American people to realize that something horrible is happening to the land and air around us.

Gilliam became involved in the pollution problem because of the destruction being done

to the California animal and plant life. For example, DDT has killed pelicans, vormants, fish, and other forms of animal life.

"I think that we have really committed a form of genocide on these species," Gilliam said in reference to the pelicans on the Santa Barbara coastline that were killed by DDT which the birds picked up from fish that had been permeated by the chemical.

"DDT has been found by scientists to cause tumors in mice," he continued, "but it has not yet been proven to cause cancer or leukemia in humans. Scientists feel that DDT and other such chemicals may produce mutations in human beings of future generations."

The extermination of one type of animal life can lead to overpopulation of another. Gilliam pointed out. For example, when birds are exterminated the insect and mice species that they held in control will have a population explosion causing man to use more chemicals to exterminate them.

The oxygen that is produced by our plant life is being used at a rate that is several thousand times more than the oxygen we breathe. Some scientists believe that industrial plants are using more oxygen than our plant life is capable of producing. The effects of this exploitation of our oxygen could be compared to breathing air at levels of 10,000 to 20,000 feet.

Among the fallacies in our society that have caused pollution are that everyone has "done his own thing" without consideration for the effects that it has had on our environment. Pesticides have affected various forms of life. The feeling that "growth is good" is inevitable, but when a new industry comes to the city and brings more families with it, a need for more housing arises, and the feeling that growth is progress sets in.

In conclusion, Mr. Gilliam said, "We have to develop a reverence for the earth and its plants and its creatures because we are a part of it and we can't survive without it."



This photo, by Mark J. Kelleher, is part of an exhibit of student work now on display on the third floor of Cloud Hall.

What Happened at U. C. Santa Barbara?

(The following is an account of the Santa Barbara-Isia Vista uprising as reported by Steve Plevin and Jim Gregory of the U.C. Santa Barbara student newspaper, "El Guacho.")

Isia Vista is a specially-built college community, with large, modern apartment houses and three local stores with remarkably high prices. It's ten miles from Santa Barbara, with the university on one side of town, the ocean on the other. Mostly students and those who live off the student populace. The average income of a UCSB student's parents is \$22,000.

Rent for the disintegrating plastic apartments ranges from \$140 to \$270 a month. Chancellor Moser, chairman of the board of Goleta Valley Savings and Loan, which finances some of the Isia Vista development projects, helped with the conversion of the old U. S. Marine Base into the campus, and purchased one-third of Isia Vista for Signal Oil. At the same time as Moser was grabbing off his share, six renters formed about six interlocking partnerships, took over the planning commission and succeeded in building an isolated community where twenty-five thousand students would have to live—and spend.

When the community felt the pinch and screamed in outrage, urban renewal came in. And who got the renewal funds? The Goleta Savings and Loan Co. Ninety per cent of the rentals are controlled by these same six realtors. Santa Barbara realtors refuse to rent to students, thereby increasing the squeeze at Isia Vista.

On a usually quiet campus, the police have had ample time

to concentrate their efforts on busting foodpots and otherwise harassing students. And on a campus where probably seventy per cent of the students turn on, they lacked no material.

Some time before William Kunstler came to speak, incidents occurred that began to fester in the community's side. A guy in front of a pool hall flips the bird at a cop. The cop chases him, two of the guy's friends interfere and the guy gets away. Later he's caught, and his two friends are arrested for aiding and abetting a fleeing fingerer. On Tuesday, before Kunstler spoke, police arrested Jim Tyfner, known movement sympathizer, shortly before a pig car was burned. Trotter was charged with the fire. Two people who attempted to help Trotter were arrested. That night, the Radical Union held a city session about Trotter and took a collection to help with bail.

People set fire to a mattress at the scene of the arrest. A police car drove by. A few of the seventy people assembled threw rocks. Five more cops drove by, and each time they were met by more rocks. The assembled persons waited for more police, and the crowd swelled to about five hundred people.

At 11:30 p.m. two hundred people assaulted the Bank of America and broke out every window. At 1 a.m. one of the really offices was hit.

Wednesday, Kunstler came to town. He spoke to about 3,500 people. His speech was not particularly inflammatory; he said he couldn't condemn breaking windows. The crowd gave him a standing ovation.

Later that day, Rich Underwood, a member of the Resistance, was arrested and brutally beaten in front of a number of people, then charged with six counts of felonious assault—on three cops. The arrest was an attempt to break up a proposed rally in which Underwood was heavily involved. More cop cars were stoned.

(Police were later to accuse demonstrators of stockpiling rocks, but a good share of the rock-garden variety, and Isia Vista has one of the most plentiful rock collections ever assembled.)

At dusk, people started to chase the black and white police cruisers, behaving in guerrilla street tactic-inspired manners, moving in, destroying a really office or attacking a cop car, then running for another one.

Wednesday night, the people went back to the Bank of America. Windows had been boarded up, so a trash can was set on fire. Three fraternity types put the fire out. At 10 p.m., the police came in force, with the sheriff's posse arriving in a bus.

The police began to form up behind the bank, then charged the assembled crowd, chasing them about a block. Then the people stopped.

The Isia Vista terrain is ideally suited for street fighting in that there are a thousand ways out of most situations. You can't be trapped. The people fought back with rocks, and, when the police charged again, they stood and fought, then charged the police.

Amidst surprised, the police huddled together, then broke and ran. Back to the oval.

At 12:30 a.m. Thursday, a trashcan was set on fire outside the Bank of America, and, after smashing the door with a motorcycle, rebels moved the trashcan into the building. Seven hundred people stood by and kept the police and fire department officials off for the two hours it took for the Bank of America to go up in smoke. Flames roared sixty feet into the air. At 2 a.m. a helicopter flew over, warning the crowd below that they were an illegal assembly, and all but two hundred went home to bed.

The police moved in immediately, and thirty-five were arrested. Police invaded people's houses without search warrants. An announcer for KCSB, the campus radio, was rushed out of bed and arrested. An announcer for KCSB, the campus radio, was rushed out of bed and arrested.

The daylight hours Thursday were quiet, but bonfires sprang up to welcome the police at nightfall. A crowd of five hundred charged forming police lines, badly damaged another police car, and was only forced back by another busload of police. That night, street action raged. Rebels charged police barricades repeatedly, and another thirty people, mostly non-demonstrators and passing motorists, were arrested. Police cordoned

off downtown Isia Vista, and the guerrilla street tactics used earlier were again employed. The police seemed at a loss as to how to fight against this type of action.

Under attack by rebels, the police began to throw rocks back, but the guerrillas merely armed themselves with garbage cans and continued the assault. Several Molotov cocktails were thrown at police lines, but no police were burned. The police retreated again. Casualties for the evening included one police officer paralyzed and one with a caved-in chest.

A 35-year-old UC employee was shot by police while on his way home in his car.

Police retreated and left the field to the demonstrators. As each car pulled away, it was pelted with rocks. After building barricades and dancing in the streets, most of the victorious demonstrators went home. At 12:30 Friday morning, a helicopter flew over warning that National Guard troops were arriving. The Guard arrived at 1 a.m. and arrested thirty people, mostly out of passing cars.

Isia Vista was slapped under a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew, and indiscriminate arrests and illegal entry into people's homes has become a common occurrence. People are being arrested in the middle of the night and charged with assault and concealing deadly weapons. Seventy people were arrested Friday, though there was no street action. Police are attempting to identify rebels from pictures.

Isia Vista looks like an occupied city in a war zone. But for two nights running, the streets really did belong to the people. Night on.

'We'll Use Any Force Available'—Reagan

By Jim Browning, News Editor

Governor Ronald Reagan last week blasted the state's university and college administrators for "not meeting the serious threat of student dissent head-on."

Reagan told his weekly news conference in Sacramento that he supported the recent "get tough" announcement of Chancellor Vernon Cheadle of U.C. Santa Barbara, that any student participating in a campus disorder or riot would be immediately suspended and prohibited from attending another state university or college.

"No issue," declared the governor, "can justify or warrant students resorting to violence and the destruction of property and endangering human life."

"It's high time this country stood back and took a look at itself and how far we've gone down the road to try to run the government by seeing who can make the loudest noise in the streets."

"There are normal, reasonable channels," the governor added, "for redress of grievances and the last place in the world we should expect this kind of violence is in the academic community."

"When asked if meeting the problem of campus disorders included the calling of the national guard and army troops onto college campuses, Reagan replied, 'Yes, if it is absolutely necessary to keep the college open, we'll use any force available.'"

"Even if it takes the army to quell a riotous mob of anarchists we'll use them. That's the only way sanity is going to return to the colleges and universities of this state."

Reagan then lashed out at the Santa Barbara riots saying that the riots were created by "a little bunch of storm troopers, many of whom were not from the Santa Barbara campus, although some were."



Southeast Asia: Struggle Builds in Laos

By Tom Cleaver

The long drawn-out civil war-national war of liberation in Laos is coming to a head. At this point, two even massive American troop intervention could probably save the situation if it were possible to send troops to the country, which it isn't.

With the recent capture of the strategic Plain of Jars—named for the crematoriums scattered over the plain from an earlier civilization—by the Pathet Lao with assistance from North Vietnamese troops, the inability of the American-supported elements to hold their own has been amply demonstrated. The plain was taken by the so-called "secret army" of General Vang Pao late last summer, after Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops had withdrawn in the face of massive American air raids in the region. Vang Pao's troops merely occupied territory that had been vacated, with none of the struggle that would mark the action as the great "victory" that was proclaimed in the American press. The retaking of the vital plain in the face of the most massive American aerial bombing of the entire Southeast Asian war, shows the ability of the opposing forces to do whatever they want in the country.

The war in Laos has continued intermittently for 25 years, since the declaration of Laotian independence from France in 1945. Overextension in Laos on the part of the French army was one of the decisive factors leading to the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu; the fort had been placed there to try to stop infiltration from Vietnam into Laos. When the struggle began anew in the late 1950's, it precipitated the first international crisis in the region since the French defeat in 1954. U.S. involvement through the CIA in attempting to clandestinely overthrow the neutralist regime heated up the civil war between rightists—supported by the CIA, neutralists—supported by "world opinion," and the leftists—supported by large numbers of the people and receiving military aid from Vietnam. The 1962 Geneva accords supposedly gave power to the neu-

tralists under Prince Souvana Phouma, though fighting between the neutralists and rightists—while the Pathet Lao quietly rebuilt their forces—continued until 1964, when the rightist elements were installed in government, nominally recognizing the authority of Souvana Phouma, who had to publicly acquiesce to the presence of American troops in civilian clothes under the control of the CIA.

Direct American military involvement began shortly after the assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem in the fall of 1963. This involvement, which was primarily bombing and reconnaissance flights from Navy carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin, was not exposed until May 1964, when a Navy reconnaissance jet was shot down by Pathet Lao forces and the pilot captured.

Starting from a force of less than a battalion in early 1960, the Pathet Lao now controls nearly three-fourths of the country, with the exception of the royal capital of Luang Prabang, the administrative capital of Vientiane, and the area south of the Thai-Lao border on the Mekong River. Since 1964, they have controlled the centrally-located Plain of Jars at will.

The Americans talk a lot about the lack of fighting spirit among the Laotians. This is true about the American-controlled forces, which are manned by press gangs who go into the refugee centers, grab any able-bodied man of military age, and bring him back to the camps. All refugees are fleeing American terror bombing and the villages in the hills of the eastern part of the country, and have little love for their Western "benefactors." The Laotian army did not even contest this latest takeover of the Plain of Jars. The commander of the Royal Lao Army was seen in the nightclub of the American hotel in Vientiane with his two mistresses the day of the Vietnamese attack; the Royal Lao Defense Ministry was closed to celebrate Buddha's birthday, with two sleeping guards being the only military presence to be seen. This has been the story of Royal Lao military policy since the

Alternatives to the Projected Starvation Crisis

Dr. Frank Felice of U.S.F. spoke on Thursday, March 5, in the Little Theater on "Alternatives to the Projected Starvation Crisis."

The view he presented was that the point of over-population has not been reached yet and that it probably never will.

He blamed the lack of distribution of Modern Technology to the underdeveloped nations as the cause of starvation.

He said that with our highly industrialized state we can produce more than enough food for the populations projected in the foreseeable future. An example of using our technology to increase food production is in his references to San Francisco Bay's usefulness in producing oysters. Two and one half thousand pounds per acre of oysters were taken from 4,000 acres of Bay water at the turn of the century. Dr. Felice noted

that there are 170,000 acres of tide land suitable for oysters in the Bay. With that area, 400 million pounds of oysters could be harvested. The last time oysters were harvested from the bay was in 1935. This is due to a combination of industrial waste, sewage, and agricultural wastes. Dr. Felice's position was very optimistic compared to Dr. Thomas Harvey's or Dr. John Thomas', next week's College Hour speakers.



supply is relatively easy, this covert military presence and the massive bombing attacks will be the extent of involvement. The Pathet Lao and Vietnamese have already shown that this effort is totally useless.

This recently circulated leaflet points out that more bombs are falling in Laos than were dropped in North Vietnam. It was distributed by the Filipino Club...

defeat u.s. imperialism!



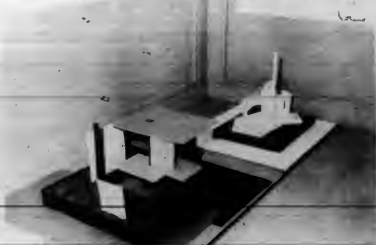
A Three-Dimensional Experience

The current exhibit of the architecture students at CSEF can easily be classified as a three dimensional experience. The exhibit in room C-207, is devoted to concepts of design and "space."

The main feature of the exhibit are models of space modulators, constructed by the students. These have been described as a means of creating "space." Since there are two tables of them, a wide variety of their use is very apparent. The accompanying photographs show several of them.

Also shown are features on how color can be used as a whole medium that can project power and value. The signboards feature some examples of these in such a way as to expand the abstract meanings of light, color, and space in laymen's terms.

The exhibit isn't devoted to just these points. Also featured are posters and drawings showing how the following tie in with architecture: design, materials, volumes, mass, contours, and light. There is also news of an American Institute of Architecture competition for SF high school students to find the best design for a teenage center.



...two of the many models on display in Cloud Hall. (Photo by Brown)



'Some Broadcasters Capitalize on the Good Times of Today's Society'

By Elizabeth Driscoll
Last Thursday Bob Vanowski, Director of Public Affairs and editorial writer for KCBS radio, spoke to the KCSF broadcasting students. He has worked for KCBS radio for five years.

Mr. Vanowski spoke on the increased need for versatility on the part of the reporter. The reporter for a small news-casting station must be able to cover all subjects from sports to PTA meetings. In the smaller radio stations, there is no room for the specialist because the news market is not worth the expense of hiring one.

A good, versatile reporter who has perspective and knows his community is worth more to the station than the specialist, who only has perspective on one subject. Perspective must become a habit with the reporter, whether he is

interested in the subject or not, because it is his job to give the public an overview of events in their community.

About 80 percent of news made today is in some aspect of our government, and therefore, any student who presumes to become a career journalist must learn the politics of the city he reports on and have a solid knowledge of civics.

The need for "responsible," courageous news reporters is growing because the people are demanding to be told the truth about what is going on in the world. The reporter today cannot plead ignorance of his responsibility to the public because of the public's demand for the truth.

However, there is a great deal still wrong with much of the news media. There are broadcasters who capitalize on the good times and good

living of today's society. Mr. Vanowski called these people parasites and said "Parasites we don't need; producers we do."

In reference to Vice President Agnew's remarks about the press, Mr. Vanowski said he felt that what Agnew said needed saying.

When asked why KCBS does not change their news format as KSAN did recently, he said that KSAN's change was unique and different, but that it was irresponsible of the needs of its audience.

In conclusion, Mr. Vanowski said that the news broadcast has a wide scope of listeners, that the attention span of the listener is limited, and that news writers should follow a motto of "write tight." That is, using short, direct sentences to get the point across now, not two minutes later.



CONTACT LENS

What Should Be Changed Here At City College?

Donna Paul, Nursing Major
Overcrowded classes. Sometimes when you try to get a class, they're all closed. I've had to take other classes and wait for the ones I wanted until the next semester. Only two of the classes I am required to take are helping me. The others aren't. I still want to take two classes and they're still closed out.



Vince Moon, General Ed. Major
Nothing really. I'm here only half of the day — I go to my classes and then I split. I used to eat in the cafeteria last semester, but the food was hardly edible and the prices were too high for the kind of food served. It's also too crowded. I don't go down there any more.

Conrad King, Psychology Major
Class schedules. The hours of classes should be closer together so that people can work in the morning and go to school in the afternoon and the other way around. I also think we need a new librarian because you can't get a drink of water without her bothering you because she has to water her plants.



Charlotte Sisenwein, Art major
I don't like the way the classes are set up with the teacher up in front lecturing — especially in my Art History class where the instructor stands in front and raps all semester without even knowing the names of the students. I think there's a basic alienation between students and teachers here.

—By Paul Thiele

Student Council Inches Forward

By Paul Thiele
The Women's Liberation Committee was voted in as an official campus organization at the Student Council meeting on March 2.

Women's representative, Sally Moore, read the committee's constitution to the council members who approved it by a vote of seven Yes, zero No, and two abstentions.

I.D. Buttons

A proposal that all student council members have identification buttons was tabled until definite designs are presented. Arguments against the buttons were that they were "labels" and that some members may be "ashamed" to wear them. The advocate of the buttons, Charles Smith, said, "Student Council is really invisible on this campus. Nobody knows who Student Council is." He added that people with problems could ask council members for advice if they knew who the members were, thereby helping people and making themselves "more visible on this campus."

Gumball Machines

Kenneth Knight, who received blood donations from fellow CCF students during a kidney transplant last year, offered 40 percent of the gross profits from 15 or more of his small candy and gum vending machines which he will set up around the school. The council approved of the offer unanimously.

Young Socialists

Sally Moore, a representative of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) also, asked for approval of the organization at the same meeting, however, she encountered some disapproval this time from Dean of Student Activities, Art Samuels.

"I think that it's in viola-

tion of the educational code," Samuels said. He explained that YSA is the youth division of the Socialist Workers Party which is not officially listed on the California state ballot as the code requires.

Councilman Roger Cassell made a motion to the effect that YSA should be made official but at the organization's own risk of being overruled by the college's president, Louis G. Conlan. The issue was tabled until the Wednesday, March 4, meeting.

Councilman Quits

The first order of business on March 4 was the resignation of councilman Sanford Golden.

"I feel constrained because we have too many leaders and no workers, which I admit being guilty of," Golden said. "I don't see any constructive work coming out of this group." He also mentioned that the Administration is "carrying too heavy a hand on us."

Sally Moore—Again

Once again, Sally Moore came before the council, this time to read the constitution of the YSA before it was voted upon. Discussion over YSA ensued and Sally explained the purpose of the organization.

"We will have our own independent finances and make our own decisions," Sally said. "We are not affiliated with the Socialist Workers Party although we may support some of their activities."

"We support a society that provides for the needs of the nation's people, like medical aid, food and shelter."

After the YSA was approved by a 3-2 vote, Art Samuels again reminded the decision may break the educational code, but all parties were willing to take the risk.

Fashion Show Woes
In other business, Associated Women Students President, Lorraine Bell, made a request for a total of \$435 for the upcoming fashion show and career day. The council, noting that \$435 made up about 50 percent of their current budget, asked that the amount requested for food, \$250, be broken down into specific items so that they could attempt trimming the figure at the next meeting.

Lorraine said that the show is expected to draw an attendance of around 800 people.

Honor Society Trip

Finally, Emily Harvey of honor society Alpha Gamma Sigma requested \$270 for a statewide convention which five student members, a counselor, and Advisor Wallace Wells will attend. Voting on the request was put off until the next meeting.

Pollution Control Conference

More than 3,000 authorities in the pollution abatement field are expected to contribute to discussions on air, water and noise pollution and treatment of solid and nuclear waste, on April 1, 2 and 3 at the Fairmont Hotel.

The theme of the conference is "The Environment 1980: Management, Cost and Technology" sponsored by the National Pollution Control Conference.

One of the speakers will be Frank P. Sebastian, a leading industrialist. His theme will be "Toxic and Wastewater: Promise and Proof of Clean Water."

'Zabriskie Point' Is Far Out!

Michael Antonioni's latest (and first American) film has the deceptively mild moniker "Zabriskie Point," but for European distribution it could well be subtitled, "Los Angeles: It Shouldn't Happen to a Dog." For the film is an unremitting slander on that scabland to the south, only occasionally mitigated by the superimposed plot. We say "superimposed" because Antonioni's shots of the lurchy, bald L.A. landscape, breaking out into eczema patches of sub-standard housing and swathed all over with yellow smog, could stand alone as the ultimate in anti-travelogues.

The plot is nonetheless genuinely original. It opens on a militant students' meeting which is debating the shutdown of the school. One of the youths, seemingly out of it all, suddenly clamors, "Are you willing to die in this?" — and races out while the others month startled denials. He buys a gun, attends the next day's riot, and maybe doesn't kill a policeman (the film is obscure here). Fleeting his conscience or perhaps the cops, he pinches an airplane and flies off into the Arizona badlands ("Zabriskie Point"), where he contrives a raucous, athletic love bout with a girl who just happens along. Then he throws away his guns, flies back to the airport, and is shot dead by a grim constabulary welcoming committee. They do things differently; as they say, in L.A.

"Point" speaks to its audience on several levels. It is anti-establishment in that it turns a jaundiced eye on those institutions that loom largest against the city skyline, i.e., skyscraper-big business and the police. You see the latter in all their flourishing variety: cycle cops, patrol cops, highway, city, and campus cops (plus Best of Breed: the lac squad), plain cops, fancy cops, cops smiling, frowning, gasping, beating, shooting, and

photographed from 15 different angles. "Point" is pro-Alienated Youth. Despite his milieu, Mark, the hero, never convinces the viewer that he's a militant student, socially aware, or even particularly committed. He does a lot of cussed things likely for pure cuss. "Point" is pro-Love, as evidenced by a desert fantasy love-in that was alternately so steamy or balletic, the audience laughed in nervous relief at its conclusion. Finally, "Point" is simply good Wilderness Conservation propaganda. Frame after frame of noxious, mowed-up urban sprawl is contrasted with the sunny, spacious desert wastes, land that patently is "bad" only in name. The juxtaposition of the two landscapes and



Daria Halprin talks to a "peace officer" who has seen her car parked "Zabriskie Point" and comes to "investigate."

the love sequence comically brought to mind the Biblical injunction, "Babylon was a great city; her merchandise was of gold and silver and the souls of men... Flee from the midst of Babylon and go out of the land of the Chaldeans; be as he-goats before the flock." If causes aren't your bag, go see the movie just for the great little sidebar vignettes that spice its progress. See beautiful panther-eyed Kathleen Cleaver in a cameo as chairman of the strike committee, displaying — just why she is a woman worth rebelling for. See how to bypass the gun laws by whispering insinuatingly to the gun-shop owner that you live in "a borderline neighborhood" — immediately he sells you a .38

with comradely advice. "You can defend your home. If you shoot anyone in your back yard, say later that you argued in the house first." See the tremendous denouement in which Daria the heroine hears of Mark's death and fantasizes the explosion of her corrupt, Establishment boss' pleasure dome — a detonation that presently discards all sound and parades in slow motion the descent of materialist debris: lawn chairs, a glossy fridge, coke bottles, a t.v., a plucked chicken, reams of cheap literature, etc. It is a marvelous sequence, the tacky-tacky Los Angeles, and proved gross for all time.

Finally, watch for the film footage of the State riots intercut into the midst of a supposedly L.A.-based student revolt. It is all your worst memories, in vivid technicolor with blood upon the ground and recognizable friends going under the truncheon. When we saw "Point," the audience's winces and gasps of "That's State!" had to be hushed by the manager.

Antonioni's perceptions never flag. He handles the camera as though it were the viewer's eye, now blinking, now staring, now just nodding along. His soundtrack is a conglomerate of kitschy songs to back up small-town-America scenes, of computerized bips, poks, and squitters for the Big Business motif, of the latest, hardest hard-rock as the youth theme. He includes mementos of every campy happening of the last five years, youth quake, Freedom Now, racialism, radicalism, rock, the military-industrial complex, hipp clothes, student rebellion, police brutality, pot, pierced ears, sexual freedom, the return to the land ethic, and even an odd case of psychedelic painting. "Zabriskie Point" is one man's compendium of all the latter-day American social attitudes fit to film.

—B.L.M.

"Magic Flute" Will Open On March 12

By Shirley Fogarino



Mr. Norman Hearn during a "Magic Flute" rehearsal. —Photo by P. Kipnis

The music and drama departments of City College are collaborating this Spring to present Mozart's enchanting opera-classic, "The Magic Flute."

It will mark the first opera production the college has undertaken in well over a decade and it will be presented in the little theater on March 12th, 13th and 14th at 8 p.m. Admission is \$1.00.

Coordinating the production are Dr. Walter Krumm and Mr. James Hearn of the drama department and Mr. Norman Hearn, the opera's orchestral director.

"The Magic Flute" is an enchanting story of the quest of Prince Tamino (played on alternating dates by John Stephen and Larry Bodini) to win a beautiful Princess, Pamina (Marina Fennert). The Prince's attendant, Papageno (John Chan), accompanies him and together they must undergo many trials in order to free Pamina from the temple of the Priest of Isis.

At the beginning of the quest,

the attendants of the Princess' mother, the Queen of the Night (who is played by Liz Logorio), present Tamino with a magic flute and Papageno with enchanted chimneys. The magic instruments are to aid them in their encounters.

Upon arriving at the temple, Papageno, in outlandish garb, rescues Pamina from an evil Moor, Moosatalos (Ronald Denny), and informs her that the Prince is on his way. Papageno and the Princess try to escape from the temple but are stopped by the Moor. Sarastro, Priest of Isis (Chris Moody), appears, suddenly and punishes the Moor for his unworthy intentions toward Pamina. He then decrees that both the Prince and Papageno must prove their worthiness by passing through the ordeals of the temple.

One of the ordeals is a test of silence under temptation. The Prince and his attendant are tempted by the three assistants of the Queen of the Night (the assistants are played by Mary Jo Condrin, The

olea Rutledge and Jessie Allen). They resist the temptation. Papageno, however, finally relents to the temptations as Prince Tamino remains ever-silent — even when Pamina addresses loving words to him.

Pamina, thinking that the Prince's love for her has faded, contemplates suicide but does not take her life because of the supposed faithfulness of the Prince. Papageno also desires to end his life but is told to use his magic chimneys. He does so and his sweet-heart, the beautiful Papageno (Lucy Fannon), appears before him. The three characters are then transferred before water — and a cavern of fire. The Prince appears with his armored soldiers. Pamina is then reunited with Prince Tamino, who may now speak, and with the help of the Magic Flute, all pass harmlessly through the fire and water. The Queen of the Night and the Moor are then banished forever by Sarastro.

Movie Series

Movies are shown every Thursday evening in the Little Theater. Admission is free. Here are the dates of upcoming movies and where they were made:

March 19 — "The Big Sleep" (USA)
 April 2 — "The Seventh Seal" (Sweden)
 April 9 — "The Battle of Algiers" (France)
 April 16 — "On the Waterfront" (USA)
 April 23 — "Lavender Hill Mob" (England)
 April 30 — "The Transport" (Germany)

Russian Film

"Resurrection," a Russian epic based on Leo Tolstoy's novel, will have its West Coast premiere March 12 at the Gateway Theater, 215 Jackson, off Battery. The Guardsman review will appear in the forthcoming issue.

Enlightenment?

The Psyche Forum, sponsored by the Experimental College, will be held on a regular basis every Tuesday at 4:45 p.m. in B-5. It is described as an open seminar for anyone who is interested in attaining self-actualization or enlightenment.

American Film

Ronald Reagan stars in the film "Bedtime at Bonville," to be shown on Friday, March 13, at the University of California Medical Center Auditorium at 7:30. Special student admission price is 75c.

Newsreel

Free films are being shown every Tuesday night at 8:00 by S.F. Newsreel at Inter-

On and Off Campus



section-Center, 756 Union St. "Strike City" and "Medical Committee for Human Rights" will be shown on March 17.

Lecture

The Ecology Lecture Series will present Dr. John Thomas on Thursday, March 12, at 11 a.m. in the Little Theater. The topic is, "The Immortality of Too Many of Us."

Flick

The world premiere of Jean-Luc Godard's controversial film "One Plus One" will be held tonight at the Palace Theater, Powell and Columbus Streets.

The film features reputation

and the Rolling Stones (see picture) recording their hit, "Sympathy for the Devil." The movie is being sponsored by the Cinema Workshop, a new association of Bay Area filmmakers.

Flower Power

A grant of \$250 will be awarded to students in their last year of high school by the Retail Floristry Foundation at CCSF. The objective of the grants is to encourage students who feel that retail floristry is the field for them and help them finance their junior college educations. The grant will be given over a 2-year period. Call Mrs. Maryhope Jacks for more details.

Toronto Peace Festival Scheduled For Summer

By Erik Hjelldorf

Across the frozen wasteland of the Arctic Circle, the cold wind sweeps along its southerly course. Down the jagged cliffs of the peaking Rockies, the wind warms and becomes but a gentle breeze that floats over the vast city. The moon casts long and swooping shadows upon the vacant field. The grass seems to glow with luminescent light of its own as it tosses about in the midnight air. So the city sleeps caressed by the Winter gales.

But meteorological breezes are not the only ones that have touched this metropolis; for the city of Toronto has become engulfed in the winds of change.

In January 1970, a statement was issued from the Saville Row Offices of Apple Corporation in London. The statement divulged a plan that provided for the largest demonstration of "youth power" the world has ever seen. Devised by John Lennon following his recent Toronto appearance at the 1969 peace festival, the groundwork began to be laid for a "Give Peace a Chance Festival."

The basic purpose for such a gathering, according to John Lennon, is to support the inauguration of the year One A.P. — After Peace — another vision which has been revealed to him. To every musical connection in the world, Apple coordinators have visited to enlist publicity, money, and entertainment. Although trivial plans are still up in the air, the basics have been arranged. The Toronto Exhibition grounds have been selected

as the spot from which the sound of every major musical influence on music, past and present (Beatles, Stones, Elvis, Led Zeppelin, etc.) will spread out of Toronto and around an unbelieving world. Admission, if not free, will be nominal, with all proceeds going to the newly established Lennon-Ono Peace Foundation; no profit will be received by anybody — hopefully.

But many problems plague the organizers, the primary one of which is the people themselves. One cannot expect a minimal number of spectators at the first Beatles appearance in five years. It is estimated that between two and six million people will attend (six million is twenty-four Woodstocks). The problems this factor presents are enormous. Traffic, food, lodging, etc. must be provided. With that tremendous number of people, it would be wise for the coordinators to study the living lessons of Altamont and Woodstock.

With the golden summer sun they shall come — six million worshippers setting forth on a pilgrimage. In the early part of July, the quiet, tranquil field of Winter shall become the altar upon which the old ideas and customs of a to be passed generation will be sacrificed. But what is to be accomplished one might ask? There is no goal that the festival will set to strive for; there exists no type of moral or philosophical construction to be done. It is merely a demonstration to the masses of humanity upon this celestial rock, that the power and energy which one day will govern the Earth, has been fused.

City College of San Francisco Associated Students

present

THE CONCERT BAND

Joseph Alessi, Director

AND THE

STAGE BAND

Gerry Olds, Director

IN CONCERT

Dr. Edwin Kruth, Guest Conductor

Wed. March 18, 1970

Little Theater (PHELAN AT JUDSON)

8:00 p.m.

\$1.00 Admission

All Proceeds to the Associated Students of C.C.S.F.



Johnson, Phelan Honored



Sid Phelan, GGC Coach Of The Year

Fleet Feet Lose

City College of San Francisco finished well in back of Merritt's spikers in the eighth annual Golden Gate Conference Relays held February 28 at Foothill.

Final scores were Merritt 82, Chabot 76, Laney 67, Diablo 60, CCSF 47, San Mateo 44, San Jose 42, and Foothill 40. Merritt took first place in six of the 16 events, while the Rams' best effort included only three second-place finishes.

CCSF's trackmen were number two to Chabot in the distance medley relay with a time of 16:28.1, only seconds behind the winner's 10:18.3. The Rams were runnerup to Merritt in the sprint medley relay, with a 3:35.9 clocking compared to the victor's 3:29.2. That mark established a new meet record formerly held by San Mateo in 1963.

Another second place mark

by CCSF came in a close race in the four mile relay, won by Chabot. The Rams' time of 18:12.1 was good enough to break their own meet record set last year, but Chabot bettered them with an 18:09.1 finish.

The best individual performance from CCSF was produced by Don Bruce, who captured first place in the triple jump with a leap of 44'2".

Glen Austin, CCSF sprinter, also performed well, taking fifth place with a 10.3 mark in the 100-yard dash.

The Rams also had three third-place finishes, those coming in the long jump, triple jump, and discus. Dave Robinson of the Rams placed fourth in the long jump with a 20-11 leap.

Next meet for the Rams is on Friday, March 13, against Chabot at 3:30.

Ram Golfers Win One, Lose One While Susko Shines On

Ram ace John Susko and Bob Simpson led the golfers to a 28-26 win in the league opener over Diablo Valley at Sharp Park on February 27.

Simpson fired a 78 over the tough, ocean-side layout in Pacifica, but it was the consistent play of Susko which was the key. Susko's 77 tied Diablo's Bill Ament for the day's best round. Greg Corvi shot an 81 to round out the top three.

The Rams' victory celebration was cut short, however, when they traveled to Contra Costa for the rematch on March 2. Diablo gained revenge with a 30-24 victory, despite a brilliant 72 by Susko.

Upcoming matches include the runnerup position behind Susko. Ironically, DVC's Greg Hetzer led his team with a 78. But the consistent work of Diablo eventually won out.

with Joe Doyle and Corvi shooting 83 and 84, respectively, for the Rams.

USF's frosh snuck by CCSF in a pre-season tuneup at the Meadow Club on February 26, with a 30-24 win. Again, it was the play of Susko, who was medalist with a 74, that led the team. Teammate Corvi fired a very respectable 77 to back him up.

The remarkable play of Susko over the first three matches is no surprise to any follower of this fine player. In the recent San Francisco City Golf Tournament, Susko qualified for the first flight with a 75, but lost to Dr. Jack Lucetti in the first round.

Upcoming matches include a 1 p.m. contest against the USF frosh today at Sharp Park, and a league duel with Chabot at the Lake Chabot course on Friday.

Ram Pair Voted Tops In GGC

By Mike Chan

The laurels of victory have fallen upon the recipients of the Golden Gate Basketball Conference Crown. Honored for the first time as Coach of the Year is Ram Coach Sid Phelan.

Star Ram forward Daryle Johnson received the tremendously prestigious honor of Player of the Year. And, as if you didn't know, the Rams took the conference with a 13 and 1 record through the workhorse coaching of Sid Phelan and the ever consistent performances of an ailing Daryle Johnson.

Johnson, a 6'6", 190 pounder from Evanston, Illinois, was the fifth leading scorer in the league and the Rams' number one point man. In 14 league games Johnson hit 88 field goals and 66 free throws for a combined total of 242 points and a 17 point average per game.

What surprised most observers was the fact that Johnson usually led a well balanced scoring attack, where 3 to 5 Rams would score in double figures. Billy Metcalfe, a second team all-GGC selection this season, had a 12-point average while Rams Larry Haren and Terry Bradley had solid averages of 11 points per game.

Even though a team may be the best on paper, as Laney was, the extra spark needed to ignite a team to championship stature is the coach. Take, for instance, the Sid Phelan formula of taking the best available players and drilling them into a five pronged machine that will exhibit a hard-nosed defense and a playmaking offense. Of course, the formula won't work every time. Coach Phelan's machine has led CCSF to just its seventh title in eight years of league play.

CCSF Drops Baseball Opener, 8-3, To Chabot

Chabot capitalized on an array of Ram miscues to win the league opener, 8-3, on March 3 at Hayward. CCSF committed a horrendous total of nine errors while fumbling their way to defeat.

Ram hurler Rick Escalambre was victim of the defensive collapse, lasting only six innings while suffering the loss. Escalambre allowed five runs and seven hits in between the errors, before reliever John Farrel bailed him out in the seventh frame.

The game started out innocently enough when CCSF jumped to a 1-0 lead in the first inning. Escalambre keyed the score, as he singled, stole second, and came home on Vince Anderson's base hit.

Chabot bounced back with a pair of runs in the second and fourth innings before the Rams could get back on the scoreboard. Greg Sikora led off the fifth with a single and stole second a few pitches later. Again Escalambre delivered with a run-scoring single to narrow the gap to 4-2.

But the Rams made more errors and Chabot scored more runs. CCSF finally tallied once

more in the 8th while trailing 8-3. Anderson doubled and Ray Spediacel walked to open the frame. But after Pat Fera grounded out, Edwards stroked a sacrifice fly, bringing Anderson home with the final run.

Escalambre banged out three hits, and Anderson had two to pace the offense. However, Anderson also made two errors, and third sacker Jim Daboy batted three for the faltering Rams.

CCSF finished their pre-season schedule at 2-4. A 5-4 win over the University of California JV's was the highlight. Spediacel, who will share starting assignments with Escalambre, went the distance allowing only six hits in picking up the win. Red Ramos drove in three runs with two hits to spark the Rams.

Upcoming games for CCSF are: Thursday, March 12, at Foothill; Saturday, March 14, Laney at CCSF; and Tuesday, March 17, San Jose at CCSF. Saturday's contest starts at 11 a.m. and Tuesday's game begins at 3 p.m.

— Joe Konte

Girls' Basketball; GG Ram Boxer

The girls' basketball team of CCSF will hold its first game on March 11th at U.C. Medical Center's gym at 7:30. Admission is free.

Girls' basketball manager, Alicia Thorpe, openly challenges CCSF students to come and find out the quality of the team. Who knows? A female Maryjane-Murphy-Mount type may be prancing about! Ram freshman Sam Helmer, a San Francisco Golden Gloves champ in the 178 pound class,

may be heading for the Las Vegas Golden Gloves if Coach Roy Diederichsen can pull it off. Don't worry, AS people, Helmer will pay his way.

In his first GG bout, Helmer took a decision over San Jose's Gil Martinez. In the finals, Helmer used his fine footwork and devastating left hook to take unanimous decision over Napa's Peter Johnson. Helmer nearly KO'd Johnson in the third.

Spring Training Exhibitions: A Folly

By Joe Konte

Twenty-four major league camps have opened in the spacious resorts of sun-flooded Arizona and Florida. The event, of course, is the opening of baseball spring training.

The practice of spring training is as American as apple pie or the girl next door, depending on your tastes. Spring training is everything. It is the patch of green grass and soil, an oasis in a barren desert. It is the 25 acres of ground molded into a complex of fields, clubhouses and offices.

But spring training is more than a pad of pure beauty and pleasure. It is that time of year when grown men run, throw, and hit in preparation for the long climb up the ladder of another rigorous 162 game schedule.

From the rawbone, rookie

righthander trying to make the big club to the aged veteran attempting to convince himself that he has "one more year," spring training signifies the beginning of an eight-month baseball vigil.

Many argue that the regular season is prolonged and dragged out. Although possible, it must be reasoned that the schedule includes only eight more games than it did when baseball was at its peak in the 1920's and 30's. However, eight months of the "Grand Old Game" could be too much of a good thing.

The exhibition season is now with us as teams battle daily under the sun in a variety of meaningless contests. For many of the teams, an average preseason schedule will include about 26 games. Add

to the 162 regular season duels and the total is 188. Now the division playoff winner could play up to 12 more games, including five in the divisional battles and seven in the World Series. The sum of this onslaught of games is 200.

The point is not in reducing the regular season or the playoffs, but in removing the drudgery of the exhibitions in which participants simply go through the motions. This lack of effort in such contests does not affect the standings that do not affect the standings that hurt baseball.

The players may be relaxed in their plush settings in the sunshine, but the fans are on edge. Baseball is successful because of the striving competition it generates. When that element is eliminated, the sport is thrown into jeopardy.

The Social Critic: Is America Fascist?

By Jim Browning
America: a "democracy" or the rise of another Third Reich?

Certain conditions within the last 50 years indicate that America is rapidly losing what little democracy it had and becoming a fascist state similar to Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy.

Among the numerous factors which I feel are leading America down the road to fascism are:

- Vice-President Agnew's recent harsh attacks on the liberal news media and dissident groups in this country.
- The battle cry of the Nixon administration for "law and order."
- The harassment and imprisonment of certain left wing elements like the Black Panther Party and the American Communist Party.

- The continuance of US imperialistic efforts in South Asia and the Middle East and the ever burdening presence of US troops and American business interests in every non-Communist country in the world.

- The increased use of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in infiltrating all leftist organizations in this country.

In a "true democracy" the freedom of speech to present an opposing viewpoint, the right to free assembly, the freedom to read any newspaper or to listen to any radio broadcast are all fundamental elements designed "by the people and for the people."

But Americans today are finding their civil liberties—freedom of speech, assembly and newspapers—virtually nonexistent because of recent laws enacted at Federal, state and local levels. In California alone last year there were over 500 laws passed to limit these "sacred" freedoms.

In the fascist state the first step of fascist dictatorships on coming into power is to suppress all publications which do not support their regime.

While President Nixon has not suppressed any publication yet, he has, however, allowed Spiro Agnew to attack the news media for "not supporting the administration," is not supporting the news—reporters for their notes and records on left wing groups and even suggested recently

that the news media be licensed by the Federal Government.

Nixon's call for more "law and order" is indeed a close parallel to the tactic used by Adolf Hitler in the early 1930's in his rise to dictator of Germany. With more and tougher laws all aimed to suppress civil liberties of the people and the dissident element, "law and order" could and possibly would lead to the establishment of a fascist state in this country.

The fascist state achieves unity by wiping out its opposition. It therefore cannot tolerate any political parties except the one party that holds supreme control.

Since Nixon became president, the Federal government has instituted a program of wiping out all opposing political parties. The Black Panther Party alone has witnessed numerous attacks on its people and offices and seen most of its leaders either jailed or murdered by federal authorities.

War is the very heart of the fascist state.

Since World War II ended 25 years ago, the United States has been engaged in two bloody wars—Korea and Vietnam—and the supplying of arms and ammunition to most of the countries of the world. (The US accounts for 75 per cent of the total world's supply of arms produced each year.)

In the fascist system spies and secret police are planted everywhere, and people who have anything to complain about learn to keep quiet.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, recently acknowledged that FBI and CIA agents have infiltrated every left wing group in the country. Their plan, according to Hoover, is to cause friction within the group so that the members end up fighting among themselves.

Fascism comes to power by playing on the deep-seated prejudices of the people, and race prejudice is one of the strongest.

Public outrage at the government's decisions to force busing whether or not the people want it has sparked heated debates and in some areas of the South armed struggles between Black and White people. Forced integration has for the most part hurt the Black movement while deepening the white man's racial hatred of his Black brothers and sisters.

The Guardsman is the weekly publication of the students of the Journalism Department of City College of San Francisco. It is published each Wednesday during the college year with the exception of holidays and vacation. The opinions expressed in the columns and editorials are those of the individual writers and not necessarily those of the Guardsman, the department or the college. Editorial office: 304 Science Hall; telephone 587-7777, ext. 446 or 447.

the Guardsman

SPRING 1970
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News Editor: Jim Browning
Managing Editor: Paul Thiele
Sports: Mike Chan, Joe Kaula

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Elizabeth Driscoll, Tom Cleaver, Bruno Forner
CONTRIBUTORS
Brenno L. Monders, Dan Gardner, Don Reemes
PHOTOGRAPHS
Eugene H. Brown, Mike Li

EDITORIAL

Free the Imagination!

A number of ominous things are going down on this campus.

To begin with, The Guardsman has learned that the Administration wants a four-page newspaper for its 14,000 students. We think that the students on this campus deserve eight pages—at the very least. However, because the Administration treats the student body here as if it was still in high school, a struggle will have to be waged to keep the Guardsman at eight pages. We trust that you will respond to this call for support. At the same time, we are encouraging our readers to back the petition being circulated by the students who operate the campus radio station, KALW-FM. They, too, are in need of your support. More specifically, an end to censorship is being demanded.

We think that the Administration wants an unfree radio station and a four page newspaper because it doesn't want to read or listen to what the students have to say. Further, we believe that nothing less than your right to freedom of expression is being threatened.

Now is the time to get it together. Support the Guardsman. Support the campus radio station. Free the media. Free the imagination!

On quite another matter we want to call your attention to a recent World Affairs Council press release:

"The World Affairs Council announced last week that Mr. John Holdridge, senior staff member of the National Security Council in charge of East Asian Affairs, will be one of

the major speakers at the Young Adult Forum Spring Seminar on "China and the Outside World" which will be held at the Asilomar Conference Grounds March 14-15.

Before assuming the key position on Mr. Kissinger's staff, Mr. Holdridge was with the State Department's Intelligence and Research Division on East Asia and the Pacific and has also served in the Department of State Office of Chinese Affairs as the Officer-in-Charge of Mainland China Affairs and Republic of China Affairs. He will address the conference on the subject of "Current U. S. Policy Toward China."

The weekend conference will be structured around the major aspects of Communist China's relations with other nations. The speakers will discuss in depth the history of Chinese foreign relations, China's relationship with the rest of the Communist world, her current relations with non-Communist countries, and her internal political dynamics. Finally, the seminar will concentrate on discussion of present and future U. S. policy toward China and the question of recognition. For information regarding the seminar call the World Affairs Council at 962-2541.

Well, now you know. The conference takes place over the weekend. We think it is important enough to attend. And we can't think of a better way to spend the weekend. See you at the conference!

—M.K.

Where Is the Silent Majority?

By Joe Kogut

The term "silent majority" has become a trite expression across the nation. Richard Nixon's connotation of the word deals with that part of American society which supports his administration. But I question the true existence of such a group.

If the "silent majority" is as gravely concerned with the problems of today as Nixon feels they are, then why haven't these people spoken out? No member of this majority, if it is present, has appeared. A few discuss things happening today, and are disturbed at what they see. But they don't react to them.

So the problem arises: "Silent majority, if you are real, let us see your faces. Without your aid, the future of the country is turmoil."

To those citizens who really care, I direct the question: Where are you?

- Where were you when a gang of maniacs marched up Shattuck Avenue, hurling bricks through windows of businesses, forcing the owners to suffer great financial losses? Didn't you know the cost of one large window is nearly \$300?
- Where were you when a band of senseless cowards destroyed a bank by fire, burned police cars, and forced officers to retreat at their advance?
- Where were you when the

courts let five dangerous criminals, found guilty of inciting riots, free to roam the streets again?

"Silent majority": Wake up! The sick degenerates of society are insulting and destroying everything that the United States stands for. Time has arrived for the "majority" to rise up and become vocal. You must be heard so the madmen running loose on your streets can be put away. Stop waiting for the "other guy" to act. You must take the initiative now to speak out against the crime and violence that plagues our land.

"Silent majority": You are the last hope. Act now before your silence kills.

George Woo addressing students: "The Chinese people should not allow anyone to tell them what to do..." (Photo by Eugene H. Brown)

'Yellow Destiny and Chinatown Today'

By Elizabeth Driscoll
On Tuesday, March 10, George Woo spoke to the Chinese Students Association about "Yellow Destiny and Chinatown Today." Mr. Woo was formerly a photographer for Sunset Magazine until he came to Chinatown to work for the Chinese people.

Mr. Woo said that the Chinese people should remember their own traditions and culture. He reminded the audience that the Chinese people have been put down and kept in one section of the city.

"What can you do when you are down to Chinatown? Nothing really. The first thing you have to do is to help yourself." By this, Mr. Woo meant that the Chinese people ought to study hard in school, work hard on their jobs, and when they are teachers or counselors or whatever, to remember the culture they came

from, and to do all they can to help those less fortunate than they.

"The Chinese people should not allow anyone to tell them what to do, not even me," said Mr. Woo. "They must make their own choice about what they will do with their lives."

It is up to the Chinese to bring about improvements in their living standards. Mr. Woo thought that the Chinese

in Chinatown can bring about improvements because they are more in touch with the situation of poverty and overcrowding.

"You have got to see where you fit in the picture and you have the duty of making the world better for you and for me." The beginning of making the world better, Mr. Woo said, is by developing selflessness, because if you only think of yourself, you are not a

visionary.

In conclusion, Mr. Woo said, "What you can do now is very little compared to what you can do in the future. When you finish school and are a teacher, social worker or counselor, you should consider whether you will be like your teachers, social workers and counselors who told you what to be, or whether you will remember and be better than they for all people."

By Dana Reemes

PAMPHLET

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Teachers Join Campus Workers In General Strike



Newsman Jim Browning (right) joined picket line in front of the College last Friday.

By Jim Browning
News Editor

A strike by 200 campus workers hit City College last week forcing the cancellation of several classes and closing the cafeteria.

The strike involved members of the City and County Employees Local 400 which represents clerical and cafeteria workers.

The strike began last Friday after last minute negotiations between the various unions and the city failed to reach a settlement on the workers' demands for a 10 per cent wage increase. The Board of Supervisors at its March 9 meeting had offered the workers a 5 per cent pay hike.

Picket lines were quickly thrown up around all city owned property including City College where by Friday morning there were 35 pickets at the seven entrances to the college.

According to an administration spokesman, "quite a few classes had to be cancelled" when students and teachers failed to cross the picket lines.

About 55 per cent of the college's 15,000 day students and 30 per cent of the teachers stayed away from class last Friday.

The normal Friday absentee rate for student is between 10 to 15 per cent.

The American Federation of Teachers (AFT) had earlier in the week instructed its members to support the strike by not crossing the picket lines. And last Saturday Patrick King, president of the non-union Classroom Teachers Association asked that all CTA members also support the city workers' strike by honoring the picket lines.

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) were also asking that students boycott their classes and support the strike by city workers.

"What students can't realize," said an SDS member, "is that this is the most important strike to hit this city in quite a while. And by students crossing the picket line they're actually hurting the

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Official publication of the Journalism Students of City College of San Francisco

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"What students can't realize," said an SDS member, "is that this is the most important strike to hit this city in quite a while. And by students crossing the picket line they're actually hurting the

workers' strike by helping to keep the college open."

Although food services in the cafeteria and snack bar were curtailed by the strike, Smith Hall and Statler Wing were open for use as a student lounge area.

Despite the large number of students and teachers missing from classes and the lack of food services campus officials decided to keep the college open.

An administration spokesman cited numerous reasons for not closing the college—including midterm tests in most classes, the loss in state funds by closing and that it would be unfair to the teachers and students who did show up for classes to close down the school.

City College was the only school in San Francisco to remain open. All senior and junior high and elementary schools were closed by school officials after absentee rates of 30 per cent were reported at many schools.

By late Friday the effects of the strike were being felt on campus. Certain jobs like collecting trash around campus or cleaning the restrooms were being neglected or in the case of cleaning up the cafeteria being done by Hotel and Restaurant Department students.

On the picket line itself the enthusiasm of the workers is high. "I don't care if we stay out for weeks," said a striking janitor. "We are finally fighting back against low wages and poor working conditions."

(Continued on Page 5)

George Woo addressing students: "The Chinese people should not allow anyone to tell them what to do..." (Photo by Eugene H. Brown)

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By Dana Reemes



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Guatemala: Trouble in United Fruit's Gardens

By Tom Cleaver

The long struggle for national self-determination in Guatemala has taken a big upsurge in recent months. The country, long considered the United Fruit Company's private banana plantation, has been racked with renewed civil strife over the recent election campaigns. This is not the first time this has happened, by any means.

Throughout the early part of the century, the country was ruled by various men totally beholden to the United Fruit Company. Holding more than half the arable land in the country, United Fruit is the real power behind the scenes in Guatemala; if the company doesn't want something, it doesn't happen.

The first challenge to the lord of the manor occurred in 1944, with the election of Juan Jose Arevalo as President of Guatemala. A thorough-going democrat, Arevalo began programs to bring prosperity to the people, many of whom exist almost totally outside the money economy except during the banana harvest, when they work dawn-to-dusk for less than a dollar a day. In the late forties, Arevalo was overthrown by a military coup covertly financed by United Fruit, but he returned to power in the elections held in 1950.

The first official U.S. governmental involvement came in 1954. Arevalo was succeeded by his lieutenant, Jacob Arbenz, who was pledged to continue and expand Arevalo's reforms. When he came to power in 1954, the first step was to institute a land reform program.

United Fruit, which owned most of the land, used only about 10 per cent of its holdings actively, holding the rest in "reserve." Unused Arbenz nationalized these reserve holdings, promising to pay the company in government bonds and guaranteeing that the active holdings would not

be expropriated. He wanted to give each peasant family 50 acres of land, to bring them into the economy. Naturally, United Fruit was upset. With John Foster Dulles — a former corporation lawyer for United Fruit — as Secretary of State with his xenophobic policy of anti-communism, the company cried that Guatemala was in danger of a communist takeover, citing the Arbenz land policy as the first step of this "international conspiracy." Dulles used his influence with Eisenhower, who stated that if the situation "worsened" — i.e., if the land policy was carried out — he would have to invoke the Monroe Doctrine to prevent the development of a government "associated with a foreign power, in the Americas. The government was saved the trouble of official military intervention when a CIA-sponsored military coup overthrew Arbenz and rescinded the land reform program. Arbenz lost also because of his unwillingness to trust the people — who considered him a national hero for opposing United Fruit — and arming them as a militia to oppose the coup. The rightists were only a small force, and could have been easily defeated with decisive leadership on the part of Arbenz.

In the late fifties, guerrilla warfare broke out, under the control of the National Liberation Front, which was partially dominated by the Guatemala Worker's Party. This reformist leadership, dominated by soviet-style party hacks, did not pursue a firm policy of opposition, and a "maoist" splinter group, the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) began warfare in earnest in the back country. A re-arming of forces came in 1963-64, and today most of the countryside is controlled by the guerrillas, apart from the area under control of United Fruit, which operates its own private army.

A majority of the students in the University support the Special Forces advisors who appeared in the country in 1963, and a policy of training Guatemalan army officers at the Special Forces school in the Canal Zone was begun. Today, most of the Army leaders are graduates of this school. The junta which came to power in 1954 was overthrown in 1956 by a group even more hard-line in their desire for repression of popular will; in 1960, this group was overthrown by "moderates" with the support of the U.S. Embassy, and power has been passed between the two groups throughout the decade. The extreme rightists have instituted terrorism against labor leaders, newspaper publishers, and any group that they consider "communists," which includes some groups of the ruling moderate rightists.

The FALN instituted urban terrorism shortly thereafter, as a response to the terrorism and assassinations of the extreme rightists, and many gun battles between the opposing groups have been fought in Guatemala City. A majority of the students in the University support the

FALN. Using what is left of the traditional autonomy and sanctuary of South American universities, they have used the campus as a haven from the police and as a base for guerrilla operations in the city.

Terrorism against American officials is comparatively recent. In 1964, an army advisor was shot while on his way to the embassy. It has never been established whether the murder was done by the left or the right. In 1967, two other military advisors were killed when bombs were placed in their cars, and in 1968, the American Ambassador was pulled from his car and killed by machine guns on the main street in the capitol, Guatemala City.

In recent months, several American officials have been kidnapped and held as ransom to get members of the FALN released from prison. This has been done mostly by members of the urban terrorist Turcios Brigade, named for Louis Turcios, a former lieutenant in the Guatemalan Army who founded the FALN in 1961 and was killed in a firefight with army units in 1966.

The guerrillas see the Americans as the main enemy, for without the support of the United Fruit Company, backed by the power of the U.S. government, the ruling rightists would have little chance of maintaining control of the country. Because of this, kidnappings and political assassinations will become more and more directed toward American officials. With an administration in power in Washington that is deeply under the influence of the legacy of Dulles, the possibility of more direct intervention in Guatemala is stronger than at any point in the last ten years.

However, with the growing opposition of the American people to more foreign wars, on the model of Vietnam, its powers are more restricted, and probably the only response will be more military aid and an influx of more advisors. If anything definite happens and the present government is overthrown, the response will most likely be like that in Peru and Bolivia, unless the FALN is in open control.



... Guatemala: Land of bananas, rubber, beans, tobacco, coffee, lead, silver, copper and sarsaparilla ...

Multi-Colored Shrubbery Part of Redevelopment



... this is the Horticulture Department's idea of "beautification" ...

By Shirley Fogarino
An assortment of multi-colored plants and shrubbery are now being emplaced around the KCSF campus by the horticulture and landscaping students.

The plan to beautify the college campus was put into effect approximately one year ago when Dr. Harry Buttner, Educational Management Coordinator at City College, asked the Ornamental Horticulture Department to do something about beautifying the campus grounds. Mr. Harry Nelson, one of the OH directors, was put in charge of the program.

Presently, target areas for the planting project include those around the new building site near Judson Avenue, and the well-wooded area surrounding Smith Hall.

An herb garden will be

planted along-side the Educational Services Building so that the Hotel and Restaurant Department will have fresh herbs to cook with. The garden and all the other planting around the Educational Services Building should reach completion within the next three weeks.

According to Harry Nelson, the OH students are putting "a tremendous amount of effort into the project, over and above their required lab-hours." Students are divided into groups with a foreman at the head of each group. These students then clean, plan, and prepare the landscaping of their assigned section. Many of them learn to lay brick, pour cement, plan a landscape design and build fences and borders before the semester ends.

"By the time the student has

contributed to his assigned project," said Nelson, "he is well-rounded in the field of horticulture and landscaping."

Instructors, too, are contributing their extra time to the project. "Mr. Broucette is trimming the trees on Ocean, Judson and Phelan Avenues. Mr. Lewin is prefabricating benches to be placed in certain areas for the convenience of the students. Redwood is being obtained through the co-operation of Dean Hillsman."

Despite the wind and water problems, (there is too little water on the CCSF campus, since the college is on a hill and moisture tends to drain downward) the long-term project is progressing well. Former plans of transplanting already grown shrubbery and plants were abandoned.

On Top The Science Bldg.

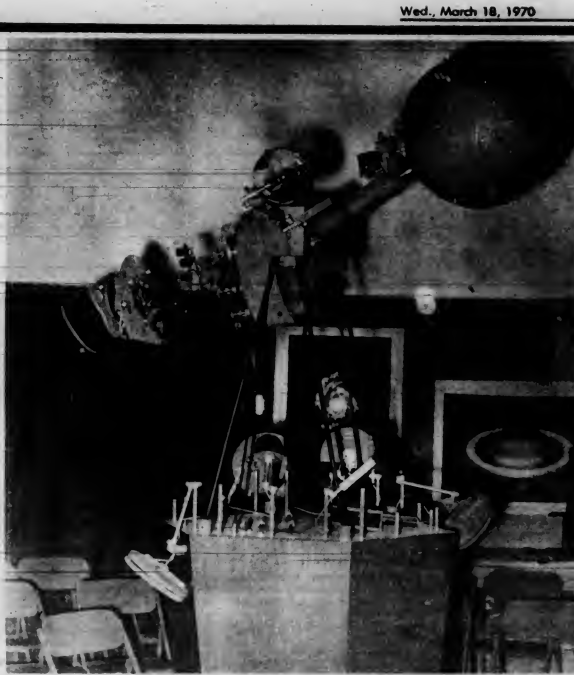
It's not as elaborate or as fancy as the set-up at Morrison Planetarium in Golden Gate Park, but under that silver dome on the roof of the Science Building is a special auditorium where star shows can be seen.

According to Edwin Duckworth, astronomy instructor, the planetarium is currently being used to train honor students in astronomy and to give special showings to grammar, junior high, and high school students.

The \$20,000 Spitz projector (pictured at right) is not the only piece of equipment in the planetarium. Outside the door there is also a four-inch telescope.

Asked whether the telescope was used to view the eclipse that occurred earlier this month, Duckworth explained that the sun's shadow was not seen here because it fell at a certain angle, centered over Mexico.

The auditorium, which also contains a special control panel, a tape player, and a small chalk board, is able to seat about fifty people.



... the \$20,000 Spitz projector ...

(Photo by Brown)

Explosions and Implosions Guardsman Faces Council Harassment

By Paul Thiele



... Dr. Thomas Harvey of San Jose State.

(Photo by Brown)

By Bruno Forner

About 200 students turned out to hear Dr. Thomas Harvey speak on the "Population Explosion and Implosion." Dr. Harvey is an assistant dean at San Jose State College and a member of the "Save The Bay League."

Harvey began his talk by noting that the present population of the Earth is 3.7 billion and that it is increasing by some 70 million per year. Localizing his subject, Har-

vey noted that although San Francisco's population has decreased since 1950 the population density in the City is still four times that of San Jose. Switching to another problem, Harvey said that 90 per cent of San Francisco Bay is contaminated, and, in addition, 65 per cent of the Bay Area's sewage treatment plants are capable of handling only "primary services." Harvey's next war cry was "Smog Kills!" He showed

how smog can kill indirectly by citing the following: the rate of lung cancer in San Diego County alone is four times higher than the average for the rest of the state; San Francisco, with the exception of its air, has worse pollution than Los Angeles; lung cancer has increased in all counties of California by fifty to sixty per cent. He also stated that emphysema has increased tenfold, but failed to mention between what two dates the comparison was made.

Next, Harvey said that sound is a pollutant because the body reacts in a certain way when the noise reaches 70 decibels. He said that San Jose is trying to build an airport to accommodate 747 jets. For this they will need 10,000 acres of land (they have 7,000) and about 15 feet of fill to absorb the impact of the noise.

Los Angeles International Airport is currently being sued by the L.A. school system for \$93 million for soundproofing. They also face \$3 million in other lawsuits on noise pollution charges.

Harvey concluded by commenting on what man should do about his future. Asking, "Do you care about the quality of human life?" he urged members of the audience to join an environmental organization. "We should try to change our 'archaic' laws, improve our abortion laws, send letters to the legislators, and give women a reward for not having children," he said.

He also proposed that every woman be limited to having two children.

After a week and a half of questioning and dickering with Associated Women Students (AWS) officers, Student Council finally allocated money for the AWS fashion show and career day at the March 11 meeting. However, the council, suspecting that the \$435 request by the AWS was "padded," only parted with \$350 feeling that it was a reasonable amount. The show will take place on Thursday, April 30 from 3-5 p.m. in Smith Hall.

The mood of the council was strictly "tight money" until councilman Harvey Rappaport expressed his viewpoint at the Monday, March 9 meeting.

"Since nobody on the council has any idea how to use the money we DO have, I move we accept the AWS request," Rappaport said.

Earlier in the meeting, honor society Alpha Gamma Sigma was given \$270 for a statewide convention that they are participating in. Also, Victoria Reiter was installed as a council member replacing the seat vacated by Sanford Golden.

The Friends of the Progressive Labor Party was made an official campus organization at the Wednesday, March 11 council meeting. The Friends read their constitution at the March 9 meeting but made it clear that they wanted to make some changes. Their revised constitution was read at the Wednesday meeting and, after discussion for and against from the council and audience, the club gained a favorable vote and thereby was made official.

The purpose of the Friends of the Progressive Labor Party will be to discuss working class history and to "guarantee the working class better living and better working conditions." Anthropology instructor, Cedric Robinson, is the advisor.

After reading the March 11 issue of the Guardsman, the council expressed its opinion on the newspaper: "There should be a change of attitude towards school activities. The paper should focus on activities, rather than national and international news," said AS President, Renato Larin. The Guardsman should publicize more campus events," he added.

Larin was not the only disgusted councilman. "The Guardsman is like an eighty year old man attempting rape," said Harvey Rappaport. "It's not doing anything." Councilman Charles Smith then made a motion that the editors of the Guardsman be invited to appear at the Wednesday, March 18 meeting of Student Council to discuss the newspaper's policy. The motion was passed by a vote of eight Yes, zero No, and one abstention.

The meeting will be held from 12-1 p.m. in B 401 behind Smith Hall. The student body is invited to attend all Student Council meetings.

KCSF Broadcast Club Recants

The KCSF Broadcasters Club voted last Thursday to withdraw their sponsorship of a petition opposing censorship of student programming. The move came following an address by Mr. Henry Leff, chairman of the broadcasting department.

Leff asserted that the petition might have adverse effects. Specifically, he cited the possibility of losing the 2 1/2 hours of air time currently allotted to the students.

Patrick Crippen, KALW-FM Station Manager, backed the vote to recant. "The KCSF Broadcasters," he declared, "has no affiliation with any petition being circulated at this time, nor with persons circulating same."

Originally, the KCSF Broadcasters Club had voted by a 4-1 margin to sponsor the petition which demanded an end to censorship and condemned the station's policy of forbidding controversy.

In his talk to the radio students, Mr. Leff said that his satisfaction with station policies might be worked out through his offices, thereby eliminating the need for a petition.

Movie

This week's movie series features The Big Sleep. It will be shown in the College Theater on Thursday evening, March 19, at eight o'clock.

On and Off Campus

Tour

A photography course is being planned for the summer of 1970 whereby a minimum of 45 students will spend 40 days in a guided tour of Europe, led by photography instructors B. J. Fosqualetti and Morris Canhi.

The course, when completed, will give students four units of credit which may be transferred to student records at other accredited colleges.

The students who take the course will learn various aspects of photography, evaluation of all major color film, general evaluation of cameras and exposure meters, and problems of low light levels. On the 40-day jaunt, the students will take in the sights of cities in Italy, Greece, France, and Yugoslavia. Cost of the tour is \$1095. For complete details call 587-7272. Extension 651.

New Magazine

The G-Man went to a press luncheon last week. It was put on by Warren Hinkle III (see photo). The purpose of the meeting was to announce



a brand new magazine, Scanlan's Monthly. It is an unusual publication because it contains no advertising, and addresses itself to the so-called radical community. The first edition features stories on Attamont, Vietnam, the New Left and the CIA-FBI-CBS involvement in Haiti.

Curriculum

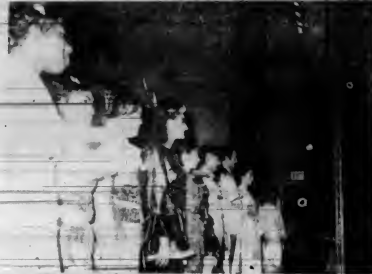
The Curriculum Committee meetings scheduled on Tuesdays and Thursdays at eleven in C-229 are open meetings. Interested people are urged to attend. Decisions to change or modify curricular offerings will be made at these meetings. If you do not attend and voice your opinions, you can not expect to have justification for criticizing any aspect of the curriculum.

Singing Fireman

Eugene Jones, accomplished Bay Area singer and Oakland Fireman as well, will present a one hour program during College Hour March 19, at 11 a.m. in the Little Theatre. The program, entitled "A Black Man Speaks," will be in poetry, monologue, and song. It is being sponsored by the Associated Students and the CCSF Music Department.

European Club

A new club is forming on campus. It's called the United



The cast of the "Magic Flute" takes a bow after the curtain dropped on the opening night performance last week. There will be an additional staging of this Mozart opera on April 10th at 8:00 p.m. at the Scottish Rite Temple, 19th Avenue and Sloat Blvd.

Discounts

The following companies are offering discounts to Student Body Card holders during the Spring 1970 semester:

Tibbs Typewriter Company, 821 Market St., 15 per cent; Franc's Jewelers, 2644 Mission St., 10 per cent; The Clothes Horse, 2644 Mission St., 10 per cent (except sale items); Elle of North Beach, 1554 Stockton St., 10 per cent; Miki's Dress Shop, 1315 Grant Ave., 10 per cent; Music City, 817 Columbus Ave., 15 per cent; Home Yardage, 3301 Geary St., 10 per cent; Sabatini's Ice Cream Parlor, 501 Columbus Ave., 10 per cent; Podesta Balloons, 224 Grant Ave., 50 per cent Prom Corsages — 20 per cent Flowers; Brooks Cameras, 45 Kearny St., Variable discount; Mission Camera Shop, 2623 Mission St., 10 per cent on purchases above \$5; B.S.C. Cleaners, 691 Portola Dr., 10 per cent on dry cleaning only; California Trophy and Engraving, 659 So. Van Ness Ave., 20 per cent; Farber Brothers Jewelers, 760 Market St., 20 per cent; Jeb's Photo Shop, 4561 Mission St., 15 per cent (not on rentals or repairs); Castle Lanes Bowling, 1750 Geneva Ave., Free shoes; Pinelli's Flowerland, 714 Clement St., 20 per cent; Texadahl & Johnson Sporting Goods Company, 571 Mission

St., 20-40 per cent; King Norman's Toys, 645 Clement St., 20 per cent (not including sales items); Sports Center Bowls, 3333 Mission St., 20 per cent; Kray's Auto Parts, 160 Seventh St., 40 per cent; Sierra Ski Shop, 2123 Junipero Serra Blvd., special consideration to those bearing AS cards; Trophy Master, 809 Broadway St., 40 per cent on all trophies; Eison's Office Equipment, 1932 Ocean Ave., 10 per cent to all faculty and students; El Rey Restaurant, 1923 Ocean Ave., 10 per cent discount; El Rey Music Shop, 1608 Ocean Ave., 10 per cent on non-sale items; De Rose Cleaners, 1625 Ocean Ave., 10 per cent discount; Savoy Auto Parts, 1540 Ocean Ave., 30 per cent off list price; Everett's Barber Shop, 1418 Ocean Ave., 50 cents off by appointment; Leo's Men's Shop, 908 Market St., 10-25 per cent off list price; Britex Fabrics, 146 Geary St., 20 per cent discount; Music 5, 887 Market St., Double Discount on all items; Swiss Ski Sports, 550 Clay St., 10 per cent on rentals only.

Art Exhibit

An exhibit titled "World of Peter Max" is currently on display at the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum. The exhibit includes posters, graphics, paintings, and other works by the versatile artist and designer. Some of Max's work appears on the side of muni buses, (see photo).



Film Review: 33 1/3 Revolutions Per Minute

By Erik Heldford

Eight years ago, currents of a raw and violent sound cascaded upon the American continent with a vigor matched only by a rival Liverpool four some. These were the musical spectrums created by an English group whose appearance, then, seemed as odd as their name: The Rolling Stones.

Since those bygone days, the Stones have become the Barons within the Beatles' domain. Uniting their unique creative genius they have not only produced a long line of successful albums, but have established their own music company (Lemon Records) and established a booking agency that is one of the most lucrative in Britain.

The most recent of the Stones' ventures premiered in San Francisco last week, a film entitled "Sympathy For The Devil" ("One By One"). The film, directed by the highly esteemed Jean-Luc Goddard, is a series of theatrical episodes which in no way really relate to one another.

Despite the frequent scenes concerning a woman, Wiaznesky, who is constantly confronted with both left (Black Panthers) and right (Nazis) radicals, the primary and by far the most entertaining portion of the show, deals with an actual Stones recording session.

The scene portrays the vast amount of time and effort that goes into the production of a record. The session starts out slowly, jagged, is stony and lackadaisical and the musicians are separated by a sea of wires and a large set

of massive sound booths. They sing off-key or out of rhythm; they get disgusted and start over; and "stop" and "start" again until frustration seizes into tedium, and tedium evolves into litany. At the completion of the song, which happens to be "Sympathy For The Devil," the tension of the film is released, and there is a sense of achievement that prevails. Although this in itself seems quite dull, coupled with the scenes of revolutionary action, a unique symbolic comparison is drawn.

Goddard compares the revolutionary activities of the "young" generation with the production of a record. Both strive forward to accomplish a specified, theoretical goal. Much work is involved in the realization of this goal, but as Goddard depicts, the results in both are worth the trouble.

The film then is a collection of words, acts and situations which have some revolutionary symbolism. Only in the Stones' recording session does the action seem to move in any direction; and the impending completion of the song gives the other episodes momentum.

"Sympathy For The Devil," despite its insistence on revolutionary politics, isn't a message film. It doesn't try to politicize or radicalize or even tell the audience the revolution is coming. Goddard takes that on faith and then goes on to ask: what kind of revolution?

In answering he weaves rock music, black power, dope, graffiti, guns and sex into a collage tapestry that is a "must" for all to see.

Faculty Polled on Grades

The faculty last week voiced its approval via questionnaire of three proposed changes in college grading policy.

A proposal that would allow repetition (without penalty) of courses in which D, F, or I grades are received, drew 266 yes votes to 31 no's.

A proposal that would allow repetition (without penalty) of courses in which B or C grades are received, tallied 186 yes votes to 108 no's.

A proposal that students be allowed under certain circumstances to petition for exclusion of D, F, and I grades, received 232 affirmatives to 57 no's.

SINGLE MIDTERM

A proposal to change from the present two-midterm-grade reports to a single midterm grade, received 183 favorable responses as compared to 108 against.

The single midterm grade would be submitted near the end of the eighth week of the semester.

OTHER AREAS

Faculty opinion was also solicited on proposals in other areas which have been of growing interest and concern.

The first of these was a proposal to begin the academic year in mid-August rather than in early September as a means of concluding the Fall semester before Christmas vacation.

Eighty-seven faculty members favored the mid-August date, 187 favored continuing the early September start.

The second concerned the need for an Ombudsman on campus. Responses to "Should the position of ombudsman be established?" were 78 yes; 190 no.

Faculty members also responded to a series of 15 questions concerning Final Exam Week.

A final query read: "I would have preferred to have discussed these issues in a plenary session of the Academic Senate." Forty-three replied, yes; 215, no.

72 PER CENT RESPONSE

"Four-hundred-twenty questionnaires were distributed," Victor Graff, chairman of the Executive Council, said, "and we had 303 — or a 72.1 per cent response."

The 4-page questionnaire was designed to determine faculty opinion in several areas without the costly interruption of the instructional program entailed by a plenary session.

Responses will be used by the Executive Council in recommending changes in college policies.

The Administration has been awaiting faculty opinion before initiating several changes which have been under consideration for some time.



The Student Mobilization Committee



Last Fall the S.M.C. staged numerous anti-war rallies on campus and more are scheduled this spring because the war has not stopped...

S.M.C.'s Anti-War Plans

At a meeting last week, the Student Mobilization Committee (S.M.C.) met to discuss their plans for campus activities against the war in Vietnam.

As the first order of business, Sally Moore told of the results of an anti-war conference held in Cleveland by the S.M.C. The majority of the 4,000 people at the convention voted to call for a week of anti-war activities from April 13 to the 18th. The main focus of the activities will be April 15 when campus strikes will be held culminating in massive demonstrations during the evening. S.M.C. plans to join with other anti-war coalitions such as the Bay Area Peace Action Committee, Students for a Democratic Society, and Women's Liberation.

On the CLSF campus, S.M.C. plans to have a teach-in April 16 with speakers on the war and ecology, some of whom will be faculty members. The location of the rally has not been decided upon yet, but it may be either outdoors in Statler Wing, or in S-105 where the S.M.C. rally was held last semester.

The Cleveland Conference which Sally Moore participated in was "the biggest, broadest, most democratic gathering of the anti-war movement yet," according to a recent issue of The Militant.

There were 3,469 people who formally registered for the conference, and committee representatives estimate there were actually close to 4,000 present. They converged on Case Western Reserve University from 39 states and the District of Columbia. There was representation from some 300 college and university campuses. The Militant adds.

The turn-out for the conference definitely established that the Student Mobilization Committee is the student wing of the anti-war movement. This was attested to by the extensive media coverage, the messages received from around the world and by the greetings delivered at the conference by other sections of the movement.

Special Report: Strike in the City!

By Tom Cleaver

The first strike by municipal employees in the history of San Francisco is now part of that history. Thousands of people got a four-day weekend — maybe even more — all the school kids got half a day off, and every cabbie in town went home a rich man.

Muni was shut down, and a lot of people learned how to walk; even more found out that it really isn't dangerous to pick up a hitch hiker; he's just a cat that wants to get from A to B. Tranquillizers must have had their biggest day of sales in a long time, as traffic snarled — perhaps moaned? — through downtown. It might take only twenty minutes to get to Mission and South Van Ness from wherever you were, but it took twenty more to get to Eighth Street. The Fifth and Mission Garage was filled to brimming by 7:15 a.m.

On campus, there were a lot of happy people; something for everyone. Students who hadn't studied found their test cancelled; others got a two or three-day reprieve as tests were set back. The rads were overjoyed. A REAL STRIKE by REAL WORKERS... and they got the chance to pass out leaflets in SUPPORT of WORKERS, and have a mental orgasm over the opportunity to NOT cross a picket line. Journalism students had a ball running around trying to find out what was going on, then went through paranoia wondering if there would still be a strike on by printing day; yesterday's strike is probably more stale than mouth-ol-

bread. Professors didn't have to raise their voices to wake the sleeping multitudes: the multitudes were safely home in bed, sleeping it off.

All kidding aside, the fact of public employees going out on strike is an important one. If nothing else, the "employers" — the public — realized just how dependent they are on these people for services rendered. The financial district was crowded with people walking, many of whom had walked quite a distance; it was lucky the weather was good. San Francisco's Muni, with all its problems, is still one of the best in the country as far as extent of service; the city would not have grown as it has without the Muni to bring people to and from work. The need for and even wider Muni service was clearly demonstrated by the lack of service.

The workers weren't just going out for a 10 per cent pay raise and some added fringe benefits. At San Francisco General Hospital, the demands included better care of patients and more observance of basic human decency in the patient-hospital relationship, more awareness of the needs of the community the hospital serves; and end to racial discrimination, the providing of opportunity for people to advance themselves in training, and an end to police beating of prisoner patients and better medical care for prisoners in the city and county jails.

People became aware of the importance of "little people," "unimportant people," the janitors that no one ever no-

tices, the street cleaners, the telephone operators, the women who clean up cafeterias, the bedpan changers and wheelchair pushers, the men who operate the heating systems, and the animated office machine operators — the secretaries. All the people who are conspicuous in their absence — the people who are really important, far more so than the omnipotent administrators who are useless without someone to carry out their from-on-high decisions.

Surprisingly, there was not as much opposition to the strike as one might have expected. People were put out, and their routines were disrupted, but they understood that the workers were striking only as a last resort after all other means had failed, and that their demands had justice. Hitch hiking home from school, this reporter was given rides by three "Middle Americans" — the kind who were against the State strike the kind who don't normally pick up hitch hikers. They were working people and they understood how inflation could drive people to take the actions that had been taken. If they weren't for it, they also weren't against it.

It's a change in the old routines... gives you something new to talk about... gives you something different to do with yourself. The supervisors may be expecting the support of good old "Middle America" who doesn't want its taxes increased to meet the demands, but "Middle America" is suffering from inflation and rising prices, and knows that what people are making today just isn't enough. The popular view seems to hold the strikers in good account.

The workers are getting it together in many ways. One thing being called for by some groups in the unions is an end to the Vietnam War. Workers



Campus workers joined teachers blocking driveway to the Science Building... scabs did manage to penetrate the picket line, however...

at the hospitals are calling for worker-patient committees, to work out administrative rules in a way that makes them relevant to the community the hospital serves. The issues are no longer strictly bread-and-butter; people are worried about how the job is done, as well as how much it pays.

The city says it can't meet the demands, that there is no money to make the settlement the workers are demanding. In the last three years, taxes on the corporations downtown have been DECREASED \$29,000,000.00; here's where the money is! According to Supervisor Robert Mendelson, this came about when the state government acted to help the corporation presidents. That may be; but the city has certainly taken its time to find some way to regain that money. Reinstatement of those tax monies, which certainly weren't driving the corporations into receivership before, would meet all pay demands of the workers, and a lot more. And not

one cent of property taxes would be increased. The city government is failing its oath of office to serve the people as long as it says there isn't any money while this situation exists.

The longer the strike lasts, the more everyone is going to start hurting. The longer it lasts, the more widespread is going to be the news about available money left untapped, and that certainly isn't going to help any of the incumbents next election.

Teachers...

(Continued from Page 1)

This is a tremendous strike for all working men. Besides asking for a 10 per cent wage hike the unions are also demanding that certain salary inequities be corrected, real collective bargaining be developed and that the automatic step increases be restored.

I Don't See Another Revolution in America'—Butler

By Marc Kovacs
Patrick M. Butler teaches Russian history at CCSF. He is a graduate of Stanford University. A few days ago he conversed with the Guardsman about revolution, Russia, and America.

Q: What do you think prompted the wife of the U.S. Attorney General to remark that the Vietnam Moratorium demonstration in Washington last fall looked like, "the Russian revolution?"

PB: I suspect that the average impression an individual of that generation has of the Russian revolution is pretty much of the Devil's advocate point of view. We're looking at somebody who was educated during the time of the failure of our China policy, the involvement in Korea, and the whole McCarthy era.

Q: You're not placing too much importance to that remark?

PB: No, it was a flip comment of somebody whose knowledge of the Russian revolution is about as scanty as some of my students'.

Q: Why is so much talk be-

ing generated lately about a "second American Revolution?"

PB: It's an interesting question to raise because at the same time as many radicals are calling for a second revolution in Russia it's a second revolution in America.

A demand for a second revolution implies that the first one went awry. That's certainly the case with the thought of many radicals now that Russia is ready for a second revolution — that the first one fell into the ways of authoritarianism and never got out of it; that the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat never became anything other than the dictatorship of the party. Your demand for a second revolution in the United States is predicated on the fact that the first one went astray, particularly that the ideas of the Declaration of Independence have never been somehow realized.

Perhaps some of this demand stems from the fact that every generation wants its

own revolution. Sooner or later it gets tired of having its ancestors' revolution passed on; and the ideological tenets of the fathers' revolution have to be mouthed over again by the new generation. It wants in fact its own.

On the other hand, I certainly would be in sympathy with assertions in both countries that there has been a straying from the path of the ideals. But I would question whether in fact this is not the state of man — that often there's a considerable discrepancy between his ideals and what he practices.

Q: Do you see incidents like the Santa Barbara uprising, the New York skyscraper bombings or the jailing of black and white Panther leaders as the seeds of something that will grow into another "Storming of the Winter Palace?"

PB: Well, the growth of Russian radicalism in the late 19th century paralleled the growth of terror and bombings that were not unlike some of the bombings that are occurring here now. But whether or not this is going to plant the seeds of the "revolution" — that's something else again.

They did not in Russia. Terror, in fact, had the reverse effect of that intended by the terrorists, and as the result of tremendous adverse public opinion, it was abandoned in Russia, particularly after the assassination of the Tsar in 1881. It wasn't really the terror in Russia that was the trigger of the revolution, but rather a popular climate of disgust with the government, a disgust with the Tsar, the conditions, particularly agricultural conditions, as well as some of the conditions in factories. Terror was never really a lever for this. In fact, terror had a negative revolutionary effect. So, no, I can't see that terror can produce anything but an adverse public reaction and can only have a negative effect in terms of planting a seed of revolution.

Q: What are your thoughts about "violent revolution?"

PB: One thing that I think might be a lesson of revolutions in very complex societies is one that Paul Goodman occasionally refers to. When you've got super-organized societies, as they are today — extraordinarily complex — when you immediately overthrow — when you have a revolution — when you throw out the so-called establishment — when you seek to rebuild institutions from the ground up — totally new institutions — that society comes so completely unglued that it requires a dictatorial hand to get it back together. And the ideologues who would overthrow government and restructure it, I think, would perhaps, by their own admission, be unwilling to take over that dictatorial hand, and this can lead to extremes such as you experienced in post-revolutionary France, Cromwellian England, or Stalin's Russia. And this is something that I think all too many revolutionaries don't think enough about.

Q: 1970 marks the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth. What does this centennial



"... every generation wants its own revolution ..."

mean in the context of present-day America?

PB: Lenin's ideas are being polished up by certain groups generally considered to be left-wing. I suspect that many of his ideas are being resurrected because of the fact that the revolutionary response that radicals might desire has not been forthcoming. And of course, Lenin's answer to this is that the masses are not inherently class-conscious — are not going to be spontaneously class-conscious as a result of the product of historical forces that Marx talked about. So his answer was the tightly knit, highly disciplined party — the vanguard. Lately, Eldridge Cleaver has been saying something very, very Leninistic things about the role of the Panthers as the vanguard of Black liberation, and even of white liberation.

The blacks are currently the most class-conscious group as a result of being the most exploited. The Panthers serve the same role as the communist party did in terms of eliciting a class-conscious response on the part of the proletariat and leading that proletariat to revolution. So Lenin's ideas, I think, are very much worthy of study these days inasmuch as they are becoming kind of an underpinning of many revolutionary groups, particularly in the Third World.

Q: Do you see a violent revolution in the immediate future?

PB: No, I don't think so. You're talking about total

change. The total restructuring of our society. To the extent that revolution is a term much in the common currency it seems to me to be not much more than wishful thinking on the part of many people who would like to see one come.

Duplicating the events in Russia in 1917 in this country is an historical impossibility for many reasons. We've got different cultures, different histories, different times.

Q: What future do you see, then, for "revolutionaries?"

PB: I suppose home in the suburbs, kids, and a process of mellowing that comes with years. In a way this would be too bad because the role of these people, as I see it, is not one of bringing revolution but rather keeping on the heat that makes it impossible to duck serious questions and serious problems, that confront our society.

Our American form of politics is often described as the politics of moderation. One which keeps serious social injustices and discontents from surfacing. The function that I think people of this nature perform admirably is one that keeps us from taking a rest from blinding ourselves to these things. There is, however, one danger, too, in a kind of revolutionary abandon. And that is the tendency to oversimplify some of these problems. All too often the oversimplification of complex human problems leads to very human solutions.

No Parking!

By Ron Wilkinson

As student enrollment has increased so has the parking problem, not so much as to available space, but as to mischievous students who park without permits and ignore prohibited parking areas.

Li. Anthony Berry, of the Campus Police said that some students will park in faculty parking areas every day, which causes them to get citations every day. Berry also stated that when some students are asked to move, they remain in their auto; watch patrolmen write and place the citation on the car, then roll down the window and call the patrolmen pigs.

The main job of campus police is "traffic control." Students who park out-of-stall, without permits and in pro-

hibited areas keep police on their job.

"Parking permits are easily obtainable; all a student needs is vehicle registration, student ID, driver's license and a \$5 card."

If tickets are not paid within 11 days, the amount of money for the violation increases. Eventually a warrant will be issued for the arrest of the student or other citation holder. The most expensive citation given on campus is the fire hydrant violation which is fifteen dollars.

A parking regulations sheet showing what areas are permissible with permit can be obtained at Police headquarters in Cloud Hall, Room 119. Incidentally, for all you slicks and beat-the-systemers, campus patrolmen have a hot sheet which lists all the stolen parking-permit stickers.



Mike Hyer, lacrosse coach (in all pictures)

Lacrosse—See Below

Thinclads Lose to Foothill

In a meet where old records were erased or equaled, the Ram thinclads were mopped up by the Foothill Owls 82-54 at Foothill on March 6th.

The only bright highlights that the Rams could muster up was their share of new meet records and their complete dominance in the distance events.

Sprinter Steve O'Neal took the 100 in 9.9 seconds. His time tied Foothill's present meet record. Teammate Glen Austin placed third with a 10 second effort.

O'Neal was the only Ram to place in the 220. He picked up third place with a 22.5 showing.

The Rams came on strong in the high hurdles. In the 120's they took both second and third places. Donny Bruce cracked the wire at 15.9 followed by Fred Brooker who put in a 16.9 time.

In the intermediate hills the Rams were out of it, as Foothill easily swept the first two places. Coming in third for the Rams was Fred Brooker in 59.3. Bill Askey grabbed fourth with a 62.1 clocking, followed by Derrick Williams who was a distant fifth with

a 66.3.

Ram thinclad Mike Salem shot the gap in a flat 50 to take second in the 440.

Setting a new meet record, Humberto Hernandez took the heat in 1:55.6 minutes. His teammates John Hogue and Fred Bratcher took the following fourth and fifth places.

Tearing Foothill apart in the distance events, the Rams' Dave Power corralled a first place in the mile with a 4:24.3 time. The bearded Ram, Jim Tracy, grabbed second in 4:28.2.

The Rams swept the 2-mile taking the first six places. Head of the Ram pack was Dave Power who clocked in at 9:39.1, followed by Rudolfo Narvaez, Jim Tracy, Paul Brickley, Darrel Jeong, and Gil Rocha.

In the high jump Ron Caldwell took second for City with a 6' leap.

Rams Adrian Coleman and Bill Askey grabbed the second and third spots in the long jump with respective 22'11 1/2 and 21'3" jumps.

Shot putter Frank Oross was the only Ram to place in that event. He took second with a 42' throw.

Wet Loss

CCSF's gutty, but small squad of swimmers were overcome by multi-talented Foothill, 83-12, in their league opener on March 6.

Foothill, rated among the top three teams in the conference, overwhelmed the Rams in every phase of the meet. The local swimmers enjoyed only a few moments of glory in the long afternoon at the victor's pool. Among those who showed promise was the lone diver, George Smith, who missed a possible first place finish by only four points, eventually settling for third. Tom Kerk took a third place in the 200-fly, bettering his career high. Rod McInnis and Ken Canavaro performed their best personal times in the breaststroke, but were still stymied by a strong Foothill effort. Bill Clark, the veteran of the team, at 24 years old, is working his way into shape in the individual medley.

But individual efforts will not solve the major problem, which is a man shortage. Like this season's water polo team, the swimmers can't be expected to win with only a few members. This lack of bodies hinders the squad in various ways. First there are some events in which the Rams are unable to field participants, including the important 500 and 1000 yard races. Secondly, there can be only one entrant in many of the categories, compared to the opposition's chance to enter two or three men. The third problem concerns the stress put on other members of the team who must compensate for the lack of bodies by performing in more than their own specialized event.

Couple these disadvantages with the lack of facilities to practice at, and the situation worsens. Fortunately, Jack Severson, the new coach at SF State, has lent their pool to CCSF. The large pool and the three meter diving board will help the team, but the real problem, the shortage of swimmers, still exists.

The Rams next battle San Mateo on May 20.

Rams Nine Perfect 0-3

The Ram baseballers cut their error total in half, but still managed to boot away the ball and the game as Diablo Valley crushed CCSF, 8-3, on March 10. The loss was the third in a row for the sloppy-fielding Rams.

After committing eight miscues in an 8-1 loss to San Mateo, the Rams worked hard to cut that margin to four. But it was still four too many according to coach Ernie Domencus. CCSF's hitting, which has failed to compensate for their error-plagued defense, jumped on DVC for three runs in the first two innings. However, the Vikings had pounded CCSF starter Rich Dumont for three tallies in the first.

Rich Escalambre, singled with two out in the first, and moved to third on a Diablo error. Ray Spediacci then drove home Escalambre with a bases hit for the Rams' first run. The Rams tallied two more runs in the second when Red Ramos and Escalambre drew bases loaded walks. Greg Sikora's leadoff double in that frame sparked the rally.

But the 3-3 affair suddenly turned to a rout as CCSF was blanked with only one hit for the last seven innings. Mean-

while, Dumont was knocked from the box in the fourth with a four-run Diablo uprising. Dumont allowed seven runs on only four hits as Ram errors told the story. John Farrell came on to quiet things down, giving up only one run in his five inning stint.

CCSF had fallen victim to Barry Woodruff of San Mateo on March 5, as he tossed a five-hitter. The lefthander later no-hit San Jose in his next outing, so the sting of his dominance over the Rams could be lessened. But again, it was the errors, eight of them, that sealed the Rams' doom.

Ray Spediacci allowed only seven hits in going the distance for the Rams, but was hindered by an assortment of bobbles of and errant throws. For example, San Mateo's four run second inning was highlighted by four consecutive errors. And it took CSM's lone error of the game for the Rams to score their run in the fifth.

The total of errors in three league games for the Rams is now twenty-one. They have scored only seven runs and compiled a mere seventeen hits in the three losses.

Fastest Sport on Two Feet Here

What is the national sport of Canada? What sporting equipment is exclusively made by American Indians for this sport? And finally what rivals the slowest national past-time, baseball in Eastern America?

The one and only answer is Lacrosse. The sport, developed by the American Indian, is extremely popular in Canada and along the Eastern seaboard, and if you didn't know, the sport has finally reached the confines of City College. The CCSF players practice almost daily at about 3:00 in the afternoon on the practice field opposite the

football stadium.

Lacrosse is a hard fast game that combines certain elements of football, basketball, and hockey together. Any football block is legal in Lacrosse as long as you have both hands on your "crosse" (or stick). Lacrosse uses the ploys of basketball through its use of picks and screens. From hockey, Lacrosse gets its goals, sticks, and penalty system.

The sport is played with sticks that have a net at one end. The object of the game is to throw, scoop, or kick a small sponge-rubber ball into an opposing team's goal. The

word Lacrosse comes from the two French words lacrosse which means the stick.

Players wear helmets, gloves, arm pads, cleated shoes, and shorts. The City College sponsored lacrosse club provides its players with sticks, arm pads, and helmets.

The game played by the American Indian was hard and brutal, for it trained their warriors in the art of war. It wasn't unusual to have thousands of warriors competing over miles and miles of terrain. It was really picked up by the Canadians and was eventually picked up by the Americans.

A Case For Long Haired Athletes

By Joe Konte

A recent court decision ruled that four members of the Redwood High School track team would have to cut their hair to a determined length during the season.

Actually, Chief U.S. district Judge George B. Harris was quite reasonable in his solution. He simply ordered the athletes to cut their hair above their eyes, ears, and shirt collar, or quit the team. And Redwood athletic director Bob Troppman said the decision was "for the good of athletics and the future of athletics."

The reason for the ruling was vague, of course. An apparent attempt by the athletic department of Redwood to save the stereotype of the rah-rah coach and his crew cut athletes appears to be a major factor.

But reasons such as these are meaningless, since they fail to reach the main point of the athletes. The four members argue that their performances will be unaffected by the length of hair they wish to wear. This is an argument which is hard to fight.

However, one could arrive at many logical reasons for short hair. Imagine the horror of a sprinter losing sight of the finishing line because of his unruly locks. Or picture the javelin thrower getting his spear stuck in his hair just as it is released. And we could see the tragedy of an errant, long-haired shot putter who huris a ten pound weight in the direction of some innocent bystanders. The results could drive even the hairiest of athletes to a hasty retreat

into the barber's chair.

To my knowledge, this has not occurred as yet. Long hair does not detract from the performances of these or any other athletes. Big name professional stars in three separate sports are operating with success, even though they could not play on any of Troppman's teams. Football's Joe Namath, baseball's Ken Harrelson, and hockey's Derek Sanderson are long haired, who play well despite their lack of haircuts. Even if one questioned the talent of these athletes, he must admit that cutting their hair would not improve their performances.

The athletes should not relent to people like Troppman who feel that "you can't tell a player without a haircut."

CONTACT LENS

Is There Need For A Southern Crossing?



Frank Lem

"It will cut the traffic jams down more on the Bay Bridge. I think that building a southern crossing would solve some of the problems but not all of them. At least it would release some of the pressure off the traffic jams. It should benefit the people who drive over here and save them time. I think it's good."

Mark Semans.
I think it's getting yourself one foot deeper in the mud. The problem doesn't lie in accommodating for cars, it lies in accommodating for easier, more efficient transportation than the car. The money involved should go for a better technical effort in transportation for the city and the Bay Area.



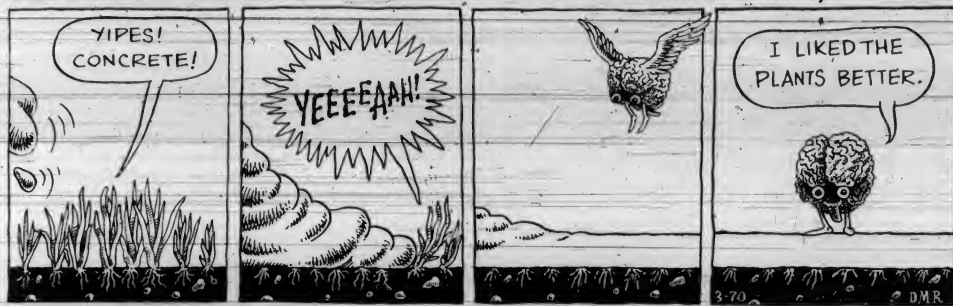
Doris Galea

I think it's O.K. Everybody should have his own ideas and if they think the bridge will give faster transportation they should go right ahead. If BART serves mainly the downtown area I think that people in the East Bay should be able to get to any part of the city without having to go downtown first.

Fred August Dusel III
With the traffic problems we have now, any improvement or additions to existing communications lines across the Bay are highly needed. As long as companies are manufacturing automobiles for human beings to drive around in, we might as well build some place for them to drive. Unfortunately, BART just doesn't go everywhere.



By Paul Thiele



The Social Critic: Is America Racist?

By Jim Browning

Eldridge Cleaver in a recent statement to the Berkeley office of the Black Panther Party called for black people to unleash a total "race war."

"Our brothers" are "being murdered in their sleep," declared Cleaver, Panther Minister of Information. "The fascist Nixon administration has unleashed the FBI on us. Our officers are subject to military attack. Hundreds of party members are being picked up on false political charges."

It is nothing but an attempt to sabotage the 400-year struggle of our people for liberation. We black people must unleash the ultimate political consequences on this nation—race war.

Unfortunately, Mr. Cleaver's theory on "race war" contains several grave and tragic misconceptions that along with a basic analysis of what racism is and how it is used, need to be fully explained.

No person is ever born a racist or with racist ideas or opinions. Like everything else we encounter in our every day lives we are taught various attitudes, emotions and reactions through the course of our education.

The people of this country are fed a continuous and never ending flow of racist propaganda through the mass media—magazines, newspapers, television, radio and books. Thus by the time a student enters a college or university they have been totally subjected to this daily bombardment of racist propaganda for over 18 years.

The ruling class, those extremely wealthy businessmen like the Rockefeller, Hunts and Morgans who control the economic and political branches of this country, who also control and operate the mass media, use racism to play off one ethnic group against another, thereby dividing and weakening all groups.

By presenting totally inaccurate myths that Black people are "lazy stupid bums" or that Latinos are "only good for cheap farm labor," the ruling class can and does keep the people of this country at constant war between themselves.

And while the people are at "war" among themselves and not attacking the ruling class who are perpetuating this di-

vision between the races, the ruling class is free to strengthen its position of exploiting people in this country and spread this exploitation to in-



Eldridge Cleaver

clude people in foreign countries. (This exploitation of foreign people is called imperialism!)

In the workers movement itself Black and other Third World people are often given the lowest paying and most difficult jobs.

White workers, although not as super oppressed and exploited as Blacks and Third World people, are nevertheless being oppressed by the same ruling class with low wages and poor working conditions.

With just this basic analysis of racism, it's easy to see that a "race war" as suggested by Cleaver would attack only the after effects of racism—namely the people—and not a direct assault on the ruling class, who institute and use racism to divide the people.

In fact such a thing as a "race war" is indeed doing exactly what the ruling wants—to keep the people in a constant state of turmoil so that the handful of people in actual power are not attacked and exposed for what they really are.

To combat the "fascist Nixon administration" with a racist and highly nationalistic Black movement—which certain Black leaders and especially the Black Panther Party have pledged to do—is in itself a tragic mistake that only leads to the establishment of yet another fascist state.

In order to defeat fascism you do not resort to similar

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the Guardsman

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Editorial: Power To The People!

Three editorial commentaries are offered this week: one—we condemn the broadcasting students who recanted from their previously stated commitment to oppose all censorship of the airwaves; two—we applaud the various movements involved in the General Strike; three—we review the events surrounding "Armed Forces Day" at S.F. State College a few days ago.

With reference to the situation at the radio station we must say that things will probably get worse before they get better. Two weeks ago the KCSF Broadcast Club decided to sponsor a petition aimed at putting an end to censorship of the program. Last week, the KCSF Broadcast Club decided to withdraw the petition. What happened? Simply this: the chairman of the department, addressed his students. In effect, he said that the petition would not affect the operation of the station because it must conform to the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission. In its own way this analysis makes sense. If you think that the FCC is God, that is, And that's the whole point. We believe that the FCC is not reflecting the desires of the new consciousness emerging all across the nation. Like people dig the Jefferson Airplane nowadays. But on KALW-FM "controversial" Airplane cuts are scratched off the album with a knife. That's the kind of censorship we are opposed to. And the reason we are disappointed with the Broadcasters' Club latest action is be-



...aftermath of Armed Forces Day...

cause they are not addressing themselves to this kind of which will also bring the War Machine. Or, to put it another way, we think that putting a knife to the recordings of the Jefferson Airplane, is more obscene than anything the Airplane sings about.

This brings us to the matter of a General Strike. Last week, the campus janitors, cafeteria workers and members of the American Federation of Teachers joined the Municipal Railway drivers, workers at S.F. General Hospital and other public employees on the picket lines. We support them because we support the concept of a General Strike. We support it because mass action of this nature can bring about positive results. Note the May 1968 revolution in France. It seems to us that this is the only way that basic and fundamental changes are going to be brought about in this country. We have in mind a General Strike which will not only improve the conditions of the working class but

Machine to a grinding halt. We believe that if the six million students in this country got together with the workers, the war in Laos, the war in Vietnam, the war against the peoples of this planet could be stopped. Further, there is a strong possibility that mass action of this sort might also result in the people taking over control of their own destinies. Any struggle that moves in that direction must be supported by these columns. And, we trust, by our readers.

That leaves us with Armed Forces Day. Wow. What a farce that was. The War Machine coming on campus demanding constitutional protections for their campaign to recruit hired killers. Yeah. We'll let them do that when they allow us to recruit for peace on their bases. Until then, we must say, "War Machine off campus! All power to the people!" That's what 3,000 students at S.F. State said, as can be appreciated in the photograph. —M.K.

A "race war" between whites and Blacks would do absolutely nothing to dissolve the racism and oppression against these aforementioned groups.

The only sensible way to defeat racism is to institute a class struggle of all oppressed groups against the ruling class.

Only after banding together and overthrowing the ruling class will all groups live in total racial harmony.

the Guardsman

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Accuse Dean of 'Strikebreaking'

By Tom Cleaver

Prior to the municipal employees strike last month, most CUSF custodians thought that if they had one friend in the campus administration, it was Dean Ralph Hillsman. Not so any more.

On Friday, the first day of the strike, Dean Hillsman was the only administrator to take any active role in the strike. This consisted of going around from picket station to picket station, telling the strikers that the school was closed and that there was no need for them to remain on the picket lines. According to CUSF custodians, only about three men believed him and left the lines; all the rest stayed. The dean seemed concerned that the people were honoring the picket lines, and also tried to get the strikers to move their lines down away from the campus entrance.



Dean Hillsman
Photo by Brown

transfers, where they would not be so obvious.

The CUSF chapter of Union Local 400 maintained the policy throughout the strike that anyone who honored the picket line and waited to show support for the demands of the strikers could walk the line with a picket sign. Many did, but the presence of a certain few seemed to agitate the dean very much. According to the custodians, Hillsman came down and told them, "don't let SDS take over the picket line." The custodians say that Hillsman also threatened to call in the police and use force to move the picket lines if they continued to allow SDS men-

bers to man the lines. Throughout the strike, SDS passed out leaflets addressed to the campus community outlining the aims of the strikers, and speaking about the need of students who would soon be workers themselves to honor the lines and support the strikers.

According to spokesmen from CUSF Local 400, the picket lines were about 85 percent effective. No union drivers crossed the lines to make deliveries on-campus. Instructors from both the AFT local and the Classroom Teachers Association walked the lines in support, even though many non-tenured faculty told the strikers that they had been threatened with loss of their jobs if they honored or walked the lines. Dean Hillsman made no comments about the teachers on the line, evidently hoping that if the strikers believed his story about school being closed and left, that the teachers would leave too.

Only one City College Union member—an electrician—crossed the picket lines. All the IJM operators, who are technically not members of the union but whose wages would be affected by the outcome of the strike, also came out of the administration building several times to see who of the teaching staff was walking the line, in an attempt to in-

fluence them, according to spokesmen for the strikers. Hillsman, though, was the only administrator who tried to "disrupt" the picket lines.

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Guardsman Staff Interrogated by Student Council

By Paul Thiele

Discussion about the purposes and objectives of "the Guardsman" staff members monopolized the Wednesday, March 18—Student Council meeting in Bungalow 101.

Councilman Steve Mendelsohn began the session when he asked Guardsman Head Coordinator, Marc Kovacs, why there are not more campus news articles in the paper.

Mendelsohn said that he preferred last semester's paper because it dealt with topics such as "The Bookstore Dilemma" and the operation of the Hotel and Restaurant Department.

"Why aren't there more articles that affect students economically?" Mendelsohn asked.

"I'm not an economist," Kovacs answered. "I'm a journalist who is trying to put out an interesting newspaper."

Dean of Student Activities, Art Samuels, expressing his unhappiness with the situation in Laos asked reporter Tom Cleaver if he had ever been in Laos. Cleaver answered that he had spent three years in Southeast Asia.

CAMPUS NEWS

The discussion swung back to City College news.

"If you take any back issue of the Guardsman from our files you'll see that the same campus news was reported over and over again for 35 years," Kovacs noted. "We're trying to get away from all that by putting out an intellectually stimulating paper."

Tom Cleaver reinforced Kovacs' statement.

The food services and the bookstore never really changed," said Cleaver. "I've looked at some old papers and all of the news is the same. News is news once—not for ten years."

PROGRESS

Associated Students President Renato Larin reminded that the AS Bookstore Committee is currently making slow but steady progress. He also mentioned that no reporter has ever appeared at a Curriculum Committee meeting this semester.

Councilman Harvey Rappaport's opinion differed from those of most council members who made their views known.

"Although I think the paper is dull and often not very fact-

ful, I do not think that it

REFERENCE DESK



"Transcendental Meditation as Taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi" is Frank Schmit's topic tomorrow at 11:00 a.m. in S-100. Schmit, who was trained by Maharishi in India, will attempt to answer the question: Exactly what is this strange practice and why is it enjoying widening popularity?

"Transcendental Meditation" has been described as "a science by which an individual approaches truth. The aim of all yoga practice is to achieve truth wherein the individual soul identifies itself with the supreme soul, or God... When man realizes truth and/or his real nature, he will discover that he is immortal. He will be free from death, pain, sorrow, old age, disease and rebirth."

Taken as a whole, the many facets of yoga constitute a well-ordered, scientific method for transcending individual awareness and identifying the self with the universal self, which is God. It is not occult mysticism but a tangible method which has been used since pre-Christian times.

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Batmale: CCSF To Be Separate From S.F. School District

By Bruno R. Forner

City College will soon become the San Francisco Junior College District, and with it may come some misconceptions about the new setup.

To set things straight, the Guardsman went to CCSF Vice-President Dr. Louis F. Batmale.

Dr. Batmale was asked if the new district will be independent from the San Francisco Unified School District. "Yes," he replied, "but it will have the same board as the San Francisco Board of Education. It will also have, at least for the moment, the same superintendent."

When queried as to where the district will obtain its money, he said: "Our financing will come from the Junior College District and from our Junior College District Board of Education. It will come from the same sources... from the local tax rate and from the State of California."

Batmale went on to say that he feels the changeover will affect the existing City College very little.

"What will happen is, we will take over the Adult Division and the Vocational Division and they will be more dignified as part of a junior college than they were as adult high schools."

"I think that in light of that, many of the students who are coming here may decide to take some of the trade-related programs and other programs in the Adult Vocational Division, and this may divert some students from here to there."

"As far as our strong emphasis on our collegiate program of transfer to state colleges and universities, as far as our strong occupational programs such as criminology, hotel and restaurant, and engineering technology, these programs will continue pretty much as they are; always improving in the best interests of the community and the students."

Concerning administrative changes, Batmale said, "The President of City College is to be head of both the college here and the Adult Vocational program. There will certainly be an administrator over the whole campus. There will certainly be one in charge of the campus. Titles and personnel haven't been selected yet."

What brought about the need for reorganization? Batmale explained that "...for a number of years... it's been felt that the junior colleges are a unique type of educational institution. And although there are many advantages in working closely with the other segments of a unified district, it

was felt the college was different enough so that it should be administered differently. As a result, the State Legislature passed a bill two years ago stating that all junior colleges districts be separated from unified districts... At that time there were only five junior colleges left in the state that were a part of unified districts and interestingly enough they were in large cities including Long Beach, San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco."

Batmale revealed that the new JC district hopes to do more "on the campus improvement program, but of course, for that we'll need money."

'Science Exploratorium' Blows Tech Minds

By Shirley Fogarino

"There is an increasing need to develop public understanding of science and technology," claims Dr. Frank Oppenheimer, director of San Francisco's Palace of Arts and Sciences. "There is, thus, a growing need for an environment in which people can become familiar with details of science and technology... by controlling and watching the behavior of science-oriented apparatus and machinery."

Dr. Oppenheimer, former physicist at the University of Colorado, long had the idea of developing a Science Exploratorium in which public participation would be motivated. In 1965, with the aid of a Guggenheim Fellowship, the doctor traveled to Europe. Noticing that European countries offered to their populace more insight into the development of scientific technology through museums, Oppenheimer formulated the idea of a Science Exploratorium in which people would actually become involved.

The Fall of 1969 saw an idea turn into a reality. On the picturesque site of the 1915 World's Fair, San Francisco's Palace of Arts and Sciences came to life. "It is a beautiful spot," said Oppenheimer, "to blend nature, the arts and sciences."

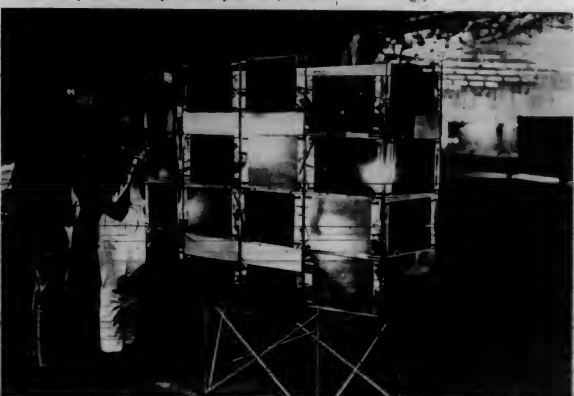
Supported by federal and private funds, the Exploratorium is the only museum of its kind in the Bay Area. It is growing rapidly, with workable displays being constantly added or exchanged. The south-end of the Exploratorium will house a multi-purpose theater which will be used for scientific demonstrations as well as periodic cultural presentations.

The Bay Area seems to be falling hard for this new type of science museum. An average of 4,000 persons per week come to observe and operate the many displays at hand. From "Albert," an electronically operated device which mysteriously follows viewers as they pass by, to a Paleoparadoxian foot (The paleoparadoxian was supposed to have lived on Japanese soil billions of years ago. It stood nine feet long and weighed in at 2,000 pounds. Although Paleoparadoxian bones were commonly found in Japan, a skeleton of the Paleoparadoxia



ABOVE: KS-4, a scientific sculpture programmed by tapes, is one of the permanent displays of the Science Exploratorium.

BELOW: A sculpture of letters-in-motion, Amor Voluptas, was designed and contributed to the Exploratorium by university student, Ken Cox.



was discovered recently in North America on Stanford University grounds — U.S. archaeologists must have hailed the surprising discovery as a "paleoparadox."

Exploratorium displays are contributed regularly through various sources. "Amor Voluptas," for example, is a sculpture

of letters contributed by a university student, Ken Cox. England and Japan have submitted an unusual display of computerized art and music. Japan's claim is that the computer is an "artistic medium" and that today, computer-produced images seem to be relevant in the field of visual

arts.

Exploratorium art also includes a platform drawing machine with which one can make interwoven patterns.

If one is in the market for observing optical illusions, he will not want as he surveys the many which are on display at the Exploratorium. One

mechanism reverses distance perception so that an object which may be nearest the viewer seems far-removed, while another object which seems far-removed, looks nearest to the viewer.

A light and sound device called KS-4 is programmed by tapes. Contributed by Carson Jeffries, it interacts to people to "find out" what they are doing and when.

Along the same line as KS-4 is a Chronoluxite Organ that consists of three rows of multi-colored light bulbs which are sensitive to sound. It is operated by an electronic music box which the observer manipulates. From London, England, these two devices depict how music boxes operate.

One of the most impressive displays at the Exploratorium is a slide series entitled, "Signals in the Environment." It poses a glimpse into the promises and threats of technology. Presented through the American Institute of Housing and Urban Development, it compares the beauty of man's past and present accomplishments, to his thoughtless and destructive creations ("This is what I've done with my tools in the past...").

Adding a bit of nostalgia to the many up-to-date Exploratorium exhibitions is a pre-Wright brothers plane invented by a gentleman named Montgomery.

And speaking of nostalgia, a display called Raymond Lull's Logic Machine, developed in 1270 A.D., was supposedly one of man's first attempts at creating such a device. Its many intermingled diagrams and directions deal with the attributes of God, the states of the soul, and the seven deadly sins.

"The Science Exploratorium," says Dr. Oppenheimer, "can be a place in which people achieve the satisfaction of individual discovery."

Formerly the Palace of Fine Arts, the Exploratorium is open to the public on Wednesdays through Sundays from 1:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m. The 30-Stockton bus will take the visitor within two blocks of the center. If there are any questions concerning the Exploratorium, phone 563-7337 or ask one of the student "Explainers" upon your arrival there.

News Analysis:

The Story of A Drop-out

By Tom Cleaver

Two years ago, James W. Jackson II left City College to go "into the world." It wasn't a voluntary departure; Uncle Sammy had sent him his greetings, and Jackson spent the next two years in Army Green as a medic in South Korea.

Three weeks ago, during mid-terms, Jackson's fellow students were treated to the sight of Jim walking a line in front of the classroom door, carrying a sign that said, "Renunciation of Examinations—I am against EXAMINATIONS, GRADES, COURSE CREDIT and COMPETITIVE-NESS—I am a foe of the TRADITIONAL CLASSROOM EXPERIENCE—I am for LEARNING, not its SHADOW." It was a surprising experience for all.

Outside Mr. Truittner's SOC-30 class, down in the bungalows, Jackson was confronted by two student cops, who told him he had to have a permit from the administration to conduct any demonstrations on campus. After an involved hassle, in which the student cops tried to understand why anyone would want to do something like that, they asked Mr. Truittner if he would sign a complaint. He would not. "The

most nauseating part of the whole experience," says Truittner, "was when these two came marching into the classroom just as I had started the test, wanting to know if I wanted to complain about him exercising his rights to have an opinion."

"Every student who went in told me he thought I was right," said Jackson, "but not one of them had the guts to say so themselves to the professors." Jackson intends to leave the Bay Area and travel around the country. "I'm going out into the little round school-house called Earth." He intends to travel through the South, traveling "straight," and try to learn just what is happening there. "After that, I'm not sure, but sometime in the next decade, things are going to get to the place where people like me can have the opportunity for a truly educational experience, and then I'll be back... if not here, then somewhere."

The decision to drop out of school, refuse to take any examinations, and refuse any grades instructors might give him was not an easy one for Jackson to make. "I did it publicly, because I hoped my

act might help someone else to crystallize their thinking about all this." Jackson is totally opposed to the educational system as it presently exists, "because it doesn't educate, it indoctrinates and channels..." Quoting Dr. M.W. Sullivan, the educational programmer of Hollins College in Virginia, Jackson says: "In the entire body of psychological literature, you can find no evidence that the teacher helps learning. You can find much evidence that the teacher does harm to the learning process. The average school is no fit place to learn in; it's a lock-up, a jail. Its conditions build up a resistance to learning, can you imagine the amount of energy it takes just to sit still, waiting against every impulse, for your turn to respond?" Quoting Professor William Arrowsmith on the normal student-teacher relationship, he says: "a student wants information. He has exams on his mind, and tends to conform to his professors' expectations of him — the fate they have jointly enforced. The resentment they both frequently feel is their resentment of this fate. A student has chosen to know, rather than be. For a man with a gift of life,

that loss is like castration; the best leave, rather than suffer through it. Others grit their teeth and 'will' their way through." Says Einstein, commenting on his graduation from school: "It is in fact nothing short of a miracle that the modern methods of instruction have not yet entirely strangled the holy curiosity of inquiry... it is a very grave mistake to think that the enjoyment of seeing and searching can be



Renounce Examinations... (Photo By Kovacs)

promoted by means of coercion and a sense of duty. For what it's worth, James W. Jackson II received good grades for the little essay he gave his instructors at mid-terms, in an attempt to explain to them why he would commit such an act of heresy. It's not worth much to James Jackson; he has decided to march to his drum, not someone else's. "I'm going to hell, in my own handbasket."

Ecology Club Prepares For "Earth Day"

By Bill Collins

An ecology group has been formed under the umbrella of the experimental college. The objectives of this group include planning the April 22 campus teach-in "Earth Day," farming an organic garden on campus, and arranging field trips.

The members of ecology also intend to secure more than one class section of Ecology and Man (Bus 20), a campus cleanup, and develop in students an awareness of ecology and respect for our environment.

The April 22 Teach-in is sponsored by Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin. Although national in scope, the teach-in will not be the same on all campuses.

Earth Day at City College may be celebrated with films, class discussions, guest lectures and booths for at least one day. Hopefully people will ride bicycles or take public transportation to school or work, abandoning the car for that day.

Another aspect of Earth Day will be a phone-in. Students will be asked to phone a major polluting industry in this area, urging alternatives to the present pollution rate.

Ecology group meetings are held twice weekly. On Wednesday, they meet with Dave O'Keefe (824-1121) in B-204 (near Arts) on Friday. Bill Collins (566-4958) and Jane Prescott (564-9846) have the meeting from 12-1 p.m. in B-5, the Experimental College.

Open House

The Retail and Floristry students will have their annual "Open House" on Tuesday, April 14 at the Horticulture Arts Building.

This year the theme for the Open House will be an "Astrology — the Zodiac Signs." There will also be window displays and floral arrangements.

Open House starts at 1:00 p.m. and will continue until 7:00 p.m. when a dinner will be served. Prices for the tickets are — Guests \$4.00, Alumni \$3.00, Students \$1.50. For reservations contact Mrs. Maryphoe Jacks at the OH Building.

Needy Students May Get \$345,920

By Elizabeth Driscoll

Mr. Howard Schoon, Campus Director of Special Education, has submitted a proposal for additional funds from Senate Bill 161. The proposal is for the amount of \$345,920, to be divided among student grants (\$345,920), student work-study programs (\$184,066), additional outlays for such programs as EOP and COIL, tutoring services, counseling, and miscellaneous needs as office administration and new bungalows.

It will also cover the start of a Readiness Program for

new students who wish to start school in the middle of the semester rather than waiting until the beginning of the next one. This program will begin on April 15 with Math I and English M as the courses being offered.

The target areas of the tutoring programs are Hunter's Point, the Western Addition, the Mission District, and the South of Market Area. City College works in cooperation with all Bay Area colleges and the San Francisco Consortium, who recently received a grant from the Ford Foundation to

bring tutoring and training programs to students.

In another program dealing with student financial aid, an amount of \$238,000 has been granted to CCSF by the Chancellor of Junior Colleges \$100,000 of this amount is to go toward student grants, with the remainder going toward such projects as EOP, COIL, and Tutorial Services.

A student who wishes to apply for a grant may see Mr. Kenneth Castelino in the Financial Aid office. Students who have submitted a confi-

dential statement of their finances to the office need not make a "second" application. Those who have limited financial resources will be given first preference. The student who has already received financial assistance, either through the G.F. Bill, or the federally insured student-loan system, and is in need of more financial aid, may apply to Mr. Castelino at the Financial Aid office for a student grant. His application will be considered after those who are applying for their first loan have been considered.



'Look Out Kid, They Keep It All Hid'-Dylan

By Liz Jones (KCSF News Staff) and Jim Browning

I grew up suffering from the inferiority complex that being a woman in this society imposed upon me. I felt inferior because I had "Penis Envy." But because everywhere that I looked I could see that more value was placed upon the life of a man, and that life for me was more challenging and varied. Every quality that was admired in a woman served to keep her in chains. The so-called "advantages" of being a woman, being able to be dependent, not having to work, etc., looked like disadvantages to me. In my mind, they spelled never being taken seriously as a human being, never having the feeling that I controlled my own destiny or could take care of myself, etc. Men got to do all the exciting, adventurous and meaningful things while women had only two big moments: Motherhood and Marriage. Mischievousness and boldness were encouraged in boys while girls were supposed to be nice and polite. People wanted sons more than daughters and I carried my father's name, not my mother's.

I no longer have that sense of inferiority, because I have learned things. I didn't learn them from the books that my teachers told me to read, like the ones written by my "objective" Mr. Freud. I learned them from talking to other women and finding that I was not alone in my feelings. And I learned from others who have suffered oppression in this society. And I learned from reading the books that those people found answers in. I'm presenting some of my findings and beliefs for those of you that still suffer. And here they are for what they're worth.

There is evidence that some early societies—and the ones that our "civilization" sprang from—were matriarchal. People in primitive societies lived a much more communal life than we do. And due to complex systems of group marriage that went along with that communal life, people knew for certain who their mothers were but not their fathers. Therefore your relatives were those related to you through your mother. Everyone owned the land in common. Men hunted but no greater value was put on the form of work they did for the community than the form of work the women did for the community. Everyone voted and participated in decision-making. There were no prisons. Serious crimes were rarely committed. In the unlikely event of war, captured people were adopted, and given the same rights as anyone else. No more was produced than was consumed and there was no surplus and no money.

This was all before there was any kind of private property. People just owned the tools they needed for their work. When some people began to acquire things of a different sort of value, things that provided more things for people than were necessary to take care of them (i.e., domestic animals)—everything changed.

First of all, physical strength enjoyed a new esteem. Before, when there had been nothing to steal, there was no premium placed on the ability to protect, or on the ability to rob. There was, in a way, the same division of labor, between women and men, with women taking more care of domestic things and men of outside things. But the relative importance of these two divisions changed. What was the ownership of a pot in which meals were cooked in comparison with the source of milk, meat, fur, and exchangeable commodities?

Secondly, the family structure changed, since inheritance was no longer of casual matter. Men owned the herds (wealth) and wanted it passed on to their heirs. And they wanted to know who their heirs were. In the former group marriages there had been a tendency for individuals to have a favorite husband or wife. This was converted into monogamy. Strict fidelity was expected of women while men were allowed to do as they pleased.

And so women became alienated from the world. Where before they were considered valuable as human beings, taking an equal part in community affairs, their most important contribution to society now was in the ability to produce and raise strong male children. And things have been this way for centuries.

A Two-Piece Survey On Liberation



International Women's Day celebration in Mission Dolores Park, March 1970... (Photo by Lynn Adler)

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However, there are reasons to be optimistic about the position of women in the future. There is the effect of the industrial revolution. Automation has made physical strength less of an asset than before. It is no accident that the role of Western woman has gone through a new, comparative radical transformation in the past 100 years. As far as the limitations that child-bearing and rearing have im-

posed upon women go, we must remember two things. First of all, the pill, has done a lot to make it possible for women to choose whether or not they want to be mothers. They also have more control over the amount of work they want to put into motherhood, by being able to limit family size.

Further, the family structure seems to be once again going through changes. People just aren't getting what they need from it. In America in the last five years there has been a tremendous move towards the re-establishment of communal life. Older children look after younger ones, and men and women have a more equal share in the care of children. In countries like Israel, where most people live in communes called Kibbutz, and everyone has a responsibility towards all the children of the Kibbutz, women have a higher position than in the United States. This despite the fact that the Jewish faith is extremely patriarchal. (No matter what you've heard of Jewish Mothers, don't forget that women have to sit up stairs in a synagogue, away from the men, in order to make up for their inferiority by sitting closer to HIM.)

But changes don't just "happen." Society has a tendency to resist change. That is why it is necessary for people to act in order to promote change, not to just "free their minds." Let's look at the history of Woman's struggle for freedom in the U.S. and examine her present condition to see why this is so.

The movement to change Woman's basic position in society, grew, in this country, around and out of the struggle for abolition. Women who were concerned about slavery formed Female Abolition groups. They were afraid to speak before men. However, a few men started coming to these exclusively female abo-

litionist meetings. The Earth did not shake. The sky did not fall. Women began to realize that they were capable of much more than they had thought previously. They soon discovered other strengths as they worked tirelessly collecting signatures for petitions or faced mob violence when they spoke. The Church, among others, attacked them as degrading their sex. This led our heroines into challenging society's premises about women. They began to see and speak out against unfair property laws and economic oppression of working women.

As women helped abolitionists, abolitionists helped women. Illustrative of the way the two movements fed each other was effect of an impromptu speech given in 1851 by the black woman abolitionist, Sojourner Truth. The audience had previously heckled other women speakers. After a clergyman who said that women were too weak and helpless to be trusted with the vote was applauded, Sojourner angrily got up and said: "That man over there says that women need to be helped into carriages and lifted over ditches, and have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helps me into carriages or over puddles, or gives me the best place — and ain't I a woman?"

"Look at my arm," I have plowed and planted and gathered into barns, and no man could head me — and ain't I a woman?" "I could work as much and eat as much as a man — when I could get it — and bear the lash as well! And ain't I a woman?"

"I have borne 13 children, and seen most of 'em sold into slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me — and ain't I a woman?"

"As she left the speaker's platform, the applause was thunderous. People had been moved to tears and the pre-

vious opponents of Women's Rights were silent afterwards. Another part of the early struggle for Women's rights revolved around wages. During the civil war, many women had had to support themselves for the first time. Sometimes their men came back crippled, if they came back at all, and women had to continue to work, in some cases being the sole support of their families. Most of these women worked in factories. And most of them didn't get paid what men did for doing the same job. This was not because they didn't do the job as well. This was because the owners of the factories didn't mind if people went hungry as long as they themselves could get labor a little more cheaply. This state of affairs, of course, didn't please the working man any more than the working woman. He could easily be replaced by a woman who was forced to work for less, especially if he tried to demand better working conditions for himself. As a result, women weren't allowed into the unions until 1867, when they became too numerous to be ignored.

Towards the turn of the century women also began organizing around the temperance issue. Married women had no control over their own wages. A working woman could sweat it out in a factory all week only to have her husband blow all the bread home Saturday night. The name W.C.T.U. usually conjures up images of crazy, unattractive fanatics. But it was no joke. They often weren't allowed in some of the places they hatched to pieces anyway!

This brings us to who opposed the 19th amendment. Much money was spent on the campaign to defeat suffrage. Obviously, the breweries were afraid that if women voted they would vote for prohibition.

Suffrage organizers also complained that railroad, oil, and general manufacturing lobbyists made trouble anywhere that suffrage was up for legislative action or referendum. Although big business didn't formally organize around opposition to suffrage, there is evidence that it did a lot to try and halt the march towards the 19th amendment.

Various businessmen donated huge sums of money to anti-suffrage groups. Big businessmen feared suffrage because they were unsure as to how these new voters would vote. Things were fine for them already and they were afraid to risk change.

The achievement of suffrage followed a long struggle, but it finally came in 1920. So we got the vote. Did that mean freedom? No. People felt that the battle had been won and they quit trying. For fifty years we have not bothered to organize around doing something for ourselves. A few individuals have "made some gains" while things for the rest of us have slid backwards. But now, within the last two or three years, we're once again beginning to fight for our rights on a large scale.

John Susko fired a record-breaking six-under-par 66 to lead him to the championship in the 51 hole Western College Junior College golf tournament at Fresno, held on March 22-24.

Susko, the number one man on this year's CCSF golf team, led a field of 160 golfers, representing 25 JC's in the tournament.

The road to victory for the Rams was not an easy one. The first two rounds of the tournament were held at Belmont. On opening day, Susko shot a 76. But the following round, he jumped into the limelight with a sizzling 66, giving him a three stroke lead going into the final round.

The final eighteen holes were played at San Joaquin Country club. Susko was teamed with the top three contenders in the head-on battle for the elusive crown. But Susko refused to falter against the top-flight competition, and his 79 was one stroke better than his opponents, giving him the championship. The victory was the first ever by a City College golfer in the sport's long career here.

Meanwhile, when Susko has not been away reaping up the glories of his individual conquests, he has led the Rams golf team to a 5-1 league mark. Susko has averaged 73.3

Coach Lou Vasquez's Rams thincadders lost a close one to Chabot but on the following Friday before Easter vacation, the Rams thincadders posted their first victory of the season against a stunned San Jose City College team of thincadders. The Ram thincadders suffered their third loss in as many meets when they bowed out to the Chabot Gladiators 71-66 at Chabot on Friday, March 13th.

The Rams came on strong on the track but Chabot corralled the first places and the field events to edge the Rams to the victory. Chabot's Gladiators took both the 440 and the mile relays.

Ram thincad Humberto Hernandez led a Ram sweep of the two-mile event, and he was also the only Ram to place (2nd) in the mile. In the dashes the Rams

Rams 6th In State Tourney



Darryl Johnson leading scorer for the Rams and GGC player of the year in action

Rams' Susko Breaks Mark, Wins Tourney

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Spediacci Paces Baseball Swimmers Lose Again

Ram hurler Ray Spediacci struck out 14, and tossed a three-hitter against Merritt March 19, leading CCSF to a 12-1 victory. The win was only the second of the year for the slumping Rams, and ironically, it was Spediacci who also was the victor in that contest. The tall right-hander went 3 for 5 at the plate, and went the

distance for the win. The CCSF swimmer's dropped the second league meet of the year, 90-21, to Diablo Valley. The squad was overcome by the quantity and quality of DVC, which sent 35 swimmers and 10 divers against the weak Ram core of 8 swimmers and 1 (yes, one) diver.

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swept the 100 with Andy Watkins in first.

From then on though the Rams were unable to take first in any of the remaining running events. The Rams for the most part played second and third fiddle to the Gladiators.

In the jumping events the Rams took the high jump with Clyde Sadler's leap of 6'4".

Ram long jumper Dave Robinson took his event. Ram Clyde Younger led a Ram sweep of the triple jump.

Chabot swept the shot-put and dominated the discus and the pole vault.

Secoring their first meet win of the season the Rams ran up 89 points to the San Jose's Jaguar's 47 at CCSF the Friday before Easter.

Jaguar Coach Bert Bonanno commented "we were destroyed by a team that was stinging mad after losing a close meet (Chabot) the week before."

This coming Friday, April the 10th the Rams will travel out to Diablo Valley College to take on the DVC Vikings at 3 p.m.

Rams Lose One — But They Win One (Finally!)

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Tough 62-61 Loss To LACC Sinks Rams

The Rams came, they saw, they were conquered. It took only one game of the three-day 1970 Junior College Basketball Tournament Championship for the CCSF battalion to burst. The dream of a state title for Sid Phelan's hustling crew ended in a frustrated frenzy when they failed on five shots in the final thirty seconds, finally dropping the heartbreaker, 62-61, to Los Angeles City College.

But the never-say-die Rams bounced back in style with a 74-69 victory, the following night over Contra Costa in the semi-finals of the consolation bracket.

The third night of the action in the tourney found the Rams locking horns with San Joaquin Delta. At stake was the consolation championship of fifth place, and a mythical Northern California JC title. But San Joaquin built up a

39-30 halftime lead, and eventually won it, 88-79.

The tournament was somewhat of a disappointment to the Rams in as much as they didn't win it. However, there were a few pluses which could take some of the sorrow away. —Darryl Johnson, GGC player of the year, tallied 69 points in the three games.

—The stubborn CCSF defense, and a machine-like operated offense controlled the game from the highscoring Los Angeles team. They had averaged over 100 points a game before the Rams slowed them down.

—And the Rams finished the year at a very respectable 24-8 record.

The results of the tournament found the toughest favorite, Compton, as the champion. It was the 32nd consecutive win for the JC champs this year.

The Rams took the 440 relay and dominated most of the other track events. Humberto Hernandez took the mile (2:27.3). John Hogue was first in the 800 run. Donnie Bruce took the 120 yds in :13.6. Dave Power finished first in the two mile (9:46.5), and Andy Watkins took both the 100 and 220 dashes.

A Ram sweep in the high jump was led by Clyde Sadler who cleared the bar at 6'4". Leading a Ram sweep in the triple jump, Donnie Bruce went 46' to take first.

Audrey Hicks took first in the discus with a 137'7" throw. San Jose dominated the 440 dash, took the shot put, placed first in the 440 intermediate hurdles, and dominated the pole vault.

This coming Friday, April the 10th the Rams will travel out to Diablo Valley College to take on the DVC Vikings at 3 p.m.

Baseball Forecast That Can't Miss

By Joe Konte

Another major league baseball season has arrived at the magic door of the sport's world. And it is the time of year when all the sport buffs make their predictions on the outcome of the four pennant races. But we do not involve ourselves in such chitchat. Only wild guesses can be made at this point, and we refuse to provide the noose for our own hanging. Perhaps we may take a stab at picking the winners come September 1, when we can be more confident in our selection. However, we can let you in on a few predictions which will be certain to happen in the coming season.

Ted Sizemore of the Dodgers will be selected Rookie of the Year for the second straight season.

Casey Stengel will succeed Gil Hodges as manager of the Mets, in an attempt to bring back the lower's image.

Twins manager Bill Rigney will fight pitcher Dave Boswell, with Billy Martin taking on the winner.

Joe Mauer will continue his non-scheduled vacations, denounce Cardinal fans as the worst in baseball, and ask to be traded.

Richie Allen will continue his non-scheduled vacations, denounce Cardinal fans as the worst in baseball, and ask to be traded.

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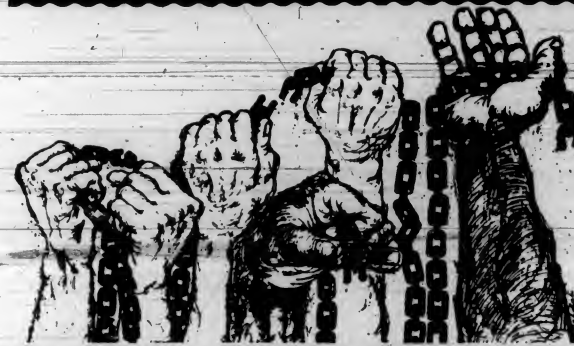
The Guardsman is the weekly publication of the students of the Journalism Department of City College of San Francisco. It is published each Wednesday during the college year with the exception of holidays and vacations. The opinions expressed in the columns and editorials are those of the individual writers and not necessarily those of the Journalism Department or the college. Editorial office: 304, Science Hall, telephone 587-7272, ext. 446 or 447.

the Guardsman

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EDITORIAL: Where We're "At!"

During the first half of the Spring semester a good many students expressed interest in knowing just where The Guardsman "is at."

Well, we don't think we're "at" anywhere. Not in the static sense of the word, anyway. We think that the paper is dynamic. That is, we're always on the move—changing, evolving.

That does not mean to say that we do not subscribe to certain positions, however. To the contrary! There are a good many policies fermenting in our minds.

So that our readers can better understand us we present herewith a few of those positions:

- U.S. out of Vietnam now!
- U.S. out of Laos now!
- U.S. out of Korea now!
- Cultural relations with mainland China!
- No more obligatory military service!
- A guaranteed minimum income!
- Pre-school education beginning at the age of two!
- Legalize marijuana now!
- Free all political prisoners!
- Lower food prices in the cafeteria now!
- A campus radio station on the FM airwaves til 9 p.m.!
- Financial assistance to all needy students!
- All police off campus now!
- All power to the people!

In short, we want many changes and we want them now. That's about where we're "at."

You might say that our stand is "revolutionary." So what? The crucial thing is to make things happen. Besides, we think that change is synonymous with revolution.

To wrap it up: we want total freedom! Karl Marx had put the same thought into these words: "Extremism in the pursuit of liberty is no vice." Perhaps you can relate to this vision of a liberated society. We say right on to those who can!

M.K.

Blood Drive Set For April 15-16



"Be My Buddy" is the theme of City College of San Francisco's 1970 Blood Drive which will take place on April 15th and 16th from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in Statler Wing.

The event is an annual tradition at City College. Sponsored by the Greek Council, it is one of the campus major community service projects. Students as well as the general public will be urged to contribute blood which will go on reserve at the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank and later to needy recipients.

Twenty of the 655 pints of blood donated during the 1969 Blood Drive, saved the life of CCSF student, Ken Knight, after he underwent surgery for a kidney transplant. Today Knight operates a growing vending-machine enterprise and is the College's 1970 Blood Drive Chairman.

Adding perspective to this year's Blood Drive and working in conjunction with Ken Knight and the Greek Council sponsors is publicity coordinator, Edmond Lew.

Lew, along with Mrs. Barbara Rosenthal's Public Relations Class (Journalism 26B), was assigned by the Greek Council to handle the major publicity aspects of the Blood Drive.

Supporters will be donating prizes to be given away or raffled off to blood donors.

An organizational trophy will go to the on-campus club whose members contribute the most blood.

A car parade (with real



This photo was taken in Northeast Laos. It shows an American and a Laotian leaving a U.S. Army helicopter. The American, who is camera shy, is carrying a M-16. (Photo By L.N.S.)

The Press Comes to Laos

A Liberations News Service Report

VIETNAMESE LAOS (LNS) — With the recent escalation of fighting in Laos, the establishment press has found a new story to replace the repetitious drama of Vietnam. Just one month ago, the Vietnamese press corps consisted of half a dozen stringers and freelancers. There are now more than fifty reporters here, representing all the major capitalist propaganda organs.

An ABC television team flew in from Tokyo, hoping for some combat footage from the Plain of Jars. The New York Times sent Henry Kamm up from Bangkok. The wire services' top guns in Saigon came panting after "informed sources" in Vientiane.

After they arrive in Vientiane, the thousands of Americans (press and diplomatic corps plus some industrial representatives) are kept carefully separated from the "natives." Most of the "Official community" lives at Km-6 — an American suburb transplanted whole to an isolated chunk of land six kilometers from Vientiane. And, in Vientiane, even the American Embassy is a humble one-story structure on a side street. While the press corps' second rate atmosphere in Laos may be good for a laugh, the press people know that it won't arouse the same interest at home as exploding napalm and televised interviews with dying soldiers.

But, the press won't get to talk to any battlefield casualties or to observe any "search and destroy" missions led by the Green Berets. The Royal Laotian government is not eager to publicize the extent of U.S. activities here, so they prohibit reporters from going into combat zones. And, since there is virtually no transportation in Laos, other than the CIA's Air America, a reporter can only go where the Royal Laotian government wants him to go — and therefore can see only what the government wants him to see. Furthermore, the U.S. Embassy, also not anxious to have another of its Asian wars televised at home, supports and aids the Vietnamese government in its efforts to confine the press to sleepy Vientiane.

It doesn't really bother most of the newspapermen. They can crank their copy out of the briefings provided by the U.S. military attaches — how many thousand Russian tanks destroyed in northern Laos, etc. — but meanwhile, the TV men are left idly guzzling Scotch in the Lane Xang bar. They would like to film the American "presence" here, but in Vientiane that presence is kept as inconspicuous as possible.

Air America will not carry the TV men to see villages being bombed or to interview Green Beret officers in their secret camps, so there's not much left to film.

The only catch in this arrangement is that it's getting the press — especially the TV men — angry and that's something the Royal Laotian government can't afford to do.

So the Royal Laotian government has a problem — how can they please the press without letting the "cat out of the bag."

And, they've solved it by giving the reporters a quick, carefully "guided" tour of the country.

This program of "tours" is the result of real teamwork between the U.S. and the Royal Laotian government. The press corps is flown around Laos and gets official briefings in each of the five military regions. And, the TV men get some special treats — a flight over the "Ho Chi Minh Trail," joy rides in T-28 bombers and "Spooky" gunships, and visits to a few remote military outposts.

The Newspapermen revel in the exotic "datelines," while the TV cameras zoom in on barefoot Laotian soldiers weighted down with M-16's.

What the press will not see is the Green Berets leading Mao mercenaries on patrol, B-52's devastating peasant villages, and American fighter-bombers spewing napalm and fragmentation bombs over the Laotian countryside.

And lest there be any doubt, Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma emphasized the point when he gave the assembled press corps instructions for the guided tour: "Please don't write about anything you don't see."

REFERENCE DESK

International Student Strike-- 'Stop War! Stop Work Today!'

By Tom Cleaver

The antiwar movement, which has been relatively quiet in recent months, plans a public resurgence today, April 15, International Student Strike Day. Activities are scheduled throughout the city in various areas.

City College's Student Mobilization Committee has scheduled a teach-in at Statler Wing at 1 p.m. Robert Johnson from the Political Science Department, Dudley Vasude of Psychological and Experimental College fame, and Merritt Beckerman of Humanities will be the featured speakers.

The San Francisco High School Student Mobilization Committee is holding a rally and teach-in at the Presidio.

C.C.S.F. War Vet: 'GI's Ridicule Vietnamese'

By David Huganin

One of the bald realities that is facing our generation is that of being coerced into perpetuating the Vietnam war. For those of us who have already been through it however, the experience, for all it has told us about the immorality of our government, should have revealed some unpleasant realities about ourselves.

I'm speaking about us white veterans and, on the basis of a year spent in the coastal city of Nha Trang as an Air Force medic, I feel that our generation of Vietnam returnees has proven itself to be nearly as xenophobic as the establishment that sent us there.

A response to my charge might be that my non-combatant status at Vietnam's "resort city" has given me a shallow insight on which to base that accusation. I would like to emphasize that the majority of Americans in Vietnam are actually in a non-combatant status. And since I had the opportunity to observe Americans who were well exposed to the Vietnamese people, I feel justified in claiming that we've exhibited the same American chauvinism that I find so abhorrent in our government.

The idea became quite clear to me when I was parting with a friend who was a pilot in the Vietnamese Air Force. He was particularly concerned about how I would represent Vietnam when I returned to the states. Because he spoke English quite well he was aware that many G.I.'s referred to Vietnam as "the armpit of Southeast Asia," and Vietnamese people as "gooks, slops, zips, etc."

There's little doubt in my mind as to why he mentioned that, rather than the war or politics, in his parting words. The social and cultural differences between Americans and Vietnamese affected our people at Nha Trang more than did the war itself. Let me give an example.

near the main gate, at 11:30 a.m. The featured speaker at this rally is Tom Hayden, of the Chicago Conspiracy Seven.

The West Coast New Mobilization Committee will hold a rally in the Civic Center plaza at about noon. Speakers at the rally include the French writer, Jean Genet; Father Groppi, leader of the Milwaukee civil rights movement; Tom Hayden, of the Chicago Conspiracy Seven; Bill Cosby; Rev. Cecil Williams, from Glide Memorial Church; and Ron Dellums, Berkeley city councilman and candidate for congress.

Entertainment will be provided at the rally by Jefferson Airplane, Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, John Sebastian, The Cleveland Wrecking Com-

pany, Brotherly Love; and the Thompson Brothers.

The Bay Area Peace Action Council (BAPAC) has also scheduled a march and rally on Saturday, April 18th. The march will begin at the Panhandle at 11 a.m., and the rally will be held at the conclusion of the march in the Civic Center plaza.

Among the speakers at the rally will be: Robert Scheer,

who has recently returned from North Vietnam; Orville Schell, of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars; Laura Pette, San Francisco High School SMC; Carol Lipman, national chairman of SMC; William Bennett, former PUC commissioner fired for taking on the utilities companies; and Mark Lapee, an ecologist.

There will also be an active

duty GI speaking, plus speakers from the Black movement, the labor movement, and the Chicano movement.

BAPAC has also asked that any people interested in working on last-minute preparations for the march, working as march monitors, etc., come to the BAPAC office at 982 Valencia, in the city. The office is open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

the Guardsman

Official publication of the Journalism Students of City College of San Francisco

VOLUME 70, NUMBER 6 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA WED., APRIL 15, 1970



GI's of the Second Battalion, 18th Infantry, shoveled dirt into a tunnel entrance where North Vietnamese were believed to be hiding. The International Anti-War Strike will protest this kind of atrocity until the war stops.



Student Busted

Richard Montemayor, Latino student and a member of the steering committee of La Raza Unida, last week charged the campus police with harassment following his third arrest in less than two months by the same patrolmen — one George M. Garraño.

Montemayor was first arrested last February and again before the Easter recess on "suspicion of possession of marijuana."

His latest arrest came March 31, when he and a friend were arrested for "ob-

structing traffic" and "resisting arrest."

According to Montemayor "the last time we were just sitting near the Horticulture building playing our drums when this cop came up and told us we were under arrest."

"This is a simple case of harassment on me and other people," Montemayor said. "We've got to get together and stop this harassment by the cops."

Campus police were unavailable for comment.

—J.B.

Marxist and Muslim Visit City

Angela Davis, the Marxist scholar from U.C.L.A. and Muhammad Ali, former world heavy-weight boxing champion, visited the University of San Francisco last week.

Dr. Davis spoke on "Black Pride" and about "unjust acts perpetrated by white people against black people."

Ali rapped about "Black Athletes and the Draft." He also reminded listeners that "schooling is necessary for the advancement of black people."

Eugene Brown, Guardsman photographer, captured the controversial duo as they were being introduced by a spokesman for the U.S.F. Black Students Union.



H&R Survey:

'Cafeteria Makes A Huge Profit'

By Jim Browning

With the recent heated debates over the Hotel and Restaurant department and the entire cafeteria operation, how do H&R students view the department and its program?

According to a survey taken several weeks ago and recently released, most of the 75 H&R students surveyed expressed "deep concern" over the numerous problems that affect the department.

Among some of survey's results were:

- Sixty per cent of the students surveyed thought that Lawrence Wong, department chairman, was "totally uninterested" in the operation of the department and in the needs of the students.
- While 44 per cent said that the textbook used in the program was outdated, 53 per cent indicated that the overall program would help them gain future employment.
- The only faculty member to receive a favorable response from the students was Mr. Dunn, to whom 65 per cent of those answering said that he was "informed and up to date in his accounting practices."

- A majority (60 per cent) thought that the classes themselves were overcrowded and understaffed by trained personnel.
- And 48 per cent (nearly half) questioned the process by which the students have to donate 20 hours of on-the-job training to the cafeteria.

Several students also questioned the "business like" operation of the department.

Stated one student: "(Mr.) Wong and his faculty seem intent to run the department like a large extremely private business rather than a fully academic department like the various other departments here at City College. All Wong is interested in is to make sure that the cafeteria makes a huge profit for the administration and not if the students actually learn anything. In fact Mr. Wong shows very little concern for the students — if any at all."

The entire department is set up to make profits," added another student, "and to use the students as slave labor

without teaching them very much about actual Hotel and Restaurant management."

The students' main criticism of Mr. Wong centered around his "business-like attitude," his "lack of actual concern over students" and his "unwillingness to repair broken kitchen machines and tools."

Among some of the students' comments concerning Mr. Wong were: "He is only worried about his own skin and doesn't care about the department."

"He does not care about the welfare of the students."

"Wong is too concerned with employer standards — profits."

"He gives the impression of not being too interested in the department." "All of Wong's emphasis is on profit and loss and not enough of 'useful training for jobs'."

"When asked to have kitchen equipment repaired he became very angry over the request. He seems only interested in his own job and not in the students — he has done nothing for the department in the 2 years I've been here."

"He is okay but could do more for the department, he has a lot of influence but doesn't use it."

"Wong seems to lack interest in new ideas plus he is interested in himself only."

Among the 40 per cent who thought that Mr. Wong is in-

terested in the H&R department were these comments: "Satisfactory business operation analyzing."

"He can't do much more without money for equipment."

When contacted by the Guardsman, Mr. Wong refused to comment on the survey adding that "if there are any comments about the survey and the students' opinions they should come from the administration or Dean White's office and not from me."

"Viewed from the inside it appears as if the Hotel and Restaurant department," a leaflet issued by H & R students said, "is faced with the increasingly familiar conflict of interest between those whose business is business and those whose business is education. If that is the case, it may point to continuing antagonism between students and administrators in the semesters to come unless workable alternatives are discovered."

"It cannot," the circular cautioned, "be overlooked that the H & R department, although still basically insensitive to the problems now being faced by their own industry, stands out as the only department on campus forsighted enough to have formed a grievance committee in an effort to establish the presently existing atmosphere for democratic self-criticism."

A group of City College students have come together around a program for change — "to bring a renaissance to campus" — and have decided to take part in electoral activities on campus for student council elections this spring.

The planks of the Student Renaissance Coalition platform include pledges:

I. To work on development of an on-campus day-care nursery and clinic for students and campus employees.

II. To give active support to the development of a co-op bookstore.

III. To continue support for a student-run faculty and course evaluation program.

IV. To explore the possibility of developing a student-teacher union to improve the student-teacher relationship.

V. To explore the possibility of developing a teaching assistant's program.

VI. To give support to fur-

ther expansion and development of the Experimental College.

The students who plan to run for student council positions on the above planks, are: Charlie Smith, Jane Killbrew, Sanford Goldene, Joe Kearns, Sylvia Strauss, Sandra Heron, Lynn Monti, Dave Miller, Chuck Borden, Ed Penning, Bonnie Solomon, Pat Horan, Tom Cleaver, Don Rich, Sally Moore, John Goebel, Gary Mialocq, and Harvey Rappaport. All have been active in on-campus activities since their arrival at City College, and several have been active in helping to develop some of the programs the Student Renaissance Coalition has pledged to support.

The individuals, who have come together around this specific program, will campaign for council positions beginning later this month.

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Announce Summer School Courses

By Shirley Fogarino

The summer school session for City College is now being planned. Currently, 195 courses are scheduled to be offered. A schedule of summer school courses will go on sale in the college bookstore on April 27.

FOUR PRIORITIES

Priorities for students registering for the summer session will be as follows: • First priority will be given to currently enrolled CCSF students. They will be allowed to enroll on June 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Smith Hall. Currently enrolled students who wish to attend summer school must pick up a program sheet from their counselor or advisor. Hours for registration will range from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 12 p.m. to 4 p.m.

• Returning students will be given a second priority rating. They will be allowed to register in Smith Hall on June 5 from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Applications for readmission must be in the Registrar's Office by no later than April 27.

• Third priority will be given to February or June, 1970 graduates from public or private San Francisco high schools. These students will be allowed to register on Saturday, June 13. Students whose sur-names begin with the letters A through L will register from 9 a.m. to 12 noon in Smith Hall; those whose sur-names begin with M through Z will register from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

• Fourth priority ratings will include those of the general public who would like to attend summer session. These persons will be allowed to register from 9 a.m. to 12 noon on June 15 in Smith Hall. Applications of fourth priority students must be on file in the Registrar's Office by no later than April 27.

Non-residents of San Francisco will have to obtain an out-of-district clearance in order to attend the City College summer session.

UNITS LIMITED

Enrolling students will be limited to seven units on their initial registration. However, they will be able to petition for additional units and register for them on June 15 from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. in Smith Hall. Classes will not be added after this date.

FOUR SESSIONS

Four sessions will be included in this summer's program. Session A, which will take place from June 29 through August 7, will include special advanced placement courses for high school students. It will be identified by section numbers 1 to 9 and for high school students, by section numbers 50 and 51.

Session B will take place from June 22 through August 7. The courses included in this session will be identified by section numbers 70 to 75. They will be limited to Chemistry, Physics, and Radiology courses.

Session C will take place from June 22 through July 25. It is the first of two three-and-a-half-week sessions identified by section numbers 30, 31, and 32. Three unit classes will meet three hours daily in session C.

Session D will be the second of two three-and-a-half-week sessions which will be identified by section numbers 40, 41, and 43. Three unit courses will also meet three hours daily in session D.

In addition to the sessions listed above, whose courses will be taught on campus, four Overseas Study courses, bearing course numbers in the 500 series, will be offered. Two of these are being offered by the Art Department; one by H&R, and one by Photography. For more information on these, see the course instructors.

COURSES CLOSED

Courses will be closed as class limits are reached. Because of the rapid nature of the session, no standby list will be maintained and no adds may be made after registration closes.

Courses are subject to cancellation if there is insufficient registration or if an appropriate instructor is not available.

Students For Change

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Rich, Sally Moore, John

'The Arab Governments Will Never Fight A Conventional War Against Israel'

By Tom Cleaver

The Arab people of Palestine have suffered the same fate as the Jews at the time of the Diaspora," claimed Dr. Sabri Kawash, speaking at a meeting of the City College Arab Students Organization last Thursday.

Dr. Kawash further stated that the Arab governments will never be ready to fight a conventional war against Israel.

Speaking as a Palestinian, Dr. Kawash said that the Palestinians have come to the conclusion that the only way the Israelis will lose in the long run is a people's war of national liberation, and that such a war must be a revolutionary war.

"The only people who can struggle against imperialism and colonialism are the oppressed people themselves. We cannot depend on anyone else to help us."

Dr. Kawash gave a brief history of what has happened to the Palestinian Arabs since the foundation of Israel in 1948, adding, "It is appropriate that I speak on this day, as it is the 22nd anniversary of the attack on Masaka, a small village outside of Jerusalem, by Israeli terrorists of the Stern Gang."

He went on to say that this was only one incident in a program planned to force the Palestinians to flee before the advancing Israeli armies to "clear the land" for an all-Jewish state. According to Dr. Kawash, 354 people — mostly women, older men and children — were killed in the attack on Masaka, and many thousands of others were

killed in the program that led to the fact that more than one million Palestinian Arabs were forced to flee their homes and become refugees in the neighboring Arab countries.

Speaking of the development of the struggle for national liberation, Dr. Kawash said that originally the Palestinians had placed their faith in the United Nations, which had passed a resolution calling on Israel to help in relocating and reimbursing the refugees. By the time of the war in 1956, the Palestinians had come to the conclusion that they could not put their faith either in the UN or in the promises of the new Arab governments that had come about as a result of the Arab defeats in the war of 1948.

In 1958, El Fatah, the leading organization of the revolutionary struggle, was formed with \$1,000 to buy equipment.

By 1965, the organization was ready to begin commando raids into Israel; these began in January 1965. The reaction in the Arab states was that Fatah was a bunch of provocateurs, even "agents of a foreign power," who were trying to push the Arab governments into a war with Israel that they were not ready for.

Since then, Fatah has actively carried out operations against the Israelis in both Israel and the occupied territories, and has also carried out political education among the refugees in the camps, to bring them to support the struggle.

When asked where Fatah received its money, Dr. Kawash said, "not from the Arab gov-



Dr. Kawash (above right) spoke about the Mid-East situation

ernments, especially not since the summit conference at Rabat." He went on to say that King Feisal of Saudi Arabia had offered to support the revolution financially, but that Fatah had turned him down because they did not want others to control the struggle because they had the

money.

Kawash said further that Fatah receives all its money from the Arab people, who have organized themselves to support the struggle by collecting money among the people. "In Saudi Arabia and in Libya before the recent change in government, the



government collects this money and gives it to the organization, because they are deathly afraid of the people joining with Fatah and perhaps overthrowing the feudal regimes," he said.

The question came up about how to solve the crisis, and Dr. Kawash gave the program of Fatah for political solution. This is that Fatah favors the establishment of a democratic, socialist state in Palestine, composed of both Arabs and Jews, with the people in control of the government. What the name of the country will be is irrelevant to the organization. They only want to restore the rights of all the people who live in Palestine.

Draft Help

A number of young men regard military service as inevitable, and enlist. Such important decisions are all too often made in ignorance of the many alternatives available.

On this campus, draft counseling is available to anyone wishing to avail themselves of this free service. Draft Counseling was originated by Dennis McAuliffe as a part of the Experimental College. It is affiliated with the Central Committee of Conscientious Objectors.

The draft lottery (bingo game) of December 1969 left many people confused as to their new draft status. The confusion resulting from the lottery has not died down, although students with numbers in the two or three hundreds are considered less likely to be drafted than those with lower numbers.

Some potential draftees are ignorant regarding their rights and possible deferments. Students who now worry about the Selective Service, may actually be unacceptable because of physical, mental, financial, or other problems.

McAuliffe also trains people who wish to become draft counselors in other areas.

Draft counseling is available in the Experimental College, (B-3) on Thurs. 12-1, or phone Dennis McAuliffe between 6-9 p.m. 861-3792. Mike Nitroff also offers information on Saturdays (668-9061).

Council Supports Today's Anti-War Activities

The Student Council voted unanimously last week to support today's Moratorium.

Referring to the coincidental dates of the Moratorium and the blood drive, Councilman Harvey Rappaport said, "Since the Moratorium and the blood drive fall on the same day, people should support the goals of the Moratorium, if they happen to be on campus, give blood."

The council also asks that all instructors excuse absent students without penalty today.

Rappaport, noting that the

flags were flying at half mast due to the death of four highway patrolmen, proposed that City College flags be flown at half mast as long as Americans are dying in a war anywhere. Dean of Student Activities, Art Samuels, said that the people of the college do not have the right to determine how the flag is to be flown, but he added that he would look into the matter to see how Student Council can get permission to fly the flag at half mast.

The Bookstore Committee, made up of council members Charles Smith, Jane Kill-

brew, and Steve Mendelsohn, is considering the formation of a totally student-operated, non-profit bookstore. Mendelsohn said that he would like to see the store run without a hired manager such as the A.S. Store's Richard Main in charge. Most books and items would be sold at cost instead of jacked-up prices for the sake of profit.

Mendelsohn would like to see the Business Department count bookstore administration and accounting as a lab period for interested students with the possibility of offering

extra units for regular participation.

Renato Larin, Student Council president, said that he is thinking of having a concert as part of the council's publicity campaign on May 5 and 8.

"I would like to have Richie Havens play here — someone interesting," Larin said.

The council unanimously approved of the red and white Student Council identification button design submitted by Charles Smith. The buttons will be worn by all council members while on campus.

Trans-Meditation: 'It's All Within Yourself'

Peter Ports gave the first lecture on Transcendental Meditation at the College last Thursday.

Ports, who was trained by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi in India, explained that there is a reservoir of energy, intelligence, and creativity inside each individual.

He claimed that the technique of Transcendental Meditation is a simple, natural, and easy process whereby anyone can draw upon this inexhaustible source and improve his outer life. He discussed the art of action, and explained

that contact with this inner being produces strong thought, which produces correct responding strong and productive actions.

In Mr. Ports' second lecture, which will be held on Thursday, April 16 in room 100 of the Science Building at 11 a.m., he will describe further the actual meditation technique, and will discuss how it requires no concentration, contemplation, or will power, but rather just that natural tendency of the mind to go to an area of greater enjoyment.



Lecture Scene

(Photo by Kovacs)



The Freedom Troupe put on a series of skits and poetry readings April 17 called "Electronic Nigger." Among the skits was one portraying white racism in the South and a classroom scene in which a black man turned "Uncle Tom" tried to take over the class. Between skits, entertainment was provided by individual poetry readings backed up by music from a small combo. Photo by Brown

On and Off Campus

Dance Explosion

The dance-department at City College is planning a program "to show the techniques of many styles of dancing," to be called "Dance Explosion '70." The show will be given on campus on May 25 and 26 at 8 p.m. in the Little Theatre, and at 11 a.m. during College Hour on May 28.

The group is scheduling try-outs for all interested students on Friday, April 24th, from 8-10 a.m. in the Activities Room in the Women's Gym. Those who are unable to come down at this time can call Mr. Bob Kuykendall in the Women's Gym to set-up an appointment for a tryout.

Concert

The San Francisco Conservatory of Music will present a concert of works by composer Robert Moran in Grace Cathedral at 9 p.m. April 24. Mr. Moran will be remembered for the Twin Peaks composition "39 Minutes for 39 Autos" staged last year.

Blood Drive

The annual City College Blood Drive will be held Wednesday and Thursday, April 15th-16th in Staller Wing from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contributions will go on reserve at the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank and later to "needful recipients," according to Ed Lew, Publicity Coordinator.

Plan Film-making Class and Book Exchange

The Experimental College is now offering courses on film-making, tarot reading and "arborescent walking." A student wishing to enroll in these courses can do so by speaking with the instructor in charge of that particular class. Names of teachers are listed in Bungalow 5.

Two members of the City College faculty maintain offices at the Experimental College. They are Dudley Yasuda, psychology department, and Don Peterson, English department. Any student who wants to rap, about problems or otherwise, may do so.

Says Sherm Levine, a regular habitue at the EC: "The atmosphere here is informal. The individual can drink a bottle of soda pop here. He can relax. Or, he can just have a good rap session with anyone and everyone."

At the same time, Levine revealed that "in about 10 days the EC Book Exchange is to save the student money on textbooks." He went on to invite "all interested students to the Experimental College to talk about the school's book needs."

The Experimental College is open daily from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Evening activities happen from time to time, also.

Campus Radio Station Plans Poll

The KCSF Broadcasters will conduct a survey during the week of April 13 asking KCSF listeners what kind of music they want.

The station, which must convert to a specified musical format, is offering choices of music which include Classical, Jazz, Free Form, Top 40, Soul, and the various classifications of Rock.

The petition also asks if the length of newscasts on KCSF should remain at five minutes, be shortened to two minutes, or be completely eliminated.



The broadcasters poll will check the popularity of "The Kathy Nether show," which is aired on KALW-FM at 11:30 a.m. (Photo by Kovacs)

The Moody Blues—'Phenomenal, Unbelievable!'

By Erik Heldford

Darkness is the most prominent figure within the theatre. The audience stirs with desireous anticipation as the clock continues to travel toward its eventual destination. Then, much as the hypothetical genie from the lamp, the stage is taken by a sudden avalanche of applause as five figures make their entrance drenched in crimson beams of light. For ninety minutes, music with the beautiful intensity of one million soaring white butterflies hovers above the ears of the unbelieving spectators. As the figures retreat from the rhythmic battlefield, a wall shattering thunder of appreciation assure the departing minstrels of complete and total victory.

Such is a brief account of the recent concert held by the Moody Blues last week in Berkeley. It would be an impossible task to inform the readers of this article, the total portrait of beauty and musical mystification that this dynamic group painted for its audience. It was one of those rare occasions which must be experienced personally. Although much of their performance material was taken from past albums, a good part was derived from their newest release on London records entitled, "To Our Children's Children's Children." Once listened to, this album should

demonstrate, as did their others, that the Moody Blues is one of the finest groups of musicians this era has given birth to. The Moody Blues are a five man team which has its roots in Birmingham, England.

In 1964, the group became an overnight success when their first single "Go Now" rose to the top of the British charts, but fell back into obscurity until 1967. During that year, two songs echoed from the top of every international chart. "Tuesday Afternoon" and "Nights In White Satin" led critics to the discovery of what is now regarded as a classic of the recording industry, an album titled "The Days Of Futures Passed." It was in this album that their unique and emotional style evolved. By use of the Mellotron, an organ-like instrument which is capable of reproducing any orchestral sound, and their vast musical reservoir of talent, the disc took the listener through a fantastic, symphonic day, with songs used to represent the various times of day. Hence, Tuesday Afternoon and Nights In White Satin. Following in the mould of the first album, two more exceptional LP's (In Search of The Lost Chord, and On The Threshold of A Dream) have kept the group high on the worldwide charts.

Their most recent recording, the aforementioned "To Our Children's Children's Children," is truly a masterpiece. It presents to the listener a synthesized epitaph to the generations which will inhabit our Earth of the Future. With songs such as "Candle of Life," "Eternity Road" and "Beyond," a feeling of skeptical hope seems to rise from within. Included in this album are also the fine verse and melodies created from the genius of the group's guitarist, Justin Hayward. Through his unbelievable compositions he definitely proves himself to be an exceptional composer, second only in fact to the mythical talents of Lennon and McCartney. These facts, once bound together, lead to one universal theme of the record, which has been depicted on the album's cover. This being that despite the vast amount of technological advancement and sociological growth throughout the ages, man exists, in his purest form, just as primitive — as he was at the dawn of creation.

I consider myself lucky in the fact that I have listened to and enjoyed this Phenomenal group for many years. I believe that all those who wish to sample a unique and extraordinary experience, should acquire any of the albums created by the Moody Blues. As with all things of excellence, the value far outweighs the cost.



On Friday, April 10, a Forum on Women's Liberation was held in A-314. The featured speaker was Evelyn Reed, author of "Problems of Women's Liberation." Two representatives of San Francisco Women's Liberation, Anne Farrar and Brenda Brush, also delivered speeches. Susan Green acted as Master of Ceremonies. About 50 students attended.

Shown in the photograph, from left to right, are: Brenda Brush, Anne Farrar, Evelyn Reed and Susan Green. (Photo by Kovacs)

Liberation Continues to Attract

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Shown in the photograph, from left to right, are: Brenda Brush, Anne Farrar, Evelyn Reed and Susan Green. (Photo by Kovacs)

Book Review

Anti-Communism in America

By Jim Browning
News Editor

Anti-communism has been at the core of American ruling class ideology. It still is. It is the main-spring of American foreign policy. It has been used as an excuse by the ruling class to spread U.S. imperialism into almost every country in the world.

This is the thesis of Michael Parenti, Political Science professor at the University of Illinois, who has summed up the central fact of American imperialism since 1917 — and its historic roots — in 333 fact-filled pages.

Parenti comes to the point swiftly in his introduction: "If America's ruling class has an ideology, it is anti-communism. Hundreds of thousands of lives have been sacrificed on its behalf. It is time we gave closer scrutiny to the anti-communist impulse, its mainstays and effects, its polemics and policies."

Why does a young professor critically examine the current political reality and underlying theory of what he calls the "American orthodoxy"? Because of the Vietnam war, explains Parenti.

TRoublesome Questions

"Until a few years ago I was an anti-communist liberal who believed in the necessity of maintaining our commitments against the forces of communism," Parenti writes. "Troublesome questions arose in my mind but these were usually vanquished by my deeply conditioned reactions to fearful images of the 'cold war struggle,' and 'communist aggression.' Vietnam was for me, as for many other Americans, a crucible for my anti-communist beliefs."

The more I studied the problem, the more I found myself questioning not only our involvement in the conflict but also the whole train of attitudes and events that brought us to it. Eventually I found I could no longer consider myself an adherent of the anti-communist preaching as practiced by the ruling class and its puppet politicians.

Parenti makes no bones about the central thesis of the book: anti-communism is "counter-revolutionary interventionism" and long pre-dates the post 1945 cold war.

MILITARY EXPANSION

"The history of the United States has been one of territorial, commercial and military expansion," writes Parenti. From the very beginnings, he argues, the U.S. suffered from "expansionist pangs."

Parenti cites the acquisition of Florida from Spain, "our crimes against the Indian nations," the "shameless aggression" against Mexico by which Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California were stolen, and the Spanish-American war with the occupation of Cuba, and the bloody repression against the Filipinos. All this, he points out in an aside, was woven into one oratorical tapestry by the ruling class "with the predominant themes of God, Gold and Glory."

But Parenti is interested in more than a short course in American imperialism, although he must be clearly conscious of its value to students. His essential point is that inherent in what he describes as expansionist American capitalism has been the policy on interventionism against deep-going social change in foreign countries.

WOODROW WILSON

It was in 1917 and immediately thereafter that this policy assumed its clearest focus, he says, when President Woodrow Wilson lent his support to the policy of intervention against the Russian Revolution led by V. I. Lenin. "Thus Wilson initiated the strategy of permanent counter-revolution and helped lay the ideological and policy foundation for the cold war to come."

TOUR

A foreign study course in Europe is being planned for the months of June 22-July 31, 1970. The course is D AC 366, Painting and Drawing, and is open to any student attending college in California. The prerequisites are submission of art work and the recommendation of a college art instructor or professor.

The principal cities that will be toured include Paris, France; St. Cerque and Geneva, Switzerland; Milan,

In 1919 the emerging spectre of Bolshevism sent a shudder through the capitalist world. Having few investments in Russia, American capitalists suffered no noticeable deprivation at the hands of the Bolsheviks, but they saw which fundamentally challenged their own system. For this reason the business community could support American participation in armed intervention against the Bolshevik revolutionaries while later displaying a benign indifference to the insanity of Nazi Germany. Unlike the Soviets, Hitler did not appear to be attacking the institutions of profits and property.

CAPITALISM AND FASCISM

"All suggest," Parenti concludes, "that the Western capitalists were more concerned with the Bolshevik spectre than with the fascist threat."

The cold war liberals, Parenti adds, did not reserve the anti-communism for foreign affairs. Home front anti-communism was also part of the ruling class' pattern to discredit communism and allow for the expansion of American capitalism into foreign countries. He points out that several "liberals" defended academic freedom "for non-communist only."

"Either out of conviction or fear, the liberal adopted the basic rhetoric of anti-communism," he goes on. "The McCarthy inquisition and his victim had one thing in common (to the lasting disadvantage of the latter): both built their argument on anti-communist orthodoxy."

ANTI-COMMUNIST TACTICS

"Even today," warns Parenti, "many liberals do not raise any questions about anti-communism's presumptions and goals but concentrate their criticism on anti-communist tactics."

Briefly recounting vast U.S. military expenditures, far-flung bases, genocide in Southeast Asia, Africa and South America and CIA-financed subversion, he sums up:

"To support military dictatorships in the name of democracy — Greece and South Vietnam are prime examples — to create satellites under the banner of self-determination. Puerto Rico, Guam, Israel — to violate treaties while championing world law, to propagandize lies in the name of truth — such is the mold of modern American imperialism."

SOCIAL REVOLUTION

Parenti calls for a drastic break with anti-communist orthodoxy and argues — perhaps with an eye on some members of the New Left — that the only way to stem the flow of anti-communist propaganda from the ruling class and end U.S. aggression in foreign countries is "through a complete social revolution here at home." He affirms that the growing anti-imperialist movement, the political struggles by students and workers against "the bosses" and a whole variety of dissenting activities are laying the basis for great transformations. And, addressing himself to people who might be hesitant about supporting a social revolution, he suggests: "Within limits, the unthinkable becomes thinkable by uttering it and acting upon it."

One may be disappointed that Parenti uses the "we" in discussing American imperialism, when he so obviously is talking not about the American people but of a tiny ruling class — the Rockefeller, Hunts and DuPonts who actually control this country — who are the essential creators and beneficiaries of anti-communism. One could have hoped that the good professor had grounded his analysis directly and not obliquely on an exposition of the fundamental laws of imperialism — from which "anti-communist impulses" develop.

ACADEMY CATALOG

Return the application and check to a Faculty member. Some of the highlights of the course will be visiting-art museums such as the Louvre, Musee National D'Arts Moderne, and the Uffizi; meeting famed sculptor Beniamino Bufano at his summer studio outside Florence; and seeing such master-works as Leonardo DaVinci's "Mona Lisa" and Michelangelo's "David" and sculpture for the Medici Chapel.

AFT Threatens Strike

The American Federation of Teachers threatened last week to take strike action unless the San Francisco Board of Education responded immediately to a list of 124 demands for educational reforms.

"We must consider a strike, if necessary, to break the bottleneck that exists at 135 Van Ness (the district's administrative headquarters)," said James Ballard, president of the AFT local 61.

The AFT educational reform proposals have been before the superintendent and the school board since January," Ballard added.

The union members, in a meeting April 6, voted overwhelmingly to give the district until May 11 to answer their demands. If no satisfactory response is received by then, Ballard said, a strike vote will be taken.

The AFT's demands range from a call for better teaching facilities to substantial pay increases.

"It is understandable that teachers are thinking of salaries," Ballard said. "We have been slipping backwards in the past several years. The actual take home pay of a beginning teacher is slightly above \$100 a week."

The union, which represents approximately half the district's 5000 public school teachers and about 40 per cent of all teachers here at City College, is asking \$6500 a year for a starting teacher with a bachelor's degree, ranging up to \$17,000 in eight years.

The strike strategy was adopted, according to the resolution, "to assure positive response from the school board to legitimate long standing and vital reforms developed by the people in daily professional contact with all students."

— J.B.

CONTACT LENS: Did You Support Judge Carswell



William Chan, General Ed. Major

I think that there are better Conservative judges than Carswell. Nixon should make much better choices. He should interview the prospective judges personally. Any judge with a racist background shouldn't even be allowed to be considered by Senate. They should make a thorough investigation of each appointee.

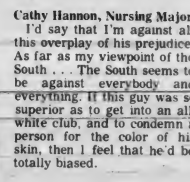


Jeffrey Hill, Pol. Sci. Major

No, I did not. I did not support him because he was a mediocre choice for such a prestigious position in the Supreme Court and I didn't go along with his basic philosophies and with his past philosophies which reflect on his character.

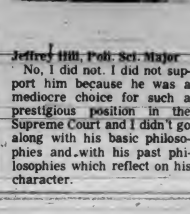
Russell Button, Astr. Eng. Major

No. Whether or not Carswell was a racist is immaterial. The deciding factor should be whether or not he had the support of public opinion. Our government cannot operate effectively without the support of the people and Judge Carswell would not have the support of the people.



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Compiled By Bruno Forner

Film Review

MASH IS A SMASH!

"And then there was Korea" is the mild-mannered introduction to MASH, a falling-out-of-your-seat funny film comedy about — if you can believe — a war-zone surgery during the third year of America's lightning campaign in Korea.

MASH stands for Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, but it might as well mean "More Absurd and Sexy (even than) Hair," for the film is strangely reminiscent of the rock musical in its attenuated plot, freshness, spontaneity, and what for want of a better word, one simply calls chutzpah. Besides all of which it is twice as unblushingly bawdy.

The story-line is slender: Several Ur-hippie surgeons — drafted, of course, serve in a Korean front-line field hospital, and drink, carouse, and womanize their way to glory. That's all there is to it, except that in the interim they spill a lot of good lines. One surgeon, directing a nurse to suture a wound, suddenly asks, "Is this an officer or an enlisted man?" "Enlisted." "OK, make the stitches big." Of an orthodontic surgeon's alleged homosexuality, the mild-mannered chaplain mutters lamely, "There are some things that absolutism just won't solve." A third doctor says in prologue to a make-out, "God meant us to find each other," and his lady shrills back with moist-lipped elation, "Oh, His Will be done!" So much for the dialogue; MASH's pace is unrelaxing mainly because of 75 delicious sequences of eight-gags.

For instance, two of the doctors steal a jeep to get out to their MASH unit. The theft is devil-may-care enough; and at the hospital, their senior doctor smilingly concludes the niceties of greetings and in-



Scenes from the 20th Century production of MASH, now playing at the Regency I Theater in San Francisco.

roductions by equanimously ordering an aide sotto voce to "change the numbers on that jeep." Later, the hospital staff — in the midst of a holiday debauch — leaves off long enough to sneak a surreptitious microphone under the tent wall of the prissy, purse-mouthed Head Nurse's boudoir. She, as it happens, is in flagrante delicto with the camp's leading Bible-belter, and the proceedings thereof are at first privately relished by the eavesdroppers... then they hook up the microphone to the P.A. system. There is even a nutty football game between MASH staff and an infantry corps, in which the nurses are cheerleaders, the waterboy makes his rounds with a milkman's lug of can-fens, the opposition smokes pot-on-the-bench, and the game is finally won by the old Shoot-the-Other-Side's chief-Player-Full-of-Dope who, in the end, is the only one who survives.

The madcap peak of the film, however, is the mock

passion and death of the dental surgeon, who decides to kill himself to solve his alleged "social problem." His fellow physicians all gather to render a final toast, and dressed in doctor's whites, with bread and wine on the table, they form a marvelous spoof-tableau of the Last Supper. A violin mews Taps in the background (a violin playing Taps, for Christ-sakes!) The dentist is going to "do a little recon in the unknown," for which "the reward is death" — and he is handed a black poison capsule. Then he climbs in his coffin, and his friends file by for a last handshake and to drop in his three girlfriends' pictures, a black ace of spades, a bottle of gin, a dental speculum, a smutty magazine, etc. Later, doped into deep sleep by the black capsule, he is moved by his friends into bed with a fetching nurse. It is "Physician, heal thyself" with a vengeance!

MASH is nothing less than balanced frenzy. Its pace is

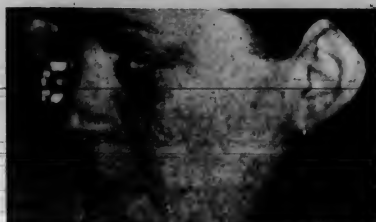
pell-mell, but never helterskelter. Only once does a gag gag: (during an unpleasantly graphic amputation, the doctor tersely calls for forceps — then has the nurse scratch his nose with them — all this to the terrible background blues of saw grating on bone. And this, in fact, is typical of the one disquieting feature of the film. Reel after reel expends itself portraying the doctors' sensuality, carnality, intemperance, and what have you... and then each of these is tempered with uniform and ultra-real operation-scenes wherein the doctors suddenly become what one wants to believe of them: all dedication, perseverance, and humanitarianism. The film pleads too hard that they are, after all, NICE sybarites.

Again, the MASH surgery is run like no other: people walk in and out during operations, casually and with no antiseptic procedures. At one point, the head doctor leads the new Head Nurse, fresh from her helicopter, into a

triple surgery, introduces her all around, and almost makes the mistake of having her shake hands with a gloved and working surgeon. The chaplain meanders about too, never quite getting the hang of kissing his stool through his mask, and having to interrupt Extreme Unction at one point to hold a retractor in another patient's operation. As a war film, MASH is definitely unreal. There are no sounds of battle, no POW's, no devastation or smoke in the air, although the hospital is only three miles from the battle-line. And some of the pranks played by the doctors would seem damned mean, if they weren't mitigated by 17 years' distance in time and their frankly fantastic nature. Still, if one doesn't look for morals — there are none — MASH adds up to pretty fine and funny entertainment... and maybe establishes, as did the novel Catch 22, that for the right people, war is not hell, but a hell of a good time.

B. L. M.

Health Service Gets \$31,000 Grant



Miss Judith Carey, Student Health Adviser. (Photo by Eugene Brown)

City College's health service last week received priority from the State Council for Higher Education to get \$31,000.00 from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for planning of a comprehensive, multi-service health center on campus.

The health center will include all health services and social services, such as welfare, vocational rehabilitation, etc. It will be an innovative

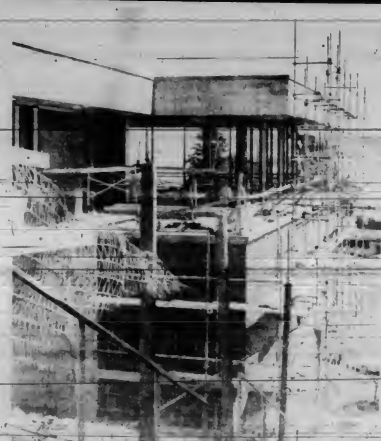
plan for health care delivery for students and all the problems they run into in filling those needs. It will serve as a model for the rest of the community colleges in the state in designing their health care programs.

The one-year planning grant, to begin in July of this year, is for planning facilities and services according to student needs and the needs of the surrounding community.

Festival

The Lenin Festival, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the great Russian revolutionary's birth, will be held Sunday, May 3 in the Padre Area of Tilden Park, Oakland, from 12 to 5 p.m.

Bettina Aptheker, former student activist, is scheduled to speak. To round out the celebration, there will be a puppet show, a display of Lenin posters, and a sing-out with Jon Fromer. Music and dancing are invited. Call EX 2-1602 for more details.



The new Student Union building, opposite Steiner Wing, is nearing completion. It is supposed to be ready for student use in the Fall but finishing touches are expected to be made in the next few weeks.

(Photograph by Eugene H. Brown)

Ex-Ram Stars Return



Standing from left to right: Al Cowlings, first-round draft choice of the Buffalo Bills; Sid Phelan, Ram basketball coach; Alec Schwartz, offensive line coach for the Rams; Mike Taylor, veteran offensive lineman for the Philadelphia Eagles.

Merritt Beats Rams 74 to 62 as T-Birds Run Record 100 and 220

By Mike Chan

The Ram track department expected a real close thriller of a dual meet against speedy Merritt. On paper, the field and distance events belonged to the Rams and the sprints were all locked up by the T-Birds. What did happen on the day of the meet last Friday, April 4th at City was that Merritt flew by City, 74 to 62.

On the strength of her trackmen, Merritt decided the meet as the Thunderbirds swept the 100, the 220, the Intermediate Hils, and the 440.

The Rams clearly dominated the distance events by sweeping the mile and the 2 mile. The Rams snatched up a first when Humberto Hernandez took the 880 by inches.

Ram Dave Power led the Rams in both the mile and the 2 mile. Power's mile timing was 4:24.2 and his 2

mile time was 9:52.7.

Other Ram highlights were in the discus, the pole vault, and the jumping events. Audrey Hicks led a Ram sweep of the discus with his 137' 7 1/2" throw. In the pole vault, Paul Conroy led another Ram sweep with his 133' jump.

High jumper Clyde Sadler seems to perennially come in first for the Rams. This time he did it with a 6'4" jump over the bar.

In the triple jump Donnie Bruce took first with a 46'8 1/2" performance.

Knocking away those few highlights, the day truly belonged to Merritt. Thunderbird-Warren Edmondson ran a 9.5 100 yard dash against a cold wind. His fantastic performance wiped off O. J. Simpson's name from the meet record book.

Corvi 76, Susko 77 But Ram Golfers Fall

CCSF found a new medalist in Greg Corvi, but the results weren't the same as Chabot defeated the Rams golfers, 37-17, April 6, at Castlewood.

Corvi fired a 76, the best score among the meet's twelve participants. Western Collegiate Golf Champion John Susko settled for a 77 and a tie for runnerup honors behind his teammate.

Chabot's Doug Pepoon and Chris Williams shot 77's and Dan Ross had a 78. The Rams lost the match when their four other members ran into difficulty. Rich Nablefield finished with an 83, and the Doyle brothers, Jerry and Joe, had 85 and 86 respectively. The big disappointment was Bob Simpson's ghostly 95, as the usual 70's shooter blew sky high.

Again Edmondson's name was recorded into the meet record book when he was clocked in 21.2 seconds for the 220. Edmondson's record wiped out former Olympic try-out Ernie Provost's 220 mark.

The T-Birds clearly would've swept the track clean if Donnie Bruce hadn't taken second in the 120 Hils and if Humberto Hernandez hadn't given out a super-effort in the 880.

The next dual meet at City will be against the CSM Bulldogs here on April 17 at 2:30.

Time For Black Baseball Managers

By Joe Korte Jackie Robinson broke the color line of baseball in 1946, but in the black man's 24 year span in the sport, not one player has "qualified" to manage in the majors.

"A pure case of prejudice," one observer cries. "The whites run the show," another bellows. But I fail to detect the signs of prejudice as the answer to the absence of blacks as leaders on the baseball front. And so, the question remains: Why isn't there a Negro manager?

The real reason is tradition. Baseball has been well-known as the traditional sport of the U.S. In 100 years of existence, the changes have been minimal. However, a quick glance at the football and basketball circuit shows a progressive history of change. The players are bigger and faster, the

Late Ram Rally Sinks Foothill

The red-hot Rams overcame a five-run deficit, and rallied to beat Foothill, 10-7, April 7, at Balboa Park. The win was the fourth in the last five games for the improving Rams, boosting their league record to 5-6.

Foothill led, 7-2, after 5 1/2 innings, but were suddenly caught up in a CCSF flurry of basehits. Singles by Ray Spediacci, Jim Schach, Charlie Lewis, and Bob Crosat, keyed a five-run uprising in the sixth to tie the score 7-7.

The Rams broke the deadlock in the eighth with a three-run rally, ignited by singles off the bats of Lewis and Vince Anderson, and finished with a Crosat double.

Righthander Jim Daly blanked Foothill for two innings to pick up the win. However, it took some excellent relief pitching from John Lawhorn to bail Daly out of a tough ninth inning jam, and preserve the victory.

The eleven hit attack was led by Crosat, who drove in three runs, along with Lewis, Schach, and Larry Haren, each with two R.B.I.'s.

City College's recent streak of four out of five started back on March 19, with a 12-1 rout over Merritt. That was followed by a 9-3 romp against

Chabot. Pitcher Rick Escalante went the distance for the Rams to gain his first victory of the season. He also added a single and triple in support of his own cause. Catcher Bob Crosat was the offensive gun, banging out three hits in four trips, two of which were doubles, and knocked in two runs.

San Mateo interrupted the win skein with a 15-3 slaughter, amidst ten CCSF errors. The horrendous number of miscues was the most committed by the Rams this season. The usual reliable Ray Spediacci was clobbered by the CSM club, which mounted a seventeen-hit spree.

But the Rams bounced back with a 9-6 triumph over Diablo Valley. The most pleasing part of the win resulted in the errorless ball played by CCSF, the first time the defense has proved flawless all year. Rich Dumont worked six and one-third innings to gain the win. Firstbaseman Larry Haren belted out three hits, and drove in two, while Anderson, Schach, and Escalante collaborated for two hits apiece.

The surging Rams next meet Merritt Thursday at Balboa Park at 3 p.m. in their bid to reach the 500 mark.

Faculty Beats Varsity In Tennis; In League Play Rams Record Is 2-1

The Ram varsity tennis squad not only has to contend with their tough GGC opponents, but also with a tough Ram faculty squad of tennis bums.

With an overall record of 2 wins and 1 loss in Golden Gate Conference competition, the Ram packeteers were dusted off by some real swinging members of the faculty.

The faculty took on the varsity last Wednesday at Golden Gate Park. Winners of the faculty were Marv Scheraga, who defeated Stewart Lai, Herb Davis, and Oleg Reott was tied with Jeff Cornell at one set apiece.

However, the varsity polished off faculty members: Bill Pruitt, Dick Bloomer, and tennis coach Roy Diederichsen, who happened to sponsor

the event. The varsity tennis corps should be commended though on their fine early season record of 2 and 1. Their only loss came at the hands of Chabot a week and a half ago.

The two Ram wins came at the expense of DVC and San Jose. The Rams easily trounced DVC 6 to 3 and just walked away against San Jose 6 to 2.

On the caliber of his players, tennis coach Roy Diederichsen noted that Stewart Lai needs only to be aggressive in order to become a fine player. The coach also commented that Dennis Ja has improved 100 per cent, and that the most hustling player on the squad is Aaron Sinelinkoff. His number one player, Jim Turner, Diederichsen reports, shows a good solid game.

equipment is better, and the play is more wide open. Baseball has speeded up their game with taller, more mobile players, and a fast break-high scoring type of play.

And then comes baseball, dragging its traditional boner behind. The players are the same size, the scores are equivalent, and the uniforms are similar. It is not our intention to slight baseball, because the sport has given us many thrills. But the point is, the national pastime is a tradition-based game.

If you haven't guessed what we're leading to, it's that the reason baseball has been slow in producing a black manager is because there has never been one. This statement may seem strange, but it is the truth.

Remember that it took sev-

enty-two years for baseball to sign a black player. Prejudice was the cause for some of that long wait, but tradition is what actually kept the game segregated. The argument against prejudice today can be answered easily with a look at the salaries of many of the Negro athletes. Willie Mays, Frank Robinson, and Bob Gibson are black and rich, compliments of a \$100,000 a year contract.

The qualified men are available for managerial jobs. We see Frank Robinson, Elston Howard, Bill White, Jim Gilliam, and Ernie Banks as black men whose knowledge and leadership on the playing field should extend them a chance as manager. The men are there, and now it is baseball's turn to open up their traditional path to those who deserve to travel on it.

SPRING!

Leaves are flowing
Like a leaf
I am
light.

—M.J.B.

'Black Panthers Are Powerful and Intelligent' — Genet

Jean Genet has spent half his life in prison. A decade ago he was sentenced to life imprisonment as an incorrigible criminal. He is also a writer, a poet, a playwright, perhaps the greatest French literary figure of the 20th century. It took a long campaign by French intellectuals, among them Simone de Beauvoir and Jean Paul Sartre, to convince the French government to grant him a pardon. Genet recently visited the Bay Area — illegally, because convicts are barred from these shores — on behalf of the Black Panther Party.

Q: What is the purpose of your being in this country at this time?

GENET: To make people understand. To make them understand that black people, and particularly the men and women of the Black Panther Party, are highly, highly evolved politically. The Panthers are not some fucked up, incomprehensible movement, but they're something very, very coherent.

And I want people to understand this, that when I see America I see an extremely solid America, with its big buildings and all that, with its presidents in vice-presidents, its Banks of America, Boni. But I also know that the British Empire in 1940, even in 1945, considered itself pretty hot stuff. The Queen was called the Empress of India and owned Canada, Egypt, India, Australia. But today England has been reduced to a tiny island. And it's more than likely, after all, that this huge American fortress, seemingly so strong, will crumble too. America is tectonic, it is everywhere; myself a Frenchman, I am colonized by America too. France has been bought by America. Europe has been bought; Europe is an American colony. But I can't help thinking that this great extravagant power is on the very point of coming apart.

Q: You entered the U.S. illegally, without a visa, in danger of being arrested at any moment. Do you see something symbolic in your situation, since it sort of corresponds with the situation of

the Panthers, of 'hunted revolutionaries' in this country?

GENET: This isn't a situation I wanted myself, that's sure. It was imposed on me by the American consul in Paris who refused my visa. So now I found myself in the situation of a "criminal." Which is interesting because America considers the Panthers criminal too; now the Panthers are being defended by a criminal. In fact in this society here, it's clear that anyone who sides with the Black Panther Party is going to be considered a criminal no matter what he does.

Q: Would you give us your personal impressions of the Panthers?

GENET: Yeah. Well, there's a myth, a mythology about the Panthers; it's being spread in Europe, in France, and probably here in America too. And this myth just doesn't correspond to reality.

You can describe it in a few words. It's the kind of terror that white people feel when they talk about the Black Panthers. But when you live with them day and night as I have recently, you realize that they are above all revolutionaries.

Militants who are perfectly organized and particularly intelligent, whose politics are coherent. They are simply not what their mythical image pictures them to be. You know, gangsters: I have nothing against gangsters myself, but the Panthers are not gangsters in the sense that the middle class understands it. They are really political militants. In a particularly dangerous and particularly original situation.

They are a colony inside their mother country. They're a people spread out inside that mother country, and so they have a completely new kind of revolutionary problem to solve. That's to say the problem of people who are obliged to struggle against their adversaries without having recourse to a territory where they could find refuge. So, they've been obliged to invent a form of struggle which is totally new.

Q: Can you give us an example of the originality of the Panthers' politics?

The Guardsman is the weekly publication of the students of the Journalism Department at City College of San Francisco. It is published each Wednesday during the college year with the exception of holidays and vacations. The opinions expressed in the columns and editorials are those of the individual writers and not necessarily those of the Journalism Department or the college. Editorial office: 204 Science Hall, telephone: 587-7272, ext. 444 or 447.

the Guardsman

SPRING 1970
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GENET: I was with them in New Haven, where they are trying to electrocute Bobby Seale. There were beds for four or five people in a room I saw, and next to the window there were rifles. You understand? They're obliged to live under the protection of arms; not against the police, of course, against the police. On a wall in a house they live in someone had scrawled "Fuck you!" in chalk; the walls were painted black. You see, they have a kind of disdain for something like a house, something so transitory. But at the same time they are wary of men, of the police. So they're forced to defend themselves with rifles. That's something new for black people. I saw them, these rifles, you know? And the doors and windows are barricaded, really barred, with fancy locks and iron bars. And then, in the same room, there were women and little kids. That's the reality of the situation they're living in. That's what everyone has to know about.

Q: You've spent a good part of your life in prison; that's been the case for a lot of Panthers, too, who have lived as criminals outside the system because they've forced out. Do you think that experience has given you a special understanding of what freedom means?

GENET: There is that, probably, but there is something else I'd like to underscore. It's an observation I've made, maybe it's wrong but I'll say it anyway. I knew the Panthers for the first time in Chicago in 1968 at the Democratic convention, and my first experiences with them really struck me. They are a poetic people. Black people in America seem to have a natural poetic sense, and the discoveries they've made about how to struggle politically lean curiously on a poetic sentiment about the world. Maybe I'm wrong, but I think those things are linked, politics and poetry. I think political reflection is integral to poetic comprehension and vice versa.

It's something about the world black people live in; their political perspicacity. When I was in Chicago I crossed the border clandestinely, and then I found myself confronted by whole armies, cops, enormous numbers of cops; at the time people said there were thirty-five or forty thousand cops. But I was very sure of myself. I was very much at ease, because I knew that the cops would never, never shoot. Because

comes out of looking at their world politically. That doesn't surprise me too much. And I wonder if President Mao Tse-Tung would successfully have completed his Long March, the revolution and then the cultural revolution if he hadn't been a great poet. I wonder if it isn't because black people are a poet that they have been able to work so well toward finding a road to liberation in the same way that President Mao found that road. As much in politics as in poetic reflection.

Q: Perhaps you can give us a little history. The last time you were in America was the time of the Democratic convention in Chicago. Since then, the Conspiracy trial has happened, and a wave of important, militant violent demonstrations exploded all across the country. . . .

GENET: Just a minute, I want to say a thing or two here, about the trial, the Chicago 7, the demonstrations. It's true that a lot of people, white people, demonstrated against the trial. But it's also true that they did not demonstrate for Bobby Seale when he was treated so outrageously. I know just about exactly what was going on in people's heads, you know, they would demonstrate for other white people but not for Bobby Seale.

Q: Well, Chicago was a kind of turning point. Black people have been subjected to massive violence against their communities for centuries now, so their political responses are of course very different. But starting with Chicago, do you see the beginning of massive, brutal violence directed against not only blacks but whites too? (Genet waves his arms in protest.)

GENET: No! No! No! When I was in Chicago I crossed the border clandestinely, and then I found myself confronted by whole armies, cops, enormous numbers of cops; at the time people said there were thirty-five or forty thousand cops. But I was very sure of myself. I was very much at ease, because I knew that the cops would never, never shoot. Because

this was one of those white, young, hippy, student protests; in sum, white. And I knew that in such a situation they would never open fire. I was protected by the cover of my skin, by my white hair. I could do whatever I liked and be sure that the cops would never fire. If it had been thousands of black people there, as big a mass as we were, and if a similar situation had happened, I'm sure that the cops would have fired.

Q: Since then, however, they have shot at white people. Scores of people were wounded at People's Park. James Raynor was killed. Just a few weeks ago, the cops opened fire on a car during a demonstration at San Francisco State College. Would you agree that Chicago was the start of a new level of intensity, of violence by the state against white dissidents?

GENET: But it simply is not the intensity of violence that there was in Watts, in Detroit.

Q: Well, sure, the level of intensity is different. GENET: Different! The difference is enormous. It's dizzying!

Q: Given the difference, though, between the black movement and the white movement in the U.S., what road do you see for white people in America?

GENET: Recently, I was in Boston speaking at MIT. In the hall there were a thousand, maybe fifteen hundred people, students, black and white, and teachers. All the time we were speaking, Doug Miranda of the Boston Panthers and I, I had the impression that everyone understood everything we were saying, even all the whites who were there. But once they had all left the hall, what was going on in their minds? I haven't the vaguest idea.

I don't know what they were going to do. It's not simply enough to ask "What should we do?" The thing to do is to do something. Maybe the first thing is to understand this: it is an idea that white people find very, very difficult to accept. . . . that black people are more highly developed politically than they are. I'm not speaking about all black people, naturally. Some black people are in the police. I'm talking about the realization that it is black people, especially the Panthers, who are leading the fight against that president of yours called Nixon, that vice-president called Agnew. The Black Panthers are ranged together against those powerful men, but the Panthers are infinitely more powerful, infinitely more politically intelligent. And it's very difficult for white people to begin to accept this idea.

Edited By M.K.

New Busses Sought By Council — Pat Cuts G-Man

By Paul Thiele
Mike Devline, chairman of the Student Council Finance Committee, announced plans for the purchase of two buses at the council's April 13 meeting.

The twelve-passenger buses are expected to transport City College athletic teams to road games. The buses will be accompanied by a station wagon which the school already owns.

An advantage of the small buses over large coaches is that anyone with a regular driver's license is allowed to operate them, thereby eliminating the need for a bus driver.

It is not definite, however, whether the buses will be bought outright or leased. The rationable for leasing the buses is that the college will not have to pay for repairs. Devline said he will look into the situation and make a report shortly.

AS President Renato Larin again expressed his desire for a top name musical group to play at the Ram statue across from Smith Hall on the afternoon of May 5. He added that the group would have to be appearing in town on the same day.

SLANDEROUS ATTACK — Tom Hayden summed up the feelings of the people at Civic Center plaza when he made his one-sentence speech: "The only response to Nixon's total war is total revolution." This mobilization — The Spring Offensive — was far more radical than that of last November, anyone who booed David Hilliard would have had problems.

Dan Siegal, former liberal and ex-president of the UC Berkeley student body, said: "We sit here listening to folk music, and Bobby Seale goes up on murder charges next week, and David Hilliard was just sent to jail for six months yesterday for reading a note in the trial."

Siegal went on to say, "The fact that we're experiencing repression is because we're becoming effective. We have moved beyond thinking of the

Ecology And Man

There is only one day-class section of a popular and relevant course, Ecology and Man (Biology 20).

Few students can enroll in this important class, because it is taught in a small room, S-303. Also, the class reached its enrollment capacity during pre-registration!

The instructor is Edmund Pedecarax. Students find his lectures interesting, reading assignments and grading fair.

Ecology and Man deals with environmental matters often in the areas of water and air pollution. The California Water Project, and pesticide problems.

Students are circulating petitions to show support for more class sections.

the Guardsman

Official publication of the Journalism Students of City College of San Francisco

VOLUME 70, NUMBER 7 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA WED. APRIL 22, 1970



Tom Hayden, left, told some 7,500 anti-war demonstrators gathered in the Civic Center that "the only response to Nixon's total war is total revolution." (Photos by Marc Kovacs)

'The Only Answer Is Total Revolution' — Hayden

Tom Hayden summed up the feelings of the people at Civic Center plaza when he made his one-sentence speech: "The only response to Nixon's total war is total revolution." This mobilization — The Spring Offensive — was far more radical than that of last November, anyone who booed David Hilliard would have had problems.

Dan Siegal, former liberal and ex-president of the UC Berkeley student body, said: "We sit here listening to folk music, and Bobby Seale goes up on murder charges next week, and David Hilliard was just sent to jail for six months yesterday for reading a note in the trial."

Siegal went on to say, "The fact that we're experiencing repression is because we're becoming effective. We have moved beyond thinking of the

war in Vietnam as a tragic mistake." Siegal also said that it has been shown that public opinion doesn't count for much, because the leaders are committed to proving that any revolution will be put down, no matter what the cost.

This must be the last peaceful rally until the war is over. I'm not speaking of rock-throwing or bomb-throwing, but moving the people to a position of resistance."

The crowd was mostly young, white, and hip-looking. It seemed to be about as large a crowd as the April 1968 march, which was about 30,000; at least, it covered the same amount of area, with about the same density of people. Many high school students were in evidence, and most of the non-white kids were from the high schools. A few Panthers were in the

area, and a contingent from the United Farm Workers was there.

It seemed a different demonstration from those of years gone by — a whole lot different from 150 people on the statehouse steps in Denver four years ago. Different from the spring mobilizations of 1967 and 1968. Even different from the November march: People didn't show much enthusiasm for the political sentiments, save to yell "right on!" and wave their fists at appropriate moments.

A friend said, "people have heard too much about the war, it's unreal anymore. . . . It's gone on too long."

It seemed for many people there that the biggest bummer of the day was the failure of Jefferson Airplane and Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young to appear as advertised. Jean Genet who had

Experimental College Book Exchange To Save Cash

Just as taxes plague most adults, bookstore prices haunt students.

To save students money in getting text books, a new book exchange program has been formed. Instead of buying new books, students will be able to trade books of similar value through the book exchange.

Sherm Levine will co-ordinate this Experimental College program.

To gain the benefits of this free service, students should simply fill out the book forms (obtainable in B-5, the Experimental College). The completed forms include the book title, author, cost, class used for, and, of course, the owner's name and phone number. Levine will then contact the students, and the rest is up to them.

The students involved might wish to trade books permanently, or temporarily. Cash may be used to make up the difference in book values.

"Under the present system," says Levine, "students receive back only 10 per cent of a book's cost when they resell to the bookstore. . . . book exchange system are obvious. Instead of selling a book back to the bookstore, the trade system will avoid the middleman — bookstore mark-up."

The success of the Book Exchange depends on the number of participants and books available. Hopefully, it will supplement the bookstores, saving student's money each semester.

been with David Hilliard in the courtroom in New Haven when he was jailed, wired that he would be unable to attend because of that fact. At that point, the 4 p.m. deadline for parking in a towaway zone was announced, and the crowd began to drift away slowly.

The attitude of the people there could be summed up in the statement on a handbill: poster showing Ronald Reagan as a cowboy — spat-tered with blood — "If it takes a blood bath — Let's get it over with."

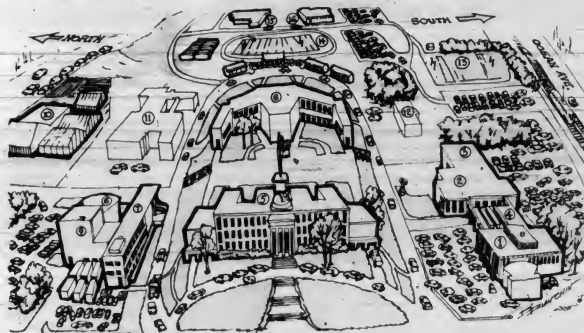
As I walked through the crowd, I was reminded of a quote from Phil Ochs at a recent concert: "The only hope for America is a revolution. And the only hope for a revolution is to have Elvis Presley become The Guevara. Until we understand that not too many of the people there would have dug being told that. Not too many of Elvis Presley's fans were in evidence."



The flag of the National Liberation Front was held high while Father Groppi, right, from Milwaukee, talked about fascism in America.

CITY COLLEGE S.F.

- 1. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES BLDG.
- 2. SMITH HALL CAFETERIA
- 3. STATLER WING - AUTOMATED BOOK SERVICE
- 4. STUDENT BOOKSTORE - ASSOCIATED STUDENTS
- 5. SCIENCE BLDG.
- 6. GYMNASIUM & LIBRARY
- 7. ARTS BLDG.
- 8. LITTLE THEATRE
- 9. CCAF RADIO STATIONS - KESP - KALM
- 10. NORTH VICTORY STREET
- 11. LABORATORY - CHEMISTRY BLDG. (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
- 12. ASSOCIATED STUDENTS BLDG. (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
- 13. ATHLETIC FIELD
- 14. STADIUM
- 15. MEN'S GYM
- 16. NEWS GYM



Cartoonist Brian Chin produced this map of the campus after hearing that a good many students were having trouble locating the College buildings. The Guardsman reproduces Chin's illustration without comment.

CONTACT LENS

Should Astronauts Be Trained Scientists?



Bob Gibbons, Crim. Major

I feel that astronauts should be qualified scientists because of their desire to conquer outer space. Whereas the professional military man does not have a sincere desire to conquer. But the scientist usually does not have any concern for public worship as the military man does.



John Parsons, Business Major

I think that they should be scientists because they have better qualified minds and would look for new discoveries to help mankind. A military man may not be able to deal with the materials as well as a scientist would. A scientist doesn't have to go through any military training.



Fay Woo, Foreign Affairs Major

I think that they should be trained in both things. To be trained only in one field and neglect the other would be a disadvantage to the full extent of the success of the mission. Military training is important in just the fact to protect us against other nations.

By Bruno Forner

Hillsman Deals With Card Players

By Bruno Forner

Last Wednesday, Dean Hillsman used the power of suggestion to "throw out" card players from Smith Hall to make room for students eating lunch.

The problem began on Wednesday morning when Statler Wing was used for the Blood Drive. The card players that frequent the place began playing in Smith Hall—in full view of a sign saying: "No Cards or Chess In This Area" (the central dining area). No action was taken until noon. As one member of the group said, "We knew about the

regulation, but what could we do? We couldn't play cards in Statler."

So it was until noon, when Hillsman went around asking students to leave. As one student said, "He threw us out!" The dean said that he did it to make room for students who had to eat lunch.

Hillsman cleared about three or four tables of students. He said that they were very cooperative about it when told they were doing it.

Another reason given for the action was that the cafeteria

was pressed for space due to the situation in Statler. The space problem became so bad that one group began playing pedro on the lawn, next to Smith Hall (the one in front of Statler Wing).

One student commented that Hillsman wasn't nasty about it. Still another student, in a moment of the humoresque, laughingly said "We'll pick it."

It can be also noted that no one playing chess was asked to leave. But then, neither was anyone seen playing chess in Smith Hall.

Experimental Course

By David Huginn

An experimental course, combining English (GSA) and Political Science (GSA), will be taught by three "teaching teams" beginning next semester.

Under this new plan students will be enrolled in both courses simultaneously for a total of six units. The teachers of the course include English instructors Steve Levinson, Don Cunningham and Sue Brennan. The corresponding political science instructors are Marge Quackenbush, Dick Bloomer and Pat Butler.

According to Levinson, the purpose of this combination is to "break down the barriers between the two courses."

One method would be to study language as it's used in war and politics. Another would be to study how contemporary problems are reflected in the arts.

Mr. Levinson, whose "team member" will be Mrs. Quackenbush, said that the course would include three 2 hour sessions each week.

Mrs. Quackenbush mentioned that, because of the course's experimental nature, students will be assigned to it rather than having the option of electing it.

Plastic Rooms

On Tuesday, April 14, the San Francisco Board of Education approved a measure to buy or rent sixty-four portable classrooms, seven of which are to go to City College.

The classrooms are to be of a portable type. A prefabricated version, originally wanted by the Board, was turned down by the Art Commission.

Vic Valo, campus construction official, said that at the present time the price of the classrooms could not be determined because the order has to go out for bid through the City Purchasing Office. Valo did say, however, that 13 of the classrooms will be placed on the corner of Phelan and Judson (across from Rioridan). The other two will be in back of the Educational Services Building.

Valo also said that it will be some time before the College can expect delivery of the classrooms, as the manufacturer is still not yet known.

The rest of the classrooms authorized by the Board will be placed in use at lower schools where lack of space is a major problem. At City College, they will be used to supplement the bungalows.

The Board of Education has yet to determine whether they will lease or purchase the buildings.

Music: Praise for the Latest 'Chicago' Album

By Eric Johnson

There is no person living in the United States today who would fail to admit that rock music is the driving force of the "revolving" generation.

In the back of a cluttered music shop, during 1967, a group of part-time musicians were busy recording a conglomeration of odd rhythms and even more confusing lyrics. Soon, much to the dismay of angry parents, this song became the key which released the restless youth from their parental wardens, and threw them into a massive whirlpool now known as the "swing era."

The tune was of course "Rock Around the Clock" so uniquely performed by Bill Haley and the Comets.

At the time, critics believed Rock to be merely a passing tide of insanity, much as goldfish swallowing to the sound of the Jitterbug was in their era. But this belief has become the epitaph of now bygone reviewers, for today, the rock music business has grown into the world's fourth largest industry.

Last year in the United States alone, Americans purchased over \$90 million worth of records. The amount of currency transacted in concert negotiations, interviews and advertising is phenomenal.

Today, when the Rock music industry is at its zenith, it is quite easy to recognize the various styles and sounds which are constantly being renovated. It is now quite apparent that music has taken a great step backwards, even past the Comets' era.

In the rock of rock music is the fantastic rhythm of jazz. One need only glance across the entertainment pages of any newspaper to see such various performers as Duke Ellington, Miles Davis and Buddy Rich being offered to the public in concert. These old masters have kept the spirit of jazz continually pumping through the world's musical veins.

For eleven months, eight young men toiled in a Los Angeles residence for eight hours a day attempting desperately to create a modern adaptation of Jazz. Obviously their efforts paid off for today Chicago is one of America's most progressive bands.

During their worldwide tours they were acclaimed as the "vibes" of a dying art. I stoop to admit that upon seeing them at the Fillmore West over a year ago I was less than entertained, but after listening to their latest album, "Chicago," my scorn has turned to praise.

The record is a two-album set which unleashes almost ninety minutes of pulsating music. Especially noteworthy are the unbelievable arrangements and movements the discs contain. Their concept of a song, broken up into several segments—what they classify as movements—are unique and highly complex. One example of this is a song entitled "Make Me Smile" which can be heard quite frequently on AM stations. Unfortunately, the song which runs twenty minutes on the album, has been butchered by the radio in order to make it fit in between the commercials.

The album not only affords the listener with an abundance of insight into the complexities of music, but it also possesses an excellent technical sound. I am convinced that Chicago has ignited the torch which will guide Rock music down new and exciting paths.

Apollo 13: Space Opera With A Bang!

By Tom Cleaver

Every kid's science fiction space opera we all went to see on Saturday afternoons came to life with a bang on Monday evening.

The first announcement came during "It Takes a Thief." Walter Cronkite and Company were at a total loss. Complacency had struck at the heart of the media, and no one was ready to report a story like this. From being another mechanical up-they-go-there-they-are—here-they-come mission, Apollo 13 had jolted the world, and everyone's worst dreams came true.

A meteor, an explosion, faulty construction, perhaps faulty-forming of the original metal when it was cast, no one can be sure what happened in the Four of the Service Module. Suddenly, three men were dependent on a life-support system designed for two. One hundred thousand miles from home, and there was no way that anyone on Earth could reach them to give aid. At that moment, they were more alone than any three men in trouble have ever been, anywhere.

There had been other emergencies in space, but none so complete, none so dangerous. Gemini 6 had ran round the Earth like a bucking bronco four years ago, when the altitude control system went haywire. Neil Armstrong—who later became the first man on the moon—and James Cernan brought things under control long enough to stabilize and get down. They weren't concerned where, and the ship landed 50 miles off of Okinawa, to be picked up by a passing destroyer.

Vladimir Komarov, in Soyuz

1, fouled his parachute lines coming back from another emergency, and augured in fifty feet deep when he landed. There wasn't enough left to identify afterwards.

Both these, plus the emergency in 1961 when John Glenn's heat shield wasn't on tight, happened only 100 miles up—coming home was easy; all they had to do was get into re-entry position and come down. Apollo 13 had passed the point of no return. They were committed to going around the moon, no matter what; it was The Only Way. Mission Control could tell them what was happening, and give advice, but if they were coming home, it was up to them to get there.

The wonder of the Apollo 13 accident is not that it happened, but that it hasn't hap-

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"Most individuals would like to make a complete contribution to his or her school, community, and nation. It seems to me that we worry too much about everybody and the world and don't think what contribution we can make as individuals. What we need to do is start as individuals to try to make a difference with one person and if they could be multiplied many of our grievances and afflictions that exist in society would disappear." Mr. Johnson also said that preparation for any situation is the way that problems can be alleviated. A team member, for instance, trains for hours before going on the field, and thus is prepared for any situation that may arise. If there is any plan made for change in society, it should be well planned so that if any obstructions arise, they can be



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In a further comparison between athletes and their everyday lives, Johnson said,

"The discipline of athletes helps prepare them for the outside world and gives them a sense of wanting to contribute something to society. I believe that working with an individual can bridge the gap between black and white, rich and poor. Medals are important, but the things that are more important, more lasting, are the individuals, the people I have met about the world."

In conclusion, Mr. Johnson said, "It is important that I, as an individual, make my contribution; but it is also important that I, as an individual, be allowed to make my contribution."

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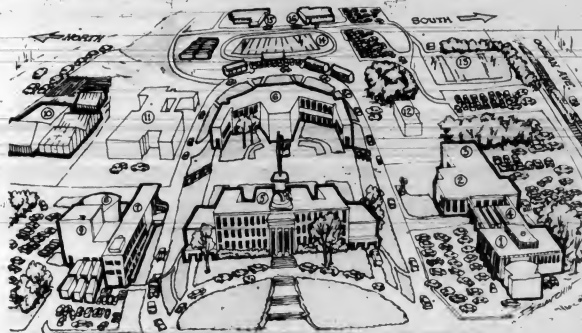
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CITY COLLEGE S.F.

- EDUCATIONAL SERVICES BLDG.
- SMITH HALL CAFETERIA
- STALLER WING AUTOMATED FOOD SERVICE
- STUDENT BOOKSTORE & ASSOCIATED STUDENTS
- SCIENCE BLDG.
- CLUB HALL & LIBRARY
- ARTS BLDG.
- LITTLE THEATER
- COSS RADIO STATIONS - KESP & KALM
- WORTHINGTON DEPT.
- LABORATORY CLASSROOM BLDG. (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
- ASSOCIATED STUDENTS BLDG. (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
- ATHLETIC FIELD
- STADIUM
- WOMEN'S GYM
- NEWS GYM



Cartoonist Brian Chin produced this map of the campus after hearing that a good many students were having trouble locating the College buildings. The Guardsman reproduces Chin's illustration without comment.

CONTACT LENS

Should Astronauts Be Trained Scientists?



Bob Gibbons, Crim. Major

I feel that astronauts should be qualified scientists because of their desire to conquer outer space. Whereas the professional, military man does not have a sincere desire to conquer. But the scientist usually does not have any concern for public worship as the military man does.



John Parsons, Business Major

I think that they should be scientists because they have better qualified minds and would look for new discoveries to help mankind. A military man may not be able to deal with the materials as well as a scientist would. A scientist doesn't have to go through any military training.



Fay Woo, Foreign Affairs Major

I think that they should be trained in both things. To be trained only in one field and neglect the other would be a disadvantage to the full extent of the success of the mission. Military training is important in just the fact to protect us against other nations.

By Bruno Forner

Hillsman Deals With Card Players

By Bruno Forner

Last Wednesday, Dean Hillsman used the power of suggestion to "throw out" card players from Smith Hall to make room for students eating lunch.

The problem began on Wednesday morning when Statler Wing was used for the Blood Drive. The card players that frequent the place began playing in Smith Hall. In full view of a sign saying, "No Cards or Chess In This Area" (the central dining area). No action was taken until noon. As one member of the group said, "We knew about the

regulation, but what could we do? We couldn't play cards in Statler."

So it was until noon, when Hillsman went around asking students to leave. As one student said: "He threw us out!" The dean said that he did it to make room for students who had to eat lunch.

Hillsman cleared about three or four tables of students. He said that they were very cooperative about it when told they were doing it.

Another reason given for the action was that the cafeteria

was pressed for space due to the situation in Statler. The space problem became so bad that one group began playing peder on the lawn next to Smith Hall (the one in front of Statler Wing).

One student commented that Hillsman wasn't nasty about it. "I'm another student. In a moment of the humoresque, laughingly said 'Well pick it!'"

It can be also noted that no one playing chess was asked to leave. "But then, neither was there anyone seen playing chess in Smith Hall."

Experimental Course

By David Huginin

An experimental course, combining English GSA (formerly Communication GSA) and Political Science 56, will be taught by three "teaching teams" beginning next semester.

Under this new plan students will be enrolled in both courses simultaneously for a total of six units. The teachers of the course include English instructors Steve Levinson, Don Cunningham and Sue Brennan. The corresponding political science instructors are Marge Quackenbush, Dick Bloomer and Pat Butler.

According to Levinson, the purpose of this combination is to "break down the barriers between the two courses."

One method would be to study language as it's used in war, politics. Another method would be to study how contemporary problems are reflected in the arts.

Mr. Levinson, whose "team member" will be Mrs. Quackenbush, said that the course would include three 2 hour sessions each week.

Mrs. Quackenbush mentioned that, because of the course's experimental nature, students will be assigned to rather than having the option of electing it.

Plastic Rooms

On Tuesday, April 14, the San Francisco Board of Education approved a measure to buy or rent sixty-four portable classrooms, seventeen of which are to go to City College.

The classrooms are to be of a portable type. A prefabricated version, originally wanted by the Board, was turned down by the Art Commission.

Vic Valo, campus construction official, said that at the present time the price of the classrooms could not be determined because the order has to go out for bid through the City Purchasing Office. Valo did say, however, that 15 of the classrooms will be placed on the corner of Phelan and Judson (across from Rioran). The other two will be in back of the Educational Services Building.

Valo also said that it will be some time before the College can expect delivery of the classrooms, as the manufacturer is still not yet known.

The rest of the classrooms authorized by the Board will be placed in use at lower schools where lack of space is a major problem. At City College, they will be used to supplement the bungalows.

The Board of Education has to determine whether they will lease or purchase the buildings.

Music: Praise for the Latest 'Chicago' Album

By EAK SCHWARTZ

There is no person living in the civilized world today who would fail to admit that rock music is the driving force of the "revolving" generation.

In the back of a cluttered music shop, during 1957, a group of part-time musicians were busy recording a conglomerate of odd rhythms and even more confusing lyrics. Soon, much to the dismay of angry parents, this song became the key which released the restless youth from their parental wardens, and threw them into a massive whirlpool now known as the "swing era."

The tune was of course "Rock Around the Clock" so uniquely performed by Bill Haley and the Comets.

At the time, critics believed Rock to be merely a passing tide of insanity, much as goldfish swallowing to the sound of the Jitterbug was in their era. But this belief has become the epitaph of now bygone reviewers, for today, the rock music business has grown into the world's fourth largest industry.

Last year in the United States alone, Americans purchased over \$90 million worth of records. The amount of currency transacted in concert negotiations, interviews and advertising is phenomenal.

Today, when the Rock music industry is at its zenith, it is quite easy to recognize the various styles and sounds which are constantly being renovated. It is now quite apparent that music has taken a great step backwards, even past the Comets' era.

At the root of rock music is the fantastic rhythm of jazz.

One need only glance across the entertainment pages of any newspaper to see such various performers as Duke Ellington, Miles Davis and Buddy Rich being offered in the public in concert. These old masters have kept the spirit of jazz continually pumping through the world's musical veins.

For eleven months, eight young men toiled in a Los Angeles residence for eight hours a day attempting desperately to create a modern adaptation of Jazz. Obviously their efforts paid off for today Chicago is one of America's most progressive bands. During their worldwide tours they were acclaimed as the "rivers of a dying art." I stoop to admit that upon seeing them at the Fillmore West over a year ago I was less than entertained, but after listening to their latest album, "Chicago," my scorn has turned to praise.

The record is a two-album set which unleashes almost ninety minutes of pulsating music. Especially noteworthy are the unbelievable arrangements and movements the discs contain. Their concept of a song, broken up into several segments — what they classify as movements — are unique and highly complex. One example of this is a song entitled "Make Me Smile" which can be heard quite frequently on AM stations. Unfortunately, the song which runs twenty minutes on the album, has been butchered by the radio in order to make it fit in between the commercials.

The album not only affords the listener with an unaccountable insight into the complexities of music, but it also possesses an excellent technical sound; I am convinced that Chicago has ignited the torch which will guide Rock music down new and exciting paths.

Apollo 13: Space Opera With A Bang!

By Tom Cleaver

Every kid's science fiction space operas we all went to see on Saturday afternoons came to life with a bang on Monday evening.

The first announcement came during "It Takes a Thief," Walter Cronkite and Company were at a total loss. Complacency had struck at the heart of the media, and no one was ready to report a story like this. From being another mechanical up-they-go—there they are — here they come mission, Apollo 13 had jolted the world, and everyone's worst dreams came true.

A meteor, an explosion, faulty construction, perhaps faulty forming of the original metal when it was cast, no one can be sure what happened in Bay Four of the Service Module. Suddenly, three men were dependent on a life-support system designed for two.

One hundred thousand miles from home, and there was no way that anyone on Earth could reach them to give aid. At that moment, they were more alone than any three men in trouble have ever been, anywhere.

There had been other emergencies in space, but none so complete, none so dangerous. Gemini 6 had ran round the Earth like a bucking bronco four years ago, when the attitude control system went haywire. Neil Armstrong — who later became the first man on the moon — and James Cernan brought things under control long enough to stabilize and get down. They weren't concerned where, and the ship landed 50 miles off of Okinawa, to be picked up by a passing destroyer.

Vladimir Komarov, in Soyuz

1, fouled his parachute lines coming back from another emergency, and sagged in fifty feet deep when he landed. There wasn't enough left to identify afterwards.

Both these, plus the emergency in 1961 when John Glenn's heat shield wasn't on tight, happened only 100 miles up. Coming home, was easy; all they had to do was get into re-entry position and come down. Apollo 13 had passed the point of no return. They were committed to going around the moon, no matter what; it was The Only Way. Mission Control could tell them what was happening, and give advice, but if they were coming home, it was up to them to get there.

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Women's Liberation: Part II

By Liz Jones (KCSF News)

People are puzzled about the new feminists. We have the vote, it seems that the position of women is improving, what more do we want?

Betty Friedman has said that the fight for equality of the sexes cuts across all racial, economic, and class lines. Here I must say that I disagree somewhat with that, but in general, the aims that I am listing for you are shared by most of the other people involved in the various women's liberation groups.

But I would like to mention first of all that something was edited out of the last Guardsman article that I thought was important; namely, that there were women who spoke at anti-suffragette meetings before the 19th amendment was passed. These women said that they didn't want or need the vote. And they were all from rich families.

Anyway, now here are some of our present objectives.

(1) Control of Our Bodies

(a.) Birth Control for anyone who needs it. Birth control affects so many people that there should be massive research done, on willing, fully informed people. How safe is the pill, inter-uterine objects, and other devices? What about birth control for men? In Russia, where most of the doctors are women, abortion is legal and the pill is not used, because of the uncertainty of its long range effects. Maternal care is much better there too, with many women undergoing painless childbirth. Here, most male doctors just don't give a damn; this is not a field where a doctor can earn the prestige he needs in order to make it in. Very little progress has been made in this branch of medicine in comparison to other countries whose standard of living is near ours.

I must give our masterminds some credit though. We have been doing large scale testing of pills in Puerto Rico and India. Non-white people who are up against the wall and who have no other recourse make excellent, cheap guinea pigs. They don't know to be warned and coerced and recompensed for error; who cares what happens to them anyway? Obviously, a rich American woman who can get an abortion regardless of the law, will be happy to reap the rewards of this research carried out on the wretched of the earth. This is one reason that the battle for equality doesn't cut across all class lines.

(b.) Abortions for any and all who need them. (c.) The right of poor women to have as many children as anyone else. This issue certainly doesn't cut across class or racial lines. Ecologists are saying "Women should not have more children than they can afford. Over-population is dirtying the water and the air." A judge in Alameda sterilized a woman on welfare against her will. Maybe we need clean air and water, but why hasn't Ethel Kennedy been sterilized? What has she done for the world that makes her right to have children any more valid than the poor woman's in Alameda?

But when the over-population issue really starts affecting laws, who do you think will be first to be denied the right to have children?

(2) Re-Evaluation of Sexual Roles for the Benefit of Both Sexes and for Society in General

A person is an individual human being before he or she is a member of a sex. The characteristics attributed to each of the sexes in this society are not universal. Anyone who differs from the expected norm is made to suffer.

A psychology teacher at this college said that in our psychological tests masculinity-femininity is judged by the way a person relates to other people. If you are concerned about your fellow human beings you will get a high feminine rating on a standard personality test; but if you don't give a damn about stomping on others you will be considered masculine.

A sociology teacher at this college said: "In societies where there is little sexual differentiation there is also little war. Woman's self-image in this society is degrading to her. But man's self-image in this society is dangerous to the world."

Everyone would be less uptight if women were freer to show anger when they felt it and if men weren't afraid to show any emotion except anger. How sad that a man can't cry when he is really miserable or frustrated, or that he has to be reserved in his demonstrations of love (For both women and other men.) Also, women should not be held back from

taking a more active position in the shaping of society. In revolutionary activities around the world women are dying and going to jail for their principles. It would be shameful to them if they were given special treatment behind enemy lines simply because they are women.

(3) Relative Freedom From the Drudgery of Housework

Housework is necessary, but boring. Some men don't participate in it, even if their wives work. This is a very unsympathetic attitude. If a man has high self-esteem his ego will not be crushed because he mops the floor when his wife happens to be too tired to do it herself.

(4) Free 24-Hour Child Care Centers

In the Kibbutzes of Israel, the children leave the mother for part of the day when they are only ten weeks old. They are sent to communal nurseries where they are put under the loving care of people whose thing is really grooving on kids. According to a sociology teacher here at City College, such children are extraordinarily healthy mentally.

Men should help staff these child-care centers that we want to set up in our new society. Small children don't get enough contact with men. And it's good for children to be around other children. They pick up learning how to deal with their peers. Just because a person doesn't want to spend five years with a small child nearly 24 hours a day doesn't mean that they shouldn't be allowed to have children, or that they don't love them. Fathers don't spend much time with small children. This doesn't mean that they don't love them. Why can't it be the same for mothers? Parents and children would enjoy each other more if they just spent a few hours a day together doing what they liked. Childers should be open for 24 hours because some people do their living on the night shift.

The ideal child-care center would not be like the relatively impersonal nursery school that we have now. It can't happen until society solves some of its other problems and becomes more centralized and less inhuman.

(5) Equal Pay for Equal Work and Better Job Opportunities

The earnings gap is increasing between men and women on ALL levels. According to the 1968 Handbook on women workers put out by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, what women earned as compared to men dropped 5 per cent between 1955 and 1956. Often times a woman will work side by side with a man doing exactly the same job, but she will be paid less. The people that pay the wages have many excuses to justify this, but the actual truth is that the myth of female inferiority is profitable to the greedy. And what of the professions? Well, there are proportionately fewer women doing things like sitting on college faculties than there were 40 years ago. This is not because they don't want to do it, it's because the hiring methods at colleges and universities are discriminatory towards women.

Here I'd like to bring your attention to the fact that most of us who go to City College, no matter what our ambitions, will probably end up dropping out and working. Only 36 per cent of the people who go here "make it." Seventy per cent drop out or are kicked out. Testing and "re-counseling" are geared to weeding out those who have always eaten the crumbs from America's table. For instance, take the Strong Vocational Interest test. If you're at City College because you don't want to be a janitor or work at the post office for the rest of your life, but you're still not certain what you DO want to do, your counselor will probably suggest that you take this test. Once you have the test before you, you will be asked to make choices about the kind of things that you like to do. Would you rather watch a football game or sail a yacht? Would you rather explore the ocean bottom or go to the moon? Questions like that. Then your responses will be sent to Stanford, put in a computer, and compared with the answers of people that have already made it in various fields. You are sent back a list of professions with a score and a grade next to each one, showing how your interests compare with the successful in America.

Now people whose fathers have worked at

(Continued on Page 5)



Above, a speaker at the International Women's Day celebration last month. Below, an artist's conception of "the liberated female." (Illustration courtesy of the North Beach Gallery-Cafe)



Above, a liberated woman with yellow skin. Below, a liberated woman with brown skin. (Photos by Lynn Adler, S.F. Good Times)



Special Report: The Lenin Centennial

By Jim Browning

Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov (Lenin's true name) was born April 22, 1870, at Simbirsk (later renamed Ulyanovsk), on the Volga river. His father Ilya Nikolavich Ulyanov, was a schoolmaster who rose to the position of director of schools for the whole Simbirsk area; his mother was the daughter of a prominent doctor.

Lenin's older brother Alexander was executed in 1887 for taking part in a plot to assassinate Czar Alexander III.

In 1887, Lenin entered Kazan university as a law student, but in December of the same year was expelled from the university for taking part in a student gathering.

EUROPEAN SOCIALISM

In 1895 Lenin went abroad to establish contacts with the Swedish Liberation of Labor movement and to learn something at first hand about European socialism. On returning to Russia he took part in organizing, in St. Petersburg, the Union for the Struggle for the Liberation of the Working Class (similar organizations had appeared or were appearing in various industrial centers in Russia); but on the night of December 20-21 he was arrested. After about 14 months in prison, he was in 1897 expelled to the village of Shushenskoye in the Yenisei region of Siberia for three years. There he was joined by Nadezhda Krupskaya whom he had first met on revolutionary work in St. Petersburg at the beginning of 1894; and on July 22, 1896 they were married.

During this period of exile Lenin wrote "The Development of Capitalism in Russia," published in 1899.

R.S.D.W.P.

In March 1898, while Lenin was in Siberia, members of various Russian Marxist organizations, meeting in Minsk, proclaimed the formation of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party (R.S.D.W.P.) and elected a central committee which soon issued a manifesto substantially in the spirit of the teaching of the Liberation of Labor group. Lenin approved of this, but other developments in Russia were disquieting. There was a tendency growing up among the Social-Democrats to concentrate on helping the working class to fight for immediate improvements in its conditions of life. Because of this emphasis on

economics rather than seeking an emphasis on politics, as Lenin suggested, it was nicknamed "Economists" by their opponents.

PEOPLE'S UNSLAUGHT

They favored turning their backs, at least for the time being, on the aim which Lenin wished to impose at once—namely, that of organizing themselves as a political party with the object of putting the working class at the head of the people's onslaught on the autocracy, at the same time training and equipping it for the future onslaught on the very foundations of bourgeois society.

Soon, however, Lenin began to claim that his party should not merely join the revolutionary government but rather guide and control it. For the combination of the proletariat, workers with the peasantry, to the complete exclusion of the bourgeoisie proper, under a government controlled by the proletariat, Lenin coined the term "the revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry," a government controlled by and solely responsible to the working class—i.e. the workers who having no means of production for themselves, are forced to sell their labor in order to live—of the country.

The adjective "democratic" was to characterize not the "dictatorship" while it remained in being, but as a final objective: namely, that of leading Russia to a constituent assembly and to bourgeois democracy (not yet the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and socialism). In that way Lenin avoided, the reproach of departing from Marxism in the matter of the sequence of social formations.

But the immediate aim was stated by Lenin with complete clearness: seizure of power by a government controlled by the workers, as can be seen in his Social-Democracy and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (March 1905) and "Two Tactics for Social-Democracy in a Democratic Revolution" (June 1905).

1905 REVOLUTION

The Russian revolution of 1905 fell short of Lenin's expectations and failed to offer him the opportunity for giving effect to his scheme for a revolution in Russia. He arrived in St. Petersburg about November 1905 and spent some time there, but lived in Finland for the next two years, journeying to Stockholm in spring 1906 and to London in the summer of 1907.

"Events of the greatest historical importance are developing in Russia," Lenin wrote in "The Beginning of the Revolution in Russia," published in 1906.

"The proletariat has risen against tsarism. The proletariat was driven to revolt by the government. There can hardly be any doubt now that the government deliberately allowed the strike movement to develop and a wide demonstration to be started more or less without hindrance in order to bring matters to a point where military force could be used."

"The working class has received a momentous lesson in civil war; the revolutionary education of the proletariat made more progress in one day than it could have made in months and years of drab, hum-drum, wretched existence."

POPULAR LIBERTY

"Only an armed people can be the real bulwark of popular liberty. The sooner the proletariat succeeds in arming, and the longer it holds its fighting positions as striker and revolutionary, the sooner will the army begin to waver; more and more soldiers will at last begin to realize what they are doing and they will join sides with the people against the fiends against the tyrant, against the murderers of defenseless workers and of their wives and children."

WORLD WAR I

When World War I started in 1914, the readiness of the various socialist parties, members of the Second International, to make a pact with their own bourgeoisie in the interest of national defense, was treated by Lenin as a betrayal of international socialism. Accordingly he supported the left-wing socialist conference, at Hammerwald (September 1915) and at Kienthal (April 1916) insofar as they opposed such a truce.

For Russia he continued to preach immediate revolution, even at the risk of defeat by Germany and America. His "Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism," written as a continuation of Marx "Das Kapital," was published in Petrograd in mid-1917.

CAPITALISM AND IMPERIALISM

"We have seen that in its economic essence imperialism is monopoly capitalism," Lenin wrote in "Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism."

"This in itself determines its place in history, for monopoly that grows out of the soil of free competition, and precisely out of free competition, is the transition from the capitalist system to a higher socio-economic order."

"We must take special note of the four principal types of monopoly, or principal of the epoch we are examining."

"Firstly, monopoly arose out of the concentration of production at a very high stage. At the beginning of the twentieth century, monopolies had acquired the first steps towards the formation of the cartels were taken by countries enjoying the protection of high tariffs (Germany, Britain and America)."

CAPITALIST MONOPOLIES

"Secondly, monopoly has stimulated the seizure of the most important sources of raw materials, especially for the basic and most highly cartelized industries in capitalist society: the coal and iron industries. The monopoly of the most important sources of raw materials has enormously increased the power of big capital, and has sharpened the antagonism between cartelized and non-cartelized industry."

"Thirdly, monopoly has sprung from the banks. The banks have developed from modest middle enterprises into the monopolists of finance capital."

A financial oligarchy, which throws a close network of institutions of present-day bourgeois society without exception—such is the most striking manifestation of this monopoly."

COLONIAL POLICY

"Fourthly, monopoly has grown out of colonial policy. To the numerous 'old' motives of colonial policy, finance capital has added the struggle for the sources of raw materials, for the export of capital, for spheres of influence, i.e., for spheres for profitable deals, concessions, monopoly profits and so on, economic territory in general."

When the revolution of February 1917 broke out in Russia, Lenin was in Switzerland. Unable to return to Russia without crossing enemy territory, he availed himself of the facilities provided by the Germans to travel across Germany in a sealed train to the border. Then, having passed through Sweden and Finland, he arrived in Petrograd on April 16, 1917. This time he found in Russia the conditions for which he had been looking since 1905.

1917 REVOLUTION

After the disturbances at the beginning of July 1917, the provisional Russian government, headed by Lenin's arch rivals the Mensheviks who had joined in a coalition with the Social-Democrats and seized state power in February 1917 from the czar—ordered Lenin's arrest and he went into hiding. From his hiding place he continued to write, to guide his party and, from the middle of October, to goad it into an immediate armed uprising. Finally, not without difficulties, he won it to his side and the government headed by Aleksandr Kerenski was overthrown.

Lenin emerged from hiding November 1 to become the chairman of the new Soviet party.

Lenin firmly believed on the one hand that only force could produce serious social change; the statement "Not a single problem of the class struggle has ever been solved in history except by violence," which occurs in his "Report to the Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets," January 24, 1918, is echoed many times throughout his writings; and on the other hand that by force almost any desired change could be effected.

Dictatorship he defined in the sense of power based neither on law nor on elections but on violence directly applied (this theory is outlined in "An Epidemic of Confidence," June 1917 and "For the History of the Questions of Dictatorship," October 1920).

The very word "dictatorship" appears to have attracted him; no regime, one might say, no aspect of social life seemed to Lenin worthy of his attention unless he could discern dictatorship in it.

Symptoms of a serious illness, not to mention the effects of the wounds sustained when he was shot in 1918, began to appear in Lenin's life near the end of 1922. On May 26, 1922, he had his first stroke which left him practically paralyzed in his right side. In December 1923 he had another stroke and died January 21, 1924.

Women's Lib. . .

(Continued From Page 4)

the post office or as janitors all their lives have never had the money to sail yachts or cultivate interests similar to those people whose parents do have a lot of money. The test is therefore discriminatory to poor people. The head of the testing department admits that is the most culturally biased test given. It says that only the types of people who have already made it are capable or happy doing that kind of work. The test is given to your counselor, not you, and it is put in your permanent records. To be used against you at a later date. Not only that, there is a separate test for women and men. Thanks to the sympathy of the head of the testing department, I took both tests, and I can tell you, the men's test is a much better test. In the first place, there are 53 occupations listed on the men's test while there are only 34 on the women's, including housewife. And as the test stands now, men have a whole additional section which measures such things as their interest in politics, art, adventure, etc.

Anyway, all you women who belong to the 70 per cent that don't finish school, what will happen to you? First of all, when you go to get a job you can't expect much pay or many opportunities for advancement. You will probably work even if you get married. And when you are married and have children you will be economically dependent on your husband. I'm not knocking people being emotionally interdependent, I'm saying that people who stay together should do so of their own free will. You can't do that if you have children to support and no skills to get a decent paying job.

And if you are one of the 30 per cent who makes it, remember that the average yearly earnings of a woman with four years of college is equal only to the average yearly earnings of a man with only two years of high school. Good luck.

Puerto Rico's Fight for Independence Continues

By Liberation News Service
A new war of national liberation is taking shape in Puerto Rico, the small U. S. colony that has been exploited by white men for the last five centuries. These recent events in the struggle have been conveniently ignored or played down by the establishment press.

Two ROTC buildings were burnt to the ground by demonstrators recently in San Juan — during the confrontation Antonio Martinez, a black Puerto Rican woman, was shot down by police. A white GI was killed by guerrillas to avenge her death.

When the Puerto Rican government tried recently to increase the price of water to a level where the poor could not afford it, one of the guerrilla bands advised the government of its serious mistake. The warning was ignored. When dams began to blow up, however, the government was forced to provide the water free to all projects where poor people live. Theft of the Puerto Ricans' lands and heritage began when someone first claimed a White Man had discovered a New World. Christopher Columbus was an audacious navigator who made this possible for the whites.

He was a brown Phoenician, and his crews were mostly black Spanish Moors and Muslims, oppressed by race and religion in Spain and considered expendable in the dangerous voyage into the unknown.

During the 16th century, the white Spanish developed a sophisticated technique: sending a non-white people to a land already inhabited by a non-white people, to prepare the people and land for later more direct white exploitation. The Puerto Rican natives were Taino Indians, a black people who migrated from the west coast of Africa before the birth of Christ.

The black but white-minded Moorish soldier-administrators of Spain at first acted as friends to the Tainos, avoiding violent coercion. Their cheap gifts and technological superiority allowed them to become like gods in the ancient society. The native religion was remade into Catholicism, with God being named "Yuki Yu" and St. Paul becoming "Saint Cemi" (formerly a secondary animist god). Simultaneously, the black Spaniards assumed control of the Tainos' lands.

The loss of the lands and of their traditions led the Tainos to wage the first Puerto Rican War of Defense in 1505. Most of the Taino warriors were killed or driven to remote areas of the islands. At the same time, the plantation trade was growing, and African slaves were imported in increasing numbers to work in the fields. From these racial groups — black-African Indians, black-African slaves, and black-African Spanish — the present-day Puerto Rican people have evolved. Because of indoctrination, however, this lineage still is unknown to many Puerto Ricans.

White Spanish families appointed by the king of Spain and supported by Spanish troops established virtual dynasties in Puerto Rico by the 1700's. Spanish culture was integrated into Indian and African traditions. Puerto Ricans continually struggled and rebelled against white Spanish rule, but only in 1866 did full-scale revolution with a national consciousness occur: the First Revolution.

The Revolution was defeated militarily in 1868, but continued struggle and negotiations forced Spain in 1894 to recognize an autonomous Puerto Rican government with its own institutions, veto power over Spanish initiatives, freedom of trade, and no obliga-



tory military service. The Revolution had won an important step towards total independence.

But on July 25, 1895, U.S. troops invaded Puerto Rico, and the U.S. government decreed a military regime. The official excuse was the Spanish-American war, which began with the sinking of a U.S. ship off the coast of Cuba (sound like Tonkin?). All the rights won by the Puerto Ricans in their First Revolution were eliminated.

The Jones law of 1917 imposed U.S. citizenship on all Puerto Ricans, so, just in time for World War I, men again faced obligatory service in a foreign army. The U.S. changed the national coin and devalued the peso 60 percent, with a financial profit to the U.S. of \$200 million. The English school system was introduced, and Spanish-Puerto Rican culture was subordinated, forming an educated, American-oriented elite divided from the rest of the people.

On October 30, 1950, a poorly armed revolt for national liberation was put down. The struggle did achieve one of its aims: it created world and nationwide awareness that Puerto Ricans were struggling for liberation. By 1952, resistance forced the U.S. to change Puerto Rico's neo-colonial status to a system called FAS, the Free Associated State. This system increased the autonomy of Puerto Rico's minor bureaucracy, allowing a somewhat more democratic appearance; but all important decisions (such as trade, defense, the draft, communications, transportation) still require the approval of the U.S. Congress.

The creation in 1959 of MPI, the Pro-Independence Movement, represented a broadening base of support for independence. MPI took their case to the UN under its resolution on "Independence of Colonial Peoples and Countries." After 7 years, the UN agreed to study the case. Shortly thereafter the U.S. ran a plebiscite to ratify FAS in which only 48 percent of the eligible Puerto Ricans voted. But the State Department claimed a "victory."

The 1968 election of Governor Luis Ferre, multi-millionaire right-wing statehood advocate, marked the dissolution of the moderate parties and the polarization of politics in Puerto Rico. Ferre, an MIT trustee and former Republican National Committeeman, appealed to people to seek "equality" with white U.S. states in exchange for renunciation of their unique and independent heritage. Cuban emigres flooding the country since 1962 under the U.S. program "Operation Bootstrap" have further destabilized the political situation and have given violent support to Ferre. Ferre obviously also has deep

interests in current U.S. exploitation.

U.S. capital dominates 85 percent of the Puerto Rican industrial sector, 40 percent of the agricultural sector. 97 percent of Puerto Rican production is absorbed by the U.S., leaving three-fourths of all families earning less than \$3000 yearly (\$3800 is the official poverty level in Puerto Rico). The economy is dependent on U.S. imports and quotas, and Puerto Rico is now in the middle of a depression. The official unemployment rate is 12.8 percent.

Puerto Rico has 13 U.S. military bases with U.S. missiles, troops, and atomic weaponry. Reinforcements were on alert there for the Panama crisis of 1964, the Cuban blockade of 1962, and when Nixon was spotted on in Venezuela in 1959.

Two guerrilla organizations were formed in the 60's to intensify the struggle for Puerto Rican liberation. The Independent Armed Revolutionary Movement (MIRA) is an underground group supporting the demands of both peasants and workers. They have bombed GE and Woolworth facilities in Puerto Rico and New York City. The Armed Commandos of Liberation (CAL) is an urban based group which uses sabotage and bombing to destroy U.S.-owned industries and increase insurance rates to make exploitation of Puerto Rico less profitable.

CAL has also acted to defend draft resisters. Previously, the penalty given for draft refusal was a standard 5 to 10 years and \$10,000. CAL issued a communique: for each Puerto Rican draft resister in jail, there would be a dead white GI on the streets of Puerto Rico. Recent convictions have carried sentences of one hour.

CAL has expanded the meaning of this communique to include the defense of all Puerto Rican freedom fighters. CAL claimed responsibility for the death of Ruben Humphrey, a white sailor from the USS Tidewater, in revenge for the death of Antonia Martinez.

En La Brecha, a Boston-based group which encourages Puerto Ricans to return to Puerto Rico to fight for independence, has hailed CAL's militancy as necessary to assure that liberation struggles will not be in vain: every attack on a freedom fighter will cost the imperialists.

White GIs may not wish to be the Puerto Ricans' enemy — but on the 13 bases they assist U.S. imperialism that is the enemy.

Break the tool, end the work. The final target is U.S. imperialism, racist control of Puerto Rico; the goal is national liberation and independence.

On and Off Campus

Art Exhibit

A one-man media-free art exhibit by Rolando Furioso, is taking place at the Arts Six Gallery at 3692 - 18th St. (At Dolores). The exhibit features collages, sculptures, oils, pastels, ceramics, black prints, airbrush and charcoal drawings, together with pen-and-ink drawings. The Gallery is open from 3-6 p.m.

Orchestra

Saint Ignatius Church, at Fulton and Parker Street will be the scene of a concert by the City College Orchestra at 8 p.m. on April 26. The orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Hearne, will be performing works by Bach, Handel, Britten, and other noted composers.

Genesis '70

Two new ballets by Carlos Carvajal will be introduced by the San Francisco Ballet as the second offering of the Spring Season at the Opera House on April 25th at 8:30 p.m. and Sunday, April 26th at 2:30 p.m.

"Genesis '70," one of the works, will express a "celebration of life." The other work, "Fantasma," is a sinister gothic tale. Tickets are available at the Opera Symphony Ticket Office, or telephone (415) 397-0717.

Auction

The San Francisco Art Institute will hold an auction from 7 to 9 p.m. on Friday, April 24, at the institute, 800 Chestnut St. The auction will be held to benefit the institute's photography department.

Marie Leone

Soprano Marie Leone will perform in concert at the Little Theatre on Thursday, April 23 during College Hour 11-12. The event is being sponsored by the CCSF Music Department.

Assignment in Vietnam

A multiple-image look at South Vietnam through the eyes of three Western news correspondents is the Group W special to be telecast Saturday, May 2, 10-11 p.m. on KPIX Channel 5.

WWI Widows

The widows of World War I, Chapter 13, will hold a monthly meeting on Friday, April 24, at 2 p.m. The meeting will be held at the Veterans' Memorial Building. For further information, call 862-2837 or 681-6447.

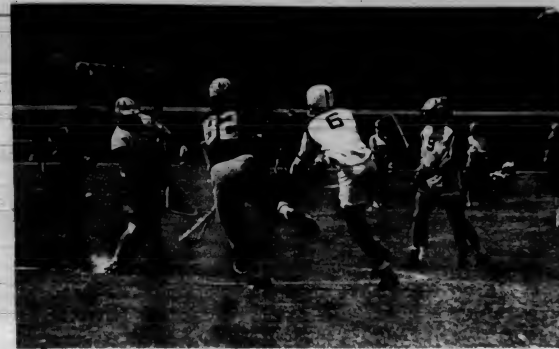
Whole Earth Fair

A five-day ecology-oriented happening is scheduled to take place at the Oakland Coliseum from April 22 through May 3. The fair will begin at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, April 22. It will concern itself with man's delicately balanced future on his planet and will demonstrate, through ecology and conservation organizations, the need for man's awareness of the problems plaguing his environment.

Concert at Grace

The San Francisco Conservatory of Music's new Ensemble will present a concert of works by composer Robert Moran in Grace Cathedral at 9 p.m. on April 24, 1970.

Lacrosse Is Coming



Exciting action of Lacrosse is coming to City College.

Ram Lacrosse Expands for Spring '71

The San Francisco Junior Lacrosse Club presently residing here at City is planning to go big time next term. The club is planning to field a full field lacrosse team next spring.

The primary reason for the coming expansion of lacrosse here is the fact that there are enough people at City to field a sizeable team.

The Junior Club presently has 12 members, and when expansion arrives the club will have 25 or more members. Besides the increase in membership the club will receive senior status. Once a team reaches this level, the junior version team of 6 men on the field will be dropped and the club will field a full field lacrosse team. A field lacrosse

team's size is ten men and the dimensions of the playing field are increased from 60 yards to 110 yards.

With senior status the competition will somewhat be better. Instead of playing community lacrosse clubs the team will play other teams from Stanford, Denver, University, UC at Berkeley, the parent San Francisco Lacrosse Club, and other teams from around and out of the state.

Furthermore, by the time the team begins its first season in the Spring of 1971, the NCAA will have sanctioned lacrosse as a college varsity sport. The NCAA plans to hold at the end of the '71 season the first national championships in lacrosse. Participants in the championships will be

decided through regional playoffs. Those teams which were considered lacrosse champions in previous seasons won their titles playing teams only in their respective regions. With the playoffs last year's lacrosse champion, Army, will have to defend its title from teams outside of the Eastern Seaboard.

The lacrosse coach of the present team at City, Mike Hyer, suggested that anyone who is presently interested in coming out for next Spring's team to come out to practice and pick up a feel of the game. The team practices daily out on the second football field. The practices start approximately at 3 every day excepting Fridays when the team practices at the Polo Fields.

The team played its first game last Sunday, and they beat San Rafael 8-5 in double overtime.

Ram Trackmen Knock Off DVC Rams Take Field and Relays to Win

By Mike Chan

Ram dominance in the field and relays paved the way for an easy Ram thirteenth victory over Diablo Valley College last April 10 at City College. The Rams ran up 79 points to DVC's 57.

On the track, the Rams were about even with the Vikings. Ram highlights in track were Andy Watkins' firsts in the 100 (9.7) and the 220 (23.4) yard dashes.

In the distance events, Humberto Hernandez took firsts in both the mile (4:30.4) and the 2 mile (9:47.3).

DVC swept the 1200hs, and took firsts in the intermediate hhs, the 440 yard dash, and the 800 yard dash.

DVC dominated the shot put and the discus but that was about it as the Rams outscored the Vikings 21 to 23 in the field events. Clearing the bar at 6'4" thirled Bill Metz took a first for the Rams.

Ram Dave Robinson chalked up a first place, by leaping 21'1" in the long jump.

The Rams easily took the pole vault with Paul Conroy's 12' 6" jump. In the triple jump



Ram shot putter Andy Hicks.

Ram Donnie Bruce continued the Ram dominance of the field with his first place earning jump of 45'7 1/2."

To add frosting on the cake the Rams swept both the 410 and the mile relays in 43.6 and 3:32 minutes, respectively. The next track meet at City will be on April 21 against Laney at 2 p.m.

Real Competition In Broadcast Booth

By Joe Korte

The rivalry between the San Francisco Giants and the Oakland Athletics has brought about many conflicts. The question over which is the better team is a widely argued topic. Some arguments rage over which club is more exciting. These are obvious controversies, and a discussion of them will only lead to a pile of facts and statistic sheets.

It is not our intent to bore you with batting and pitching records, but instead, to give you a look at some of the more pressing problems in comparing the organizations. For instance, which club sells better hot dogs or who dilutes their soft drinks the least with ice? But an even greater conflict is not in the quality of hot dogs, but in the battle of the radio broadcasters (that's right, Lou!)

The matchup could not be any closer. The Giants' Russ Hodges and Lou Simmons versus the A's Harry Caray and Monte Moore. Hodges has probably been

Farrell Keys Rams Fourth Straight Win

Ram pitcher John Farrell came on to stop a first inning San Jose rally, and then went on to hurl 8 1/3 innings of five-hit ball as CCSF won 6-5, for their fourth straight victory.

The win pushed the surging Rams over the 500 mark at 7-6 for the first time this season. But it took two comebacks by CCSF to preserve the win.

San Jose led 2-1 after that opening frame, but the Rams rebounded with a pair of tallies in the second to jump back on top, 3-2. Farrell ran into trouble in the third, as SJ scored three times to build up a 5-3 advantage.

After the Rams cut the lead to 5-4 in the fourth, Farrell settled down, hurling shutout ball for the remaining six innings. CCSF delivered the tying and winning runs in the fifth. Larry Haren reached base on an error, and third baseman Vince Anderson followed with a triple to right, sending Haren home with the equalizer. Shortstop Jim Schach then knocked in the winning run, scoring Anderson

with a sacrifice fly.

CCSF barely got by Laney on April 9, finally winning the ten-inning affair, 4-3.

Rick Escalambre went the distance, allowing six hits and fanning eleven, while the Rams pounded out eleven hits in his support. Hitting stars for the victors were Ray Spediacci, who collected two singles and a double, and Vince Anderson, who had two hits including a two-run base hit in the first frame.

Red Ramos drove in catcher Bob Crosat with the winning run in the tenth with a single.

Golden Gate Conference standings now find CCSF in fourth place, only two games off the heels of second place Foothill and Chabot with eight games left.

Recent statistics released by the league show the following Rams among the top 20 in batting: Vince Anderson, .353; Rick Escalambre, .318; and Ray Spediacci, .304. Escalambre is also ranked second in stolen bases with seven.

-J.K.

Corvi's 74 Paces CCSF To 50-4 Golf Victory Over Laney

Greg Corvi fired a two over par 74, including his second eagle in two matches, to pace the Ram golfers to a 50-4 conquest of Laney. In an April 13 contest at Sharp Park.

Corvi eagled the long, 331 yard-par five 13th hole. He had eagled that same hole only three days before in the Chabot match. Greg also continued his assault on the par fives with a birdie at the 473-yard 4th hole.

John Susko settled for a 79, tying him with Laney's Ted Chandler. Other Ram scores

included an 81 by Joe Doyle and 85's by Bob Simpson, Jerry Doyle, and Rich Nabile.

CCSF dropped their April 10th match at Sharp Park to undefeated Chabot, 38-16. Susko tied for medalist honors with Chabot's Tim Williamson with a 78. Corvi, on the strength of his eagle, fired an 80, while Simpson finished with 81.

The record for the golfers is now 6-3, placing them three games behind Chabot.

Caray has two strikes against him already for a name like "Harry Caray." Many feel that he picks up his third strike while trying to describe a game. However, Caray's colleagues consider him as one of the best in the business. His pet expression, "Holy cow," is overrated, and it comes cliché at every utterance of the phrase.

Moore is the youngest of the four, but he seems to carry on a livelier broadcast than his counterparts. Moore acts as the A's unofficial cheerleader. His constant use of the word "we" would give the impression that Monte sits perched upon the announcer's booth wearing a Kelly green A's cap and waving an Oakland pennant.

But when you get over Russ' ill timed greetings, Lou's dry jokes, Harry's clichés, and Monte's cheerleading, one can find some knowledgeable men behind the mikes. Imagine his tending to a Giant or Oakland game if they weren't there to talk. Holy cow!

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Guest Editorial: What Do Lenin's Ideas Mean Today?

Marx and Lenin put forward the need for a revolution by the masses of peasants and workers in the world against the bosses (capitalists of all countries) based on the objective conditions of oppression. The objective conditions were poor housing, lousy working conditions, wages next to nothing (or nothing at all for many peasants), and whenever these people tried to change the conditions, they were severely repressed.

Today, the bosses of the world love to say that the conditions of people are getting better. This is especially true for the U.S. which boasts that the conditions of people of all races and nationalities here at home are changing. If this is true, then why have there been over 300 black rebellions in the past 6 years, and over 100 strikes by workers in the past 2 years? This is not to mention the parent-student-teacher alliances for better schools, the fight by welfare people for more money, and countless other grievances by people for more money to meet the higher cost of living and an end to the lousy living and working conditions.

Although on the whole — people in the U.S. live better than people abroad, the fact remains that the higher wages workers get are not



V. I. Lenin

keeping up with the higher costs of food and housing. According to Government statistics, the comfortable wage for a family of 4 should be \$10,000 a year, yet 80 per cent of the families receive much less than that, in fact, many are trying to live on starvation wages, \$2,000 - \$5,000 a year. Things are hardly as good as Ford or G.E. would like us to believe.

A Ruling Class and a Working Class

Marx and Lenin pointed out that conflicts between the working class (factory workers, typists, store clerks, cafeteria workers; anyone who is

forced to sell his labor for barely enough money to live on) and the ruling class (Rockefeller, Hunt, the Government; those who make their money off the labor of the workers) will always exist until there are no more classes. But the bosses class perpetuates the existence of a class society and lives off the working class by robbing the workers of a value they produce. That is, the workers produce a certain amount of value but only receive a small wage for their production — the bosses get the difference (i.e. profit). Thus the bosses have to keep stealing the wealth from the workers to maintain themselves as bosses. They will not meet any demands of the workers unless forced to because it would take away from their profits.

Revolution Not Reform

The bosses will only give concessions when masses of people rise up against them and take what is rightfully theirs. But the gains that workers force the bosses to give them are often turned into their opposite through rising taxes, cost of living, etc., so that the bosses can regain what they have lost. The only way to secure the gains that workers can make is to develop a system specifically designed to serve working people's needs and in-

terests, a system that is run by the working people themselves. This system is Communism.

The bosses will never give up their system without a fight from the masses of people. The bosses maintain themselves by expanding their markets at home and throughout the world (U.S. imperialism in Vietnam), and constantly increasing their profits. Anything less (giving some of their profits back to the workers) would result in the destruction of those bosses because of the competitive nature of free enterprise. The bosses will use all of their tools — the cops, national guard) to fight for change. If communists and non-communists are working together around a specific goal, then they should not allow themselves and their aims be defeated by the divisive nature of anti-communism.

What Does This Mean At City College?

Here at City College we must look objectively at the role students are forced to play and the role the administration plays. As students we are trained into submissiveness, taught racism and male supremacy and anti-communism. We will go to work with these ideas, and although we may want social change, we will not know who

to ally with and who to fight against. We should begin now to fight those bad ideas and practices at City College. We must not sit back and allow a fellow student in La Raza to be harassed and arrested by the student police. White students must ally with black and third world students who come under racist attacks.

We should also fight the other racist aspects of police science, i.e., one third of police science students at City College become grown-up pigs in the black and third world communities.

We should also support the workers here on campus who have begun to fight back against the boss-administration (i.e., the City Wide strike).

Unity between black and white, men and women, and students and workers, will help us fight for the reforms we desperately need now. And this unity is the first step in engaging in a long term battle with the ruling class (whether it be administration, corporation boss, or U.S. Government).

In the final analysis this unity and fight for reforms will have to lead us to overthrowing all the bosses, or we will never be free from the cut-throat bosses' oppression. — Toni Hiram and James Boyd (Friends of Progressive Labor Party)

The Escalation of Contradictions

By Tom Cleaver

Fourteen months of the Nixon Administration have amply proved that whether a Democrat or a Republican is in office, the problems are still there, widening, with no solution.

Richard Nixon went to the White House, pledged to the people that he could find a way out of the Vietnam "quagmire," since he had not been responsible for the original policy decisions that got the country involved there in the first place (quietly neglecting all that history of involvement of the Eisenhower years). Today, the Paris peace talks are stalemated because of Administration refusal to send a peace delegation to head the American delegation, the North Vietnamese and the Provisional Revolutionary Government quite rightly refuse to negotiate with stand-ins, especially former CIA assets such as the present head of the U.S. delegation.

Last November 3, in the face of nation-wide anti-war sentiment expressed in the October-Moratorium and the even larger demonstrations planned the following week, Nixon promised to de-escalate, Vietnamize and withdraw, all at once, something for everyone, except the dinosaurs who put in their ap-

pearance earlier this month at a "win the war" rally in the capital.

The chickens are coming home to roost — everywhere. Despite the wishes of Lester Maddox and the "winners," the United States has lost the war in Vietnam, though they refuse to admit it. Thieu and his scyphants couldn't last a week with no American withdrawal before they would be torn to pieces (literally) on the streets of Saigon. For the last two years, the U.S. has been able to stand on the roof of the Saigon Hilton, and see NLF flags flying over buildings in Saigon, in broad daylight. There have been no offensive actions on any large scale by U.S. troops since the Tet Offensive of 1968.

While the government refuses to publicly admit defeat, all their actions in Southeast Asia in recent months point to a private recognition of this fact. In order to "contain" the victory in Vietnam, the war has been escalated in Laos, and a right-wing coup that was undoubtedly achieved with the support of the CIA has been engineered in Cambodia to pave the way for an American — counterinsurgency presence in that country to protect our investments in Thailand and to provide a buffer between that state and

Vietnam; the same reason is in operation in Laos. Any pretense that Richard Nixon wants peace in Southeast Asia on any realistic terms has been thrown to the winds.

The contradictions are not just in the field of foreign affairs. The Nixon Administration's domestic "policies" have shown themselves bankrupt. Nixon's economic advisors are at a total loss. All their efforts in the classical way of doing things have been ineffective in curbing inflation; there is now the possibility of a serious economic recession, with increased inflation. People are not going to stand for this.

Since 1967 (by government statistics) corporate profits have grown by \$3.5 billion; Wall Street dividends have increased \$3.1 billion in the same period, while Congress approved a 40 per cent pay raise for itself, and a 100 per cent pay raise for the President.

In the same period, real wages after taxes for the average industrial worker with three dependents have dropped from \$88.06 per week in 1967 to \$82.27 in 1969. And this in a period of "economic boom."

Nixon asks the people to quietly go along with his welfare-for-the-rich program, but

there are bound to be few takers. Organized labor has already made its position very clear, and the contracts for over 5 million workers come up for negotiation between now and October. With inflation rising at 8 per cent per month, working people are not going to quietly accept the 3 per cent crumbs Nixon's corporate friends are offering them.

Race relations are at a new low, and all Nixon can do is speak out of both sides of his mouth, for fear of alienating Strom Thurmond and the other Bourbon dinosaurs.

The ghettos and barrios of the major cities are increasingly coming together to oppose the "benign neglect" proposed by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Nixon's tame liberal. Throughout the southwest, Chicano people are organizing; in every city, blacks are getting it on; even the traditionally ever-so-patient Chinese are showing that the Kowtow-dominated Six Companies do not speak for the people of Chinatown. No one seems to know how to take the lid off the pressure cooker.

What is the response to these domestic problems?

A mealy-mouthed so-called "welfare reform" program

that will actually exclude nearly half the people who need this aid, on the one hand.

On the other hand there is a policy of blind reaction: Hear No Evil, Speak No Evil, See No Evil, and turn the police loose on those who do.

The Chicago 7 are indicted for having the temerity to believe that there are such things as the Bill of Rights and the First Amendment.

William O. Douglas is threatened with impeachment by the mini-minds (led by Gerald Ford and Spiro Agnew) for saying that revolution is the ultimate weapon of the people for redress of grievances (considering that it's so stated in our founding documents, a very American thing) and that such an act might be in the offing; white police are given carte blanche to wipe out any non-white they so please, knowing that no middle-class white middle-class "jury" will indict them or find them guilty if a show is put on.

The answer to the Chicago 7 was the first Vista branch of the Bank of America; no answer has yet been given for Fred Hampton, Mark Clark, Bobby Seale, or Los Sete, but one can be expected at some point soon.

DAMAGED DOCUMENT

All Activities May Be Suspended

the Guardian

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MON., MAY 4, 1970

A.S. Bookstore's Prices Spur Extreme Action

By Tom Cleaver and
Paul Thiele

A proposal by Charles Smith to temporarily suspend student activities brought the largest participation by the student body at any Student Council meeting this semester. More than fifty people were in attendance.

The proposal was brought to force a confrontation with the Associated Students Bookstore dealing with pricing.

"We have no control over prices at the bookstore," said Councilman Smith, "but we do have control of the use of its profits. The bookstore management consistently uses the excuse of their support of student activities as justification for the prices they charge."

The proposal to temporarily

suspend student activities was brought so that the council could reorganize priorities on funding. Council members who have been working on the bookstore committee felt that the only way to force prices down at the bookstore was to cut off their justification for prices.

Reaction from the audience, composed primarily of athletes, was sharp. A football team member shouted, "When you suspend student activities, you're suspending us!" Despite explanations from council members that they were not out to "let" the Athletic Department, the athletes took the proposal as a threat. Council member Harvey Rappaport said, "Instead of going after us, come with us to the bookstore people and tell them



Several Student Council members from left to right: Director of Student Activities, Art Samuels, President Renato Larin, Judy Kay, Vicky Reiter, John Goebel, Judy Barsocchini, and Roger Cassell.

how you feel. We're all upset about that bookstore."

BOYCOTT
A member of the audience suggested that students boycott the A.S. Bookstore and only do business with Cal Books in order to lower A.S. prices.

"We can't run the A.S. Bookstore completely out of business," Councilman John Goebel said, "because then Cal Books would have a monopoly and they could skyrocket their prices." Rappaport added, "It's important to remember that both bookstores work together. If the A.S. Bookstore lowered its prices, Cal Books would probably lower theirs, too."

Other council members

voiced the feeling that many students are paying for activity cards who do not benefit from the activities, because they have to work to stay in school. Rappaport, when questioned about the priorities council wants to set, spoke of a day-care center for the children of the people who would be students except that they have no way of caring for their children.

MOTION TABLED

After a long, emotionally charged discussion, it was decided to table the motion to suspend activities until after an emergency meeting with the Bookstore Committee this week. The question will come up for discussion at the meeting of Monday, May 4.

"We hope other people besides athletes will come, because they are not the whole student body, and we need to hear from the rest of the students," said Smith. He went on to say, "Sports are an institution here, the administration is not going to let them be cut off completely, anyway. They'll override our vote or something."

"We want other people who are concerned about things on the campus other than just athletics to come and speak. We can't set new priorities without support and ideas," said Jane Killibrew.

The council will meet Monday, May 4 at 12 noon in the AS bungalow behind Smith Hall.

Hugh Brady Stresses Overpopulation

By Bill Collins

Hugh Brady of Ecology Action was an Earth-Week speaker at City College. In two lectures, he spoke on many different but related aspects of ecology.

"Ecology," Brady explained, "is not an issue, but a way of looking at things."

In his lectures he was quick to point out the significance of our over-population, problem, emphasizing that it's not separate from environmental pollution, as many people believe. Brady claimed that this problem leads to 1) consumption; 2) waste; 3) pollution; and 4) numbers.

A major criticism in his talks was the advertising-consumption-waste cycle. Advertising creates desire, the eco-activist claimed.

Brady also questioned which was more destructive — 1) the damming of beautiful Glen Canyon, or 2) the ecologically disastrous California Water Project?

He also accounted for the apparently dissimilar, competing black movement and

environmental groups.

"Blacks are now forced to live ecologically," Brady pointed out. Deprived of the white, middle-class affluence, they can't afford two-car garages, or summer homes at Lake Tahoe. He claimed that the whites, who are responsible for most of the pollution due to their high consumption rate, are bound to clean up their own mess.

In terms of resource distribution, blacks in the United States represent the poor of the world, outside America."

Another target for Brady is what he called the oil "hot cycle." For every gallon of gasoline bought in California, eleven cents is used (by law) for highway construction. This in turn encourages the use of cars, which consume gas, the tax on which goes to freeway building.

Brady calls this a "hot cycle," because it perpetuates itself, increasing rather than cooling down.

A "cool cycle" might be one in which the eleven-cent gaso-

line tax (or a portion of it) is diverted for rapid, mass transit, which would compete against, rather than encourage cars. As a result, less gas would be consumed, and there



Hugh Brady explains Ecology

would be less of its tax to perpetuate the cycle.

Very much a part of this hot cycle is the Southern Crossing Bridge, which Brady denounced for its numerous adverse environmental effects. Its construction, he warned, will bring new cars into the streets of San Francisco, and many tons of carbon monoxide into our air (and lungs), as well as concrete in our bay.

Brady took advantage of his discussion with Joan Allen's Zoology 10 class to explain and encourage recycling, a favorite project of Ecology Action. By this process, newsprint is boiled, the ink is drained off, and the product perfected for re-use.

Recycling paper prevents forest depletion and air pollution from burning paper.

Aluminum is especially valuable, and is being re-cycled

by major manufacturers.

An initial community recycling project is being planned for San Francisco. Five large bins — one each for paper, cardboard, tin, aluminum, and glass — will be waiting to be filled on the first Saturday of each month, as well as April 30. Bring these recyclable elements to the Kezar parking lot.

Brady offered to return any profits collected, or use the funds to furnish other Ecology Action projects.

He is participating an ecology center, perhaps at Tenth and Market Streets, where environmental activists and their groups can co-ordinate community activities and exchange information.

Despite his awareness of the state of our environment, Hugh Brady did express some optimism for our future.

Questions? Talk to Brady at 1370 Masonic St., 861-5533.



A one-man show by photographer Charles Burger is currently on exhibit at the College Library. Titled, "Greek Women and Other Passions," it will be on display until May 5th.

Burger, a young cameraman who graduated from college in 1966 (he holds a Master's Degree in Sociology) has traveled—extensively—in Greece—the birthplace of "democracy," which is now the home of a fascist dictatorship.

His photographs, however, do not reflect the urgency of the times. Rather, they have a quiet quality—like Bresson's "Decisive Moment"—plenty of space surrounding the subjects, direct contact between photographer and the Greek women, and hence, intimacy with the eventual onlooker. That is his style, Burger calls it his "signature."

His blacks are what photographers call "punchy" and there is more concern with overall design than a preoccupation with middletones. He doesn't hesitate to break the so-called photographic rules (one portrait has the subject's head smack in the geometric center of the format, an etched peasant head against an inked black).

"The Greek women series

Greek Photo Exhibit

was an exercise in discipline and style. I wanted to narrow my subject matter down so that my perspective would become precise, controlled. That point of control is important; it's the difference between the amateur and the professional. Of course, "quality" is the distinction between professional and artist."

Like most of the visually oriented younger artists he has not become a photographer overnight. "In fact," explains Burger, "I started out at thirteen with my brother's camera. My parents built me a darkroom for my fifteenth birthday. I sold my equipment when I went to college but after some underwater photography in the Virgin Islands

I started acquiring Nikon bodies and lenses."

He explains how he started using the 35mm almost exclusively—"I was in India and needed money so I tried selling that lens on the open market. No takers—and since then it's become my favorite lens." Many of his most direct studies are with the 35mm lens. The all-inclusive quality is startling.

"My techniques are simple," he says. "Moving around as I do I have had to handle film under all sorts of adverse conditions. I use only Pan-X or Tri-X rated 200, ASA and 2400 ASA respectively; and develop in D19. I print full frame on Brovira No. 6. More and more my exposures are by eye rather than meter."

Burger believes a photographer shouldn't limit himself to "straight camera work." So, he has been experimenting with silk screen techniques, transcribing his photographic images to litho film and then to mesh screen for multiple color printing. About this process he said, "things are in a state of movement and reaction continuously and my camera records and becomes that flux."

The exhibit is open from 7:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. in the Library area.

Music:

The New McCartney

By Erik Heldford

On the ninth of last month, a small story appeared in the London Daily Telegraph Morning Edition. Although minimal in word content, the insinuations which lurked between the printed lines caused such a widespread effect that soon the story appeared in every newspaper produced in the world. Despite the journalistic pattern of exaggeration, misquotation, and unsupported "reliable sources," the article still echoed its mournful news across seven continents—the Beatles are no longer.

The first statement to be issued followed three days of confused conjecture on behalf of their devoted disciples. This appeared in the Sunday London Times. Hunter Davies, famed Beatle biographer and close compatriot to all four of the musicians, interviewed Paul McCartney, much to the appreciation of a dismayed world.

McCartney inferred that he was quite upset with the great amount of non-activity the Beatles have been producing for the past year. His song writing partner, John Lennon had not been in touch with McCartney for all of eight months, since the recording of their soon to be released album—"Let It Be." During the production of that disc, McCartney found that working with Lennon became quite strained on account of the presence of his wife, Yoko Ono.

"I found it extremely difficult to write with John when Yoko was present. I felt as though I must pass on an air of showmanship and dignity." Perhaps this crude form of jealousy on the part of McCartney was simply a matter of temporary spite; but Davies flatly states that the Beatle break-up could be traced directly to Yoko.

"Because of her great influence with her husband, she presented Lennon with projects which unfortunately aroused the same intense importance which was usually reserved for the upkeep of the world's most popular entertainers."

While I wholeheartedly agree that the Ono-Lennon contract was a decisive basic which aided in toppling the Apple empire there was also an equally important factor which promoted the split-up. As with all discontinued associations, the Beatles' was no exception.

For years, the Beatles' domain has been directed quite successfully by businessman Allen Klein; but following his marriage, McCartney suggested that all Beatle business interests be transferred to a New York firm, owned by his father-in-law, Lee Eastman.

The reason for this was simple. Throughout their long association, Klein and McCartney never got along. Their faltering communication frequently erupted into open verbal confrontation, which more often than none, ended with McCartney leaving in a furor. When the other three Beatles scoffed at Paul's suggestion for a new management, an obvious gap occurred.

These seem to be the two major causes for the Beatles' destruction. However, we the public will not be denied the privilege of experiencing the Beatles' talent only on an individual basis.

John is currently enjoying a great success with his Plastic Ono Band. George has produced an original score for a to-be-announced movie and is also recording a third LP following the mold of his hit Wonderwall. Ringo may be seen on the silver screen these days as he desperately attempts to fulfill a childhood dream of his—to become an actor of prominence. He certainly is very prominent as anybody will admit, but an actor? "McCartney," a new album produced, written and played solely by Paul promises him a long and successful run as a solo act. It is truly a remarkable record.

Throughout their reign as patriarchs of the rock world, the Beatles have set forth a pattern and a greatness that no word in the English language may suffice to describe. They have spawned an age and a sound that will echo down the halls of time never to be forsaken or forgotten. There is no epitaph that I may set forth that would reflect the glory that was theirs.

So I turn to the words of Henry David Thoreau that proclaim an exceptional tribute to these four men, who have created an indelible mark upon our era.

After the first artist



Whole Earth Fair

Wonder Fair was the "whole earth" in a festival. Concentrating on the rebirth of the craftsman the Whole Earth Festival presented the first distinctive show of the seventies. Wonder Fair ran five days from Wednesday, April 29 through Sunday, May 3, at the Oakland Arena, Oakland. The show included entertainment—a chance to experience the new acoustic sounds from San Francisco—seven groups under the name of Equinox performing in a central stage area. "It's in the Air," an ecological light show produced for Wonder Fair by Missionary Light was featured in the movie room. Twenty-five per cent of the show space was offered to environmental groups.

Well known participants included Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, Zero Population Growth, Marin Ecology Center, California Van in Nature, and National Organization for Women. Ten per cent of the show profits were earmarked for Bay Area ecology

No Classes at 11

Faculty Meets

Due to a plenary session of the Academic Senate, all classes from 11 to 12 will be cancelled tomorrow, Tuesday, May 5.

Student Council Blasts Bookstore Police Work Is People-Oriented

By Paul Thiele

Councilman Steve Mendelsohn's campaign to start a non-profit, student operated bookstore met obstacles at the April 22 meeting of Student Council.

Mendelsohn announced that he asked the Zellerbach Company for a contribution to a new store but was turned down.

"Zellerbach makes paper," Councilman Roger Cassell cried. "Do you actually think that they'd support a move to drive down the price of books?"

Samuels Boils As Mendelsohn continued expressing his ideas of how to reconstruct the management of the AS Bookstore, Director of Student Activities, Art Samuels, lashed out at Mendelsohn in rebuttal.

"You can't talk off the top of your head about a \$600,000 business, especially when you don't have anything constructive to put in its place."

Kenneth Knight appeared at the same meeting of Student Council to suggest that the AS Bookstore drop its 10 per cent blanket charge on sales made to disabled customers. "As it stands now," Knight said, "the Rehabilitation Department sends people to colleges in order to teach them a vocation. These people are granted money to pay for their books and when they present their I.D.'s to the bookstore cashiers, an extra 10 per cent charge is made."

"Instead of this 10 per cent charge coming from Sacramento, it comes out of the client's grant," Knight said.

'Student Movement Recognizes Deceit'

By Elizabeth Driscoll

Joe Johnson, Deputy Assistant of Youth Affairs in San Francisco, spoke on the role of the black student in America Tuesday, April 21.

Johnson said, "It is important that the black people know of those black men who provided such inventions as the electric light filament, the electric light signal, the first man who did open-heart surgery, Nathan Hale Williams, and the man who invented blood plasma and died in the streets because a white hospital wouldn't let him in."

"While we learn about some of the famous people of history we should learn about Robert Small, a slave in the South. He wanted to buy his family out of slavery, so he hijacked a freighter and went into blockading. After finishing one blockade run, Small was told to turn over his boat. He didn't turn it over and ran the blockade again. Soon after, he became captain and was able to buy his family out of slavery. He then hired two teachers, who taught him to read and write and then he became a congressman from his state. He wouldn't give up the fight."

"We must follow his example and fight for the right to walk the land as citizens. We the people have a great opportunity to make America the land of the free and the home of the brave. We have come a long way, but we have only scratched the surface, friends. We still have a long way to go. Unity is important if you have potential and we do have potential."

In reference to freedom, Johnson said, "It is important that you learn these things: Democracy is a good thing if we can get it. It is an objective we are reaching for. Man's aims must always exceed his grasp. It is hard work. You have to be in shape. Man should live so that in dying he can say, 'I gave my life for the betterment of my fellow



Joe Johnson talks about youth

man." When asked what the function of the Youth Affairs program was Johnson said, "The Youth Affairs Department plans summer youth programs and handles youth-aid programs that already exist, such as those in the Haight-Ashbury and the Western Addition."

"It is sad that only the bad things get reported about the black people because there are many black people doing fine things. If one black person throws a rock, that gets banner headlines. The students must overcome these obstacles. We have 1673 summer jobs for this year. We must have more if we are to help the student overcome the obstacles. The jobs we do have will be divided among the students; and we also have a technical resources committee made up of businessmen and other organizations as the Trade Union Movement, who are trying to raise more jobs for the youth of San Francisco."

In conclusion, Johnson said this about student movements: "The thing I most admire about them is that they recognize the deceit, hypocrisy, deception and fraud that exists in our world."

"If it continues, it will cut the grant to the point where the student can only afford books for three rather than four semesters." He added that City College and the College of Marin bookstores are the only ones in the state that charge this 10 per cent.

The Guardsman contacted Mr. Main of the bookstore who said that the 10 per cent charge was to compensate for billing, bookkeeping and itemizing details that are required for rehabilitation students. The local office of the Division of Rehabilitation was contacted and they said that the 10 per cent charge was paid for by the state and does not reduce students' grants.

Other Business The Chinese Cultural Club was made an official campus organization at the April 20 meeting of the council.

"Protection against discrimination and violence" was one of the policies set forth by the club's constitution. Chinese Cultural Club meetings are open to all interested City College students. Dr. Alfred Lee, chemistry instructor, is the sponsor.

Loading Zone AS President, Renato Larin, assured the council that there

will be a free concert on May 5 from 11:00-12:30 at the Ram statue featuring "The Loading Zone." Students will be excused from classes at that time due to a scheduled Academic Senate meeting.

Student government petitions will be available in the Student Activities office, Bungalow 401 (behind Smith Hall) beginning May 4. There will be 15 positions up for grabs in the council this semester.

Around Campus:

The Farthest-Out Job of the Year

By Tom Cleaver

Students traditionally take odd jobs to make the money they need: Dishwasher, coffeehouse bouncer, oilfield worker during vacations, shipping clerk, part time secretary, delivery boy, hospital worker—all are in the tradition of student money-making.

Today's student is hardly traditional, and student jobs are becoming less so every day. At City College, the award for Farthest-Out Job of the Year undoubtedly belongs to Joni (not her real name), who makes "dirty movies."

"I used to be an artist's model for the campus art department at the school where I lived before coming to San Francisco," says Joni. "But when I got here and saw how the Models' Guild controls things, I had to find an alternative." Joni has been making "dirty movies" for three years. She works for various theatre owners in the city, and her activities have totaled thousands at \$4.00 per person.

"It's not a full-time thing. I don't need a lot of money to live, so I only do it a couple times a month," she says. "There are lesbian flicks you can do that involve about three hours' filming at the most and pay \$50, and then there are others." "Others" include pictures that simulate intercourse, and some that detail the arcane art of the good old "stag film." "Most of the films that show people really doing it are done by couples," according to Joni. "It's pretty difficult to turn on to someone you don't know in front of other people and maintain it under those hot lights."

What kind of people do this? "You'd be amazed at the number of hippies and heads that do it," says Joni. "There's some other City College students who do it too; where else can someone make enough to live on for 10 or 15 hours' work a month?"

How do people get into this work? "I first heard about it back in 1967, when a guy phoned the Hip Job Co-op with a job opening for two chicks to make movies. There's all kinds of ads for this work in the old Barb and the Tribe," she says.

A typical filming session is preceded by Joni's calling around to the various theatres to find out when they're filming, what is being filmed, and where. Usually, the movies are made in someone's house who is connected with the theatre, "but we also do orgies and things like that on secluded beaches, at someone's Play-

City College's police force has been operating since the mid 1940s. All instructors of criminology have been involved at some time or other in some aspect of law enforcement. The head of the department is Tim Foley.

"We stress that police work is a people-oriented service," said Foley, and the more they (the students) know about people, the more successful they are going to be. We recommend that they take sociology and psychology classes. Political science courses having to do with Afro-American, Latino, and urban problems are equally important in understanding the community the policeman works in. We recommend to our students that when they go on to a four-year college they major in sociology, psychology, or business administration. The courses offered here are primarily concerned with the development of an attitude that is compatible with assisting the community. Among the Criminology courses offered are those dealing with juvenile and parole work, criminal identification, and traffic control."

When some of the police officers were questioned about the recent article in the Guardsman that charged the police with harassing Richard Montemayor, they said it was completely untrue. Mr. Montemayor had been arrested once for refusing to identify himself, and he was picked up twice for routine field interrogation. They added that there is no officer on the force named George M. Garrano.

will be a free concert on May 5 from 11:00-12:30 at the Ram statue featuring "The Loading Zone." Students will be excused from classes at that time due to a scheduled Academic Senate meeting.

Student government petitions will be available in the Student Activities office, Bungalow 401 (behind Smith Hall) beginning May 4. There will be 15 positions up for grabs in the council this semester.

boy pad, places like that." The film-makers themselves are usually working part-time, doing films for theatres as the need arises, and as the photographer's money needs increase. "I only work a couple afternoons a week," says one. "For twelve or fifteen hours work a week, I can make a couple hundred dollars."

Many of the film-makers are students in film-making who use the job as an opportunity to experiment with various techniques in shooting, editing, etc. It is also an avenue to get the money necessary for the expense of making the films they do at school.

"Film school is expensive man. You buy all your own equipment—film, camera, etc.—and then you have to have equipment for developing, editing, and all that." Many people might wonder how someone who can be considered hip, radical, and liberated, can do this kind of work.

Joni replies: "I think I'm doing a social good. The people who watch these movies are people who can't get their satisfaction elsewhere. If it weren't for these movies, they might go somewhere else for it and some other chick might get really hurt."

When asked to what she ascribes the popularity of these movies, Joni says: "Because of the sex hang-ups of this society. A guy comes in to watch a beaver movie because his wife never lets him see it; all she does is wear a housecoat or lingerie then ask him to turn out the light in the room when she gets into bed."

Also, wives won't engage in "fetishes" that a man might fantasize about. Lots of guys fantasize about making it with their secretaries, so girls dress as such for films; some men think of the unavailability of an out-and-out street-walker—sleazy and tawdry—and we do a film that represents a woman as an out-and-out street-walker.

Many men wish that sex would occur as easily for them as in pornographic novels, not much coming on—So it's from curiosity, and because it's "daring" and quasi-illegal. But this way, no one gets hurt from those things."

What of the future of these movies? According to one filmmaker, "If they keep on as they are, showing everything, it'll all be over inside of two years. How many movies can you watch people make it before it becomes boring? After this, we can get on with important things."

Book Review:

'Empire And Revolution'

By Jim Browning

It is becoming increasingly clear that American history has never been history at all, but rather a largely untold series of conflicts and often times bloody struggles between competing racial, religious and class interest groups.

This view of America has simply not come forth from America's "leading" historians and scholars. What instead has been presented to countless generations of students is a contrived myth of an America that is "honorable," "noble" and genuinely concerned with safeguarding "freedom" and "dignity" in the world. This, in short, is an America that has never really existed.

However, the rise of a new radical Left movement in America has served to better focus attention on America's true past. A good share of the research that is presently being conducted points to American complicity and involvement in numerous power plays, imperialistic adventures, monopolistic exploitation, and political manipulation at home as well as abroad.

David Horowitz' latest work, "Empire and Revolution" is appropriately subtitled "A Radical Interpretation of Contemporary History."

Horowitz, from 1963 to 1965, served as director of research for the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. From this position, he was instrumental in much of the planning for the International War Crimes Tribunal.

The Tribunal, composed of intellectuals, activists and political figures from throughout the world, met as an independent body in Sweden. After sifting through a mass of evidence the Tribunal found the United States guilty of aggression against the Vietnamese people and 53 other acts of aggression since 1918.

Horowitz, in "Empire and Revolution," meticulously demonstrates that this aggression is not, as many people think, an isolated incident or "aberration."

On the contrary, it is part of a carefully constructed pattern with roots extending deep into the nineteenth century. America's relations with other nations has always been based on its own narrow economic designs. This is especially true today with the "emerging nations of the Third World."

Likewise, American foreign policy has been bent around the notion of world economic control. Such things as "manifest destiny," the Spanish-American war, the two World wars, the Cold war, the Korean war and now Southeast Asia must be seen from this perspective.

At this point in American history, corporate enterprise has restricted the power in world affairs. Since World War II, the top American corporations have grown and expanded at a fantastic rate. As an example, the largest American bank, the Bank of America, in 1945 had only one

foreign branch; today it has over one hundred foreign offices in Europe, Canada, Latin America and Southeast Asia.

Horowitz notes: "U.S. direct foreign investments alone increased more than sevenfold between 1946 and 1966—from \$7.2 billion to \$54.6 billion. Indeed U.S. firms abroad constitute the third largest economic unit after the U.S. and Soviet domestic economies."

Horowitz directly attributes the increasingly reactionary and counter-revolutionary role that America is adapting in world politics to "the post-war expansion of the U.S. corporate stake in the global economy."

From this view, Horowitz shows how America uses foreign "aid" to secure greater control over the internal political institutions of various countries. For example, the U.S. is presently one of the major supporters of the ruling military junta in Greece. Horowitz further points out that "the plan for the military takeover had been drawn up with the help of the Greek army's American NATO advisors as a precaution against a liberal success in the forthcoming elections."

Also cited is the continued aid which the U.S. gives to support the numerous oligarchical dictatorships in Latin America. In Paraguay, for instance, according to Horowitz, less than one-tenth of the population owns 95 per cent of the land; there is a 90 per cent illiteracy rate; 50 per cent of the state budget is military; and the dictatorship that runs the country is so ruthless that upwards of one-third of the population is in exile.

Despite this, in the first year of the Kennedy-sponsored Alliance of Progress, Paraguay received \$25.9 million in American aid.

Horowitz devotes several chapters to an analysis of the Soviet Union's development. It is his main contention that the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 was betrayed by Stalin.

He also feels that many of the revolutionary principles and ideals of Lenin, and other leading Marxist figures were drowned by Stalin's bloody purges, mismanagement, corruption and efforts to promote "peaceful coexistence" with the world's capitalist powers.

The vulgarization of Marxist concepts in the Soviet Union led not to world revolution and socialism but to bureaucracy and reaction. As Horowitz sums it up:

Stalin's revolution "was a revolution from above, however, based not on a class but on a bureaucracy, not on a popular upsurge but on the suppression of the popular will; it inevitably remained restricted and contradictory in its progress, and ultimately incomplete."

Stalin's revisionism which laid the foundation for a revival of great Russian chauvinism (instead of Marxist internationalism), Marxist

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the Guardsman

SPRING 1970

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The Role Of A Radical

By Tom Cleaver

A recent Tuesday, April 15th, the streetcar I was riding home on was stopped at West Portal because of a telephoned "bomb threat." We were stuck there for 25 minutes while the police bomb squad went through the tunnel, checking for a possible bomb.

My first reaction was one of personal anger. I felt I have better things to do with 25 minutes of my time than sit on a streetcar because some petty-bourgeois teenybopper-scum "revolutionary" has decided to strike a "body blow" at "the system."

After fuming in such fashion for several minutes, I calmed down and looked around at my fellow would-be victims. I saw me, a 26-year-old married student; a dozen little old ladies going shopping; several suburban housewives; a number of City College students (mostly hip-looking); a number of Chicanos; about one-third of the people on the streetcar were Blacks.

There wasn't one "capitalist" in the lot. Not even a baby "piglet" in the bunch. No generals, admirals, or assorted "militarists" (perhaps a draftee, on leave?). Not a single "bureaucrat" in sight. No "enemy," just people. Not only people, but Wow!—The People... The Great

Toiling Proletariat. The very ones who have to be reached if a movement for change is to be successful. The People, the wonderful people, whom "radicals" speak of so lovingly. There The People sat, possible victims of a "revolutionary act" against the capitalist imperialist state. BULL!

A Radical SERVES The People, working in their interests, to demonstrate concretely to them just who is really on their side. You do not reach people and convince them that they should give up what is and work to change it to something better by threatening them with the possibility of maiming or a horrible death in a bomb blast.

A paid police agent couldn't do a better job of solidifying support for Nixon, Agnew, Mitchell, & Co. than these pseudo-revolutionary Teenybopper LIBERALS did. A liberal worries about everyone's liberation and oppression except his own. This can lead the liberal to take pseudo-revolutionary actions against the people he thinks he is serving, because they are not "intelligent enough" to heed his call to The New World at first shout. You petty-bourgeois teenybopper liberals sure as hell aren't part of ANY revolution that I'm part of!

KCSF Survey Results

Radio station KCSF's music-news survey which ended April 17 drew a total of 331 replies.

The results indicated that the three most popular music formats were Top 40 (107 votes, 20.3 per cent), Hard Rock (80, 14.9), and Soul (73, 13.6 per cent). FM radio station K101 was the most listened to station of all, drawing a tally of 78. KSFO (AM) and KSNB (FM Stereo) were neck-and-neck for second place with 61 and 60 votes, respectively.

At the April 21 KCSF meeting, the broadcasters voted between a format mix of Top 40, Hard Rock, and Soul, and a Free-Form format in which the DJ plays and does whatever he wants on his show. Although Free Form only received a 10.8 per cent vote on the survey, it was favored by the club, 11.6.

Five-minute news broadcasts each hour were favored by 33.3 per cent of the voters who also indicated that they want international news coverage.

At the same time the KCSF Broadcast Club discussed converting to a daily, 15-minute newscast that would cover the day's events comprehensively, rather than having capsule reports every hour. P.T.

ulation on Third World thinking and doesn't realize that to have a true liberation struggle against U.S. imperialism, all people—including white, brown, red and yellow workers—will have to unite.

Just as the Russian revolution gave new hope to the working classes in Europe and America, the Chinese revolution has had a tremendous positive effect, in some ways more than the Cuban revolution, on the consciousness of many struggling non-whites. Although there are certain serious criticisms that can be leveled against the Chinese, some of which Horowitz points out, it does not alter the fact that the Chinese liberation struggle greatly influenced the course of world history.

Even more, the Chinese have, in many instances, been

able to provide technical and material assistance to Third World countries, particularly in Africa, on a non-reciprocal, no-deal basis. Also, it should be remembered that the Chinese Communists, despite what one thinks of their politics, have forced the wealthy developed U.S. military machine into a political stalemate (thereby curbing aggression in certain areas of the Third World—Korea and Formosa being immediate examples).

Overall, "Empire and Revolution" is a very ambitious work. Horowitz applies sound Marxist theory to the critical study of his typical as well as contemporary trends and developments in order to grasp the substance and meaning of world events.

"Empire and Revolution" is a valuable book to have

President Conlan Announces Retirement

By Bruno R. Farnar

Dr. Louis Conlan, President of City College, has made it official: he will retire from his post effective August 31.

Conlan made the announcement in a letter he submitted to Superintendent of Schools Robert E. Jenkins, and Board of Education President, Alan B. Nichols.

Retires — Not quits

During the course of an interview, Conlan said "I didn't resign. I just notified the Board of Education that I will retire from my duties effective August 31." The announcement corrects earlier rumors that he would retire this year.

"Mrs. Conlan and I decided that when I became 65, I bet-

ter get out," he said.

Successor

The Board of Education is now faced with the task of choosing Dr. Conlan's successor. The Board also is looking for a new Superintendent (Conlan was prominently mentioned for that post).

When questioned on who his successor will be, Conlan answered, "There are a number of people who are particularly well qualified for the position of President. I do not think it ethical to comment on it."

Columist Jack Rosenbaum of the Examiner has on three different occasions stated that Vice President Louis Batmale would be Dr. Conlan's probable successor.



Dr. Louis G. Conlan, President of City College.

Dr. Conlan's plans after retirement include continuing

his interest in education and spending some time on the golf course.

Sees Growth

The new junior college district was one of many ideas that was fostered during Conlan's administration.

Dr. Conlan became President of the College in 1949.

During his 21 years he has seen the campus grow from only the Science Building to its present five-building set-up — which includes Smith Hall, the Educational Services Building, Cloud Hall, the Arts Building. The soon to be occupied Visual Arts Building, and the Student Union Building, now under construction, have also come about during

his term as head of the college.

Dr. Conlan has also seen student enrollment grow from a measly 5,000 students to the current bustling 15,000 plus.

The faculty has just about doubled — to almost 500 — during that time.

An interesting sidelight is that the Board of Education will announce Superintendent Jenkin's successor on May 15, their self-imposed deadline. When they're through with that, they will be faced with the selection of the new City College President.

In addition, Conlan (con- trary to what had been printed earlier by Rosenbaum) did not have to retire this year. He had the option of staying as President one more year.

the Guardsman

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VOLUME 70, NUMBER 9

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

WED., MAY 6, 1970



One of the many signs at the Greek Rally in Civic Center.

Greek Americans Protest U.S. Involvement in Greece

Beginning April 21, a small group of Greek-Americans embarked on a five-day round-the-clock vigil at the local Greek consulate to protest the military dictatorship of Greece and the American support of it.

Observance of "Greek Passion Week" began with the lighting of a freedom torch at the consular office at Gough and Vallejo streets. The week was culminated with a rally at the Civic Center on April

25, followed by a march to the consulate to extinguish the freedom torch.

The principal speaker at the Civic Center rally, Judge Robert Bostick of the Superior Court of Alameda County, claimed that, "one of the reasons the junta survives is because of the support given by the United States." He said that \$56 million in military aid, twice that authorized by Congress, was given by the Pentagon to the junta last

year. He also said that these arms were being used to suppress the people of Greece rather than protect Greece from foreign powers.

The five-day demonstration, because of its small and peaceful nature, may possibly have been ineffective in bringing to the attention of San Francisco the plight of the Greek people which began with a military coup d'etat on April 21, 1967.

It was on that day that a small group of Greek colonels, dedicated to saving Greece from Communism, overthrew the government of Premier Panagiotis Kanellopoulos. That they have succeeded in obliterating the "Communist threat" is, indeed, an understatement.

The new military government has abolished freedom of the press, outlawed every political party, made political prisoners of thousands of Greeks suspected of opposing the regime and have even made it a criminal offense for one to entertain five or more people in his home at one time. That offense is punishable with a minimum of five years in prison.

The junta has made use of additional methods, although none of them have sparked as much international concern as their alleged methods of torturing of political prisoners. Of the very few accounts available is a book by

By Paul Thiele

All student activities at City College will continue as usual this semester.

The decision that many concerned students, particularly athletes, were waiting to hear for the past week was made by Student Council at their Monday, May 4 meeting. Eight council members voted against suspension of all student activities while four voted in favor of the measure.

Before the vote was taken, Renato Larin, Associated Students president, ended discussion of the measure and gave his opinion on the situation in general.

"Nobody has presented me a written statement on how to really change the prices in the bookstore. All we've done is talk and talk," Larin said.

After the vote, Charles Smith, originator of the proposal, said that even though the motion was not passed, it gave the audience an idea of what the council has to do to make its presence known on campus.

Reflecting on bookstore prices in general, councilman Roger Cassell said, "It's not only the bookstore, but department heads and faculty members who change the books before the semester is completed." He added that the bookstore does not pay the regular percentage on discontinued books because they have no use for them.

Charles Smith said, "We have to talk to the instructors and department heads about this. It screws those students who have to sell their used

books, and creates unnecessary expense for students."

The Bookstore Committee will hold a meeting today at

3:00 in President Conlan's office, E-200 in which all interested students are invited to attend.

Crusade Started To 'Save The Gophers'

The "Save The Gophers" crusade has gained momentum.

It started when concerned students inquired about the need and methods used to remove the rodents on the campus grounds. The landscapers now set traps, which either maim or kill the gophers.

"The issues are gophers, grass, and trees," explained

Dr. Harry Buttmer, the coordinator of Educational Management. The gophers dig holes in the grass, and eat the tree roots, presenting a landscaping problem.

When the construction of buildings takes place, the natural order of life in the underground world is disrupted, and all life, be it rats, mice, or gophers, must move to other

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 3)

Nicky Cruz, Former Punk Turned Minister, To Speak Tomorrow

The Reverend Nicky Cruz, author of the book "Run Baby Run" will speak in the football stadium tomorrow at 11 a.m. The meeting is being sponsored by the City College chapter of Campus Ambassadors for Christ.

Cruz was born in Puerto Rico and came to the United States at the age of 15. Soon, he became a leader of "the fiercest and most feared gang in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of New York City." At the age of 16 he became leader of the "blood-thirsty" Mau-Maus.

It wasn't until Cruz was 18 that he met the Rev. David Wilkerson (author of the book "The Cross and the Switchblade"), who helped Cruz change his life through re-



Nicky Cruz

ligion. He is now a graduate of the Bible Institute of La

Puenta, California, and also founder and director of "Outreach for Youth," a center devoted to rehabilitation of ex-dope addicts.

In Cruz's book, which was passed around free Tuesday, he describes the way he felt about his surroundings thusly: "A life motivated by hate and fear has no room for everyone but self. I hated everyone."

Now, Cruz will appear to extend his word tomorrow. In addition to the appearance on the football field, Cruz will also speak at The Glad Tidings Temple at 7:30 that evening. The Temple is located at 1475 Ellis Street. Contact the Chinese Community Center or call 776-5770 for further information.

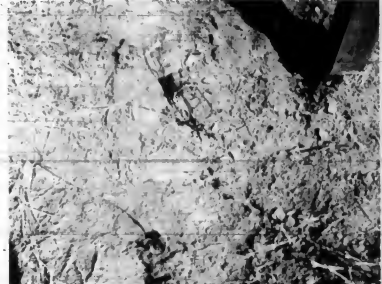
'Save The Gophers!'

(Continued From Page 1)

locales. The students concerned about the welfare of gophers asked if the gophers need to be eliminated from this campus at all. They discussed alternative methods of gopher disposal, such as poisoning and trapping. Other animals, however, might eat the poison, and the furry rodents aren't easy to catch.

The influence of the ecology movement was revealed when the possibility of introducing predators, such as barn owls and snakes, was considered. Advice on such methods is forthcoming from the UC Davis campus.

Because of the problems associated with the gopher removal, the future of the City College gophers is very much in doubt.



Find the gopher trap? Look carefully.

(Photo by Farmer)

Day Care

The Watoto Weusi School, a nursery-childcare center for children 2½ to 5 years of age, is having an open house Sunday, May 10, 1970, from Noon until 5:00 p.m. The event will take place at 2400 Post Street in San Francisco. There will be refreshments and entertainment and at that time the school will begin its first annual fund raising drive.

The Watoto Weusi Nursery School is an innovative educational experience and can succeed only with community support. All interested persons are invited to attend the open house.

For further information, contact Mrs. Kathryn Wiltcher. Telephone: 563-8577.

"Cecil Brown"

The San Francisco Black Arts and Writer's Workshop will present Cecil Brown, author of "The Life and Love of Mr. Jiveass Nigger," Monday, May 11, at 8 p.m. at 391 Hayes Street.

Mr. Brown holds two degrees in literature, an A.B. from Columbia University and an M.A. from the University of Chicago. He has been on

the faculty of the University of Illinois, Merritt College in Oakland, and is presently teaching at the University of California at Berkeley. He is a playwright and an author of essays published in the *Keweenaw Review*, *Evergreen* and *Negro Digest*.

The event is sponsored by the Neighborhood Arts Program of the San Francisco Art Commission. For further information, call 922-0104.

Plays Today

Three one-act plays will be presented by City College's advanced acting staff today in the Little Theater. The plays are: "Passion, Poison, and Petreafaction or the Fatal Gazogene" by George Bernard Shaw; "Superman" by Jules Feiffer; and "The Unpurged Memoirs of Bernard Mergendeiler," also by Feiffer.

The plays will begin at 1:10 sharp and conclude by 2 p.m. The admission is free and everyone is invited.

Europe Tour

For \$935, a student can take a course in Painting and Drawing. Included with the course is a 40-day tour of Europe at no additional cost.

The tour will include visits to such places as: Paris, St. Cerque and Geneva, Switzerland; Milan, Siena, San Gimignano, Florence and Rome, Italy. There will also be special painting locations, visits to art museums and the studios of some of the old masters, and visits to some famous structures.

The course is open to any college student in California who has submitted samples of art work and a letter of recommendation from his art instructor.

If a student cannot afford the \$935, student loans are available. To do so, contact the student loan office or see Mr. Davis in room S34. You can also see Mr. Davis regarding further details on the tour and course.

S.F. State Folk Fest Opens This Friday

The 8th annual San Francisco State Folk Festival is scheduled for this Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 8, 9 and 10. Among the artists to appear are Mike Bloomfield, A. B. Skhy, Willie Nelson, Gene Vincent and the Bluecaps, Vern and Ray, Merle Travis, Sandy Bull, Styx River Ferry and Steve Young.

EVENTS
Friday, May 8
11 a.m.—Sandy Bull Workshop, Gallery Lounge
12 noon—Concert, Merle Travis, Sandy Bull, Styx River, and Terry Tracy, Speakers Platform
2 p.m.—Guitar Workshop, Mike Bloomfield and Merle Travis, Gallery Lounge

Saturday, May 9
Friday, May 8
11 a.m.—Song Writing Workshop, Curley Cook, Steve Young, and others, Gallery Lounge
12 noon—Concert, Gene Vincent, A. B. Skhy, Steve Young, and Vern and Ray, Speakers Platform
4 p.m.—Band Workshop, Members of Mike Bloomfield and Friends and A. B. Skhy, Gallery Lounge
4 p.m.—Bluegrass & Country Workshop, Vern and Ray and Styx River Ferry, Ed. 117
5:00 p.m.—Open Hoot, Gallery Lounge
Sunday, May 10
11 a.m.—Sacred Song Concert, Vern & Ray, Speakers Platform
12:00 p.m.—Concert, Mike Bloomfield, Merle Travis, Willie Nelson, Sandy Bull & Styx River, Speakers Platform
For information call 469-2171



The Experimental College sponsored the "Cleveland Wrecking Company," a rock quartet, last Friday. The concert took place on a stretch of road located due east of the new Visual Arts building. The group played to about 500 students who sat on a hillside where the powerful amplifiers were aimed.

"Give Earth a Chance"

"Give Earth a Chance, Part II: And On the Eighth Day" is title of a KPIX-TV documentary which will be aired on May 12 from 8:30-9:30. The program will feature viewpoints from some very noted scientists.

One of those featured will be noted radiation physicist Dr. Ernest Sternglass, who says that almost half the children in America and England died in their first year of life, probably due to nuclear testing. He also holds the theory that radioactivity can slow down growth of the human foetus.

The program will also feature geologist David Evans; ecologists Barry Commoner and Dr. Kenneth Mellanby; L. J. Fuller of the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control; W. Frank Blair, a zoologist; Dr. G. T. Goodman, a botanist; radiologist Robert Pendleton; and Dr. Peter Metzger, a biochemist.

The documentary was produced by Thames, Inc. and is the second of a four-part series.

Speaker

Dr. Roger Herst, an instructor at San Francisco State College, will speak on Israel and the Middle East on May 14 at 11 o'clock in room E-101. He is sponsored by Hillel, the Jewish organization here.

Movie

The Spring 1970 movie series continues with "Gate of Hell" at 8:00 on Thursday night, May 7. It will be shown in the Little Theater and admission will be free, as usual.

Hot Astronomy: Far-Out Subject

By Elizabeth Driscoll

David Cudaback, a radio astronomer, spoke last week on "Hot Astronomy."

"Hot astronomy deals with the nature of cosmic violence in our universe," said Mr. Cudaback in a College Hour lecture. "Cosmic rays are nuclear particles which come down through the earth's atmosphere. They can be measured by the techniques used for nuclear physics experiments. It has become more and more apparent that the energies of some of these cosmic ray particles is very high."

In reference to the evolution of the earth, Mr. Cudaback said, "Explosive processes are certainly involved in how we came to be here but the connection is much more removed. One way we can view things in the universe is that some things explode and that after some time these new explosions coalesce and form new stars and planets. This is certainly the most dramatic part of the formation of the universe. There are an uncountable number of galaxies in our universe. Galaxies come in a variety of types, and in a galaxy like ours it is possible to exist because ours is non-violent."

"If you want to look for life on other planets, don't look in violent galaxies. Some galaxies are highly explosive, and some give off radio waves. These are known as pulsars. The radio waves are uniform in time but of different intensities each

time. Because of this uniformity in radio waves, at one time it was thought that there might be life up there trying to say 'hello.' However, the pulsars are natural phenomena."

Also included in the slides were pictures of super-novas (super-stars) and the ordinary nova (ordinary star). A super-nova is a star that explodes with a bright light. In 1054, on July 4, the Crab Nebula exploded. It was brighter than Venus and was visible during the day. Oriental history reports the nebula but it was never reported in European history.

Mr. Cudaback said of nebula, "In the 18th Century nebulous objects were recorded by an astronomer named Messier. In 1935 it was realized that these nebulous objects might be the remains of an exploding star. In 1938, J. Robert Oppenheimer developed some new ideas about exploding stars. He pointed out that when a star explodes and pushes material out it has to be a supposed reaction. Oppenheimer worked out what the pressure and center of the star would be. Under the conditions of equal force of gravity and equal force of pressure a star would be formed."

Mr. Cudaback's final point in his lecture was, "The most remarkable concept is that things like the Crab Nebula can suddenly have something happen to them to make them really fall together and pop out of existence to a point where we can't see them or record their radio waves."

Fashion Show

The Associated Women Students put on a fashion show last Thursday for 150 graduating students from private and public high schools all over the city. The purpose of the program was to show the students the various activities on campus.

Both displays were put on ranging from Afro-American scenes to Medical Assistant. Entertainment was provided by Great Rhythm and Blues Band, The Soulful Sounds, the Jerry Southern Group, and the Soulettes.

The fashion featured such styles as the "wet" look, the maxi-look, flare pants, Edwardian style coats, kuits, the mini-look, summer outfits, and leather and suede outfits. The fashions were provided courtesy of Farrar's clothing store at 440 Mission St. Commenting on the fashions was done by Mr. Farrar, Jr.

Greek Protest . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

James Becker, entitled, "Barbarism in Greece."

One chapter, which was reproduced in the April, 1970, issue of *Ramparts*, is the story of a young woman who was arrested only two days after the coup and thrown in jail. While imprisoned she was often kept in isolation, once for four days without food or water. She was interrogated for hours at a time; often her interrogators had to be relieved due to their own fatigue. And she was beaten and tortured for the purpose of obtaining information.

Unable to obtain a "confession" from her, the regime gave her a suspended sentence, enabling her to later flee the country. Once in exile, she made the charge that "tortures take place officially sanctioned and scientifically organized for the purposes of extracting information and . . . to destroy individual personality."

The charges of torture that have been made to date have



Greek Protest of Civic Center Rally

been given enough creditability that the Council of Europe recently voted to condemn the Greek junta on ten specific counts of torturing political prisoners. It should be noted, however, that the local critics of the colonels were not without opposition. On April 24, a group of 37 prominent "civic leaders" issued a statement that condemned the protestors and voiced support for the Greek regime.

Among them was Peter Bourdoulous of the Board of Permit Appeals who claimed that most of the torture charges were unfounded. He also said that many of those in Greek jails belong there, as do many of the local demonstrators. Municipal Judge S. Lee Vavuris and former Mayor George Christopher are two of the 37 prominent civic leaders, as is Peter Tamaras of the Board of Supervisors. All have given their support to the fascist Greek dictatorship.

CONTACT LENS

Are You Satisfied With Both Bookstores' Prices?



Nestor Vallico, Social Science Major

I think that the prices in both bookstores are too expensive. My suggestion is that teachers do not change their book orders so often unless it's really necessary. Also, the Associated Students Bookstore should give a discount of 10 percent to A.S. cardholders because the only benefit A.S. members really get is parking.



Irma Morawietz, Psychology Major

Not really. I know that the campus bookstore's prices are higher than Cal's because I've compared them. I've had to buy books at the campus bookstore because Cal didn't have them and the prices were really different. The campus bookstore should at least try to match Cal's price to get more business.



Rifa Yee, Psychology Major

I got very upset at the end of the term when I have returned my books. One time I returned a five-dollar book at Cal and only got a dollar for it. I'm not aware that they are robbing me until the end of the term. I hope that we can establish a student co-op bookstore as proposed by the Experimental College.



Dinell Cross, General Education Major

The prices are too high. I think that the person who buys a book from the bookstore and keeps it in really good shape should be given back the price he paid for it. I think it's disgusting that you can find a book off campus which sells for less than in one of our bookstores, whereas it should be the opposite. —P.T.

Student Survey! Students Agree With Faculty

City College students indicated their opinions on mid-term grade reports, the length of finals week, and creation of the office of Ombudsman in a recent survey sponsored by Student Council.

Approximately 600 students replied to a survey similar to one which was issued to 300 faculty members by the Academic Senate. The student survey was distributed to two classes at the Men's and Women's gym. The survey was mailed to veterans and other students who do not take physical education classes.

Midterm Reports
A question dealing with the possible consolidation of two midterm reports into one report showed a divergence of views between faculty who voted 183 to 108 in favor of the change, and students who voted 336 to 217 against the change of report periods.

Ombudsman
A question dealing with the installation of an Ombudsman (a person who acts as a liaison between students and faculty) which the faculty voted solidly against, 190 to 78, was mildly approved by the students—275 to 256, with 24 without opinions.

Elimination of finals week was strongly opposed in both the faculty survey and the student survey. Proposed changes in grading practices such as repeating D, F, or I grades without penalty, repeating B and C grades, and exclusion of D, F, or I grades were all favored very strongly by both faculty and students, who were also in agreement with retaining the present semester calendar instead of one which would have the Fall semester start in August.

the Guardsman

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AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Ecology Debate On Pesticides, Over Population

Should DDT be banned? Jerry George and David Sutton are population ecologists and zoology instructors at SF State College. They will debate the future of the ecology movement, as well as the pros and cons of insecticides on Thursday, May 14, at 11 a.m. in room 100 of the Science building.

Sutton and George, members of the Zero Population Growth (ZPG) speaker's bureau, have lectured on various issues, such as pesticides and the over-population problems.

Insecticides such as DDT have been criticized because they are poisonous to people and are causing the extermination of birds such as the bald eagle.

They have also been defended, because pesticides kill disease-carrying insects, saving lives and food crops.

George and Sutton will also discuss the future of the ecology movement.

This eco-debate is one in a series of ecology lectures sponsored by the experimental college ecology group.



Second semester Retail Floristry students Adrienne Chin and Carol Knaus (left and right) were among those Retail Floristry students who received awards for their window displays created for the 12th Annual Open House held by the department on April 14.

The day-long open house was capped by a dinner at which awards were presented. First place for window displays was won by Mrs. Kathleen Frances Knope and Mrs. Dorothy Maxine Collins. Miss Eiko Yonemochi won the second prize. The third place winner was Talbot E. Anderson.

Five students also received scholarships during the ceremonies. They were: Miss Maria Scandova, High School Grant; Michael Scroggins, Victor Stein Memorial Grant; Miss Melko Takahashi, Felix LaSalle Grant; Miss Kathryn Williams, McCall Brother Grant; and Miss Myrna Rich, Robert Kallman Memorial Grant.

This year the student award went to Miss Laura Olorco who was also the originator of the window display theme—"Astrology—The Zodiac Signs."

Loading Zone Rocks Gym

By Bruno Forner
Approximately 750 students showed up to see and hear the

Associated Students present Linda Tillery. Of course, you have to include the quintet

that backed her, because together they form the Loading Zone. In case you missed it from 11:30 to 1 on May 5 in the men's gym, here is what took place.

For one thing, Linda Tillery was the principal mover of the group. She was so fantastic in belting out the blues (along with some jazz-rock) that she got a little out of hand.

I was sitting in direct line with the vocal amplifier. Several times I was jerked forward due to the tremendous power.

Miss Tillery, who is rather plump, remarked at one point, "I know all you people who left, went out into the parking lot and had a doobie." (For those of you who consider "The Rites of Spring" exotic, a "doobie" is a slang term for dope.)

The organist was remarkable as he pushed through the keyboards. The drummer earned a round of applause after a long solo during a very long number. The bassist was so loud that he could be heard downstairs in the weight room (not noted for being directly underneath the gym, either). The tenor trombone and alto saxophone provided good sounds as they replaced the electric guitar, so regarded as traditional by a number of rock fans.

The Loading Zone proved to be a pretty good dance group, as evidenced by the number of people who partook of the music.

The concert was originally scheduled for the Ram statue but Director of Student Activities, Art Samuels, said that they moved it to the Men's Gym because of inclement weather.

Academic Senate Nixes Nixon's War

In their second meeting in as many weeks, the Academic Senate on Monday, May 11, convened in special plenary session—this time to hear a plea for support from the Student Steering Committee and those students who have been working since last Thursday seeking to formulate a workable plan whereby those members of the college community who wished to do so might work for peace for the rest of the semester.

Following is the text of the resolution proposed by Don Peterson and passed by the Senate by a vote of 168 to 38:

The Academic Senate of City College of San Francisco accepts the students' request for an end to business as usual, and that those instructors who do not wish to turn their classes over to the problems cited by the students, give their students the prerogative of devoting the rest of the semester to work toward satisfactory solution of these same problems without penalty.

The Academic Senate, in their plenary session Tuesday, May 5, voted to send a resolution to President Nixon concerning U.S. involvement in the war in Southeast Asia.

The resolution was a special order of business introduced by Dr. Alfred Tapon, history and political science, and 12 other faculty members who had petitioned to have it added to the agenda of the meeting. The Senate passed the resolution by a vote of 103 to 54.

The resolution read as follows: WHEREAS, we believe the President of the United States has further escalated the war in Southeast Asia by sending American troops into Cambodia, and

WHEREAS, we believe this action will tend to lengthen the war and bring upon the United States the condemnation of all the world, and

WHEREAS, we believe the faculty of C.C.S.F. must add its voice to the growing sense of domestic frustration and impotence in the face of increasing brutalization of our society, and the increasingly oppressive reaction by government agencies to public protest,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Faculty of C.C.S.F. condemn the unconstitutional action of the President in sending troops into Cambodia without the prior knowledge and consent of the Congress, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the chairman of the Academic Senate be instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to the President and the two United States Senators from California.

The majority of the faculty present were supportive of student feelings about the situation in Cambodia.

Dr. Tapon said, "We should support the students against this immoral act. I urge you, I ask you, to pass this very gentle resolution."

One speaker felt that the faculty should not be divided over the resolution because it contained statements of opinion and not all the faculty members were of those opinions. Another speaker suggested that faculty members also write to or wire their Congressmen because such action would be much more effective than the resolution.

Tuesday Counter-Rally Supports Continuation of Classes

On May 12, the Ram was again the scene of a rally—a supportive kind. A group of students, with support of the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), staged the rally to show the public that there are students here who wish that City College remain open, according to Dennis Ferguson.

The first speaker was Daryl Johnson (the chief organizer of the rally) who, before the rally began, said, "we have the right to go to school." During the mainstream of his speech he said, "The Students have the right to attend classes." It is the administration's duty to protect the right of students to go to college. Each of us has a right to attend classes and for no reason should this campus be closed." After he finished, Johnson urged the crowd of several hundred students to chant "Keep It Open!" loudly, so that the administration can hear it.

The next speaker was Carlos Melendez, chief organizer of the May 11 rally. Melendez explained the notice sent out by the 12-member steering committee concerning class situations ("Academic Amnesty") earlier that day.

Referring to Johnson's speech, he said "We've been trying to keep it open. All we're saying is that once the school is open, people—the students, the faculty—will either conduct their classes or work in anti-war activities."

The third speaker was Dan Allen of the English Department. His speech was devoted to explaining the Academic Amnesty resolution.

The last speaker was Gerald Jahodi of BSI who made a short announcement.

Johnson took the platform once again to summarize the purpose of the affair and to thank everyone with the words "Go In Peace" (which should be the slogan of the anti-war movement).

The rally was punctuated by sparse heckling from assorted people, especially the type that was prominent in the preceding day's rally. A KGO unit filmed the rally for TV.

A Recapitulation

CAMBODIA -- Then and Now

By Tom Cleaver

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, neutralist Prime Minister of Cambodia since the 1940s, was overthrown in a rightist military coup on March 18th while on a state visit to France, the Soviet Union, and China.

American military leaders have long hoped to get the "chance" to go into Cambodia and "clean out" areas used by the National Liberation Front and the People's Army of Vietnam. Sihanouk's absence, and the willingness of certain Cambodian military men to attempt a coup, provided them with this chance. While it cannot be proven that the CIA had anything to do specifically with the coup, the CIA is heavily involved in covert operations in Southeast Asia, and

coups to install rightist military-dominated governments have long been a hallmark of CIA operations. Since the U.S. government was the only party who would stand to gain anything out of a coup such as this one, CIA involvement is a distinct possibility.

Shortly after the coup, the new government began working against the National Liberation Front and the North Vietnamese. The embassies of both parties in Phnom Penh, the capital, were sacked by mobs while government troops stood idly by, watching without making any moves to stop it. Massacres of Vietnamese civilians—many of whom were born in Cambodia and have never lived in Vietnam—began early in March. In part, this has as much to do with traditional Vietnamese-Cambodian hostility—a struggle reaching back nearly a thousand years—as it does with any current political disagreement.

Whatever the reasons, thousands of Vietnamese have been rounded up, placed in concentration camps, and killed by Cambodian soldiers. Reports of these massacres appeared almost daily in the major news media throughout April. Vietnamese civilians have also been used as shields by Cambodian troops when going into villages thought to be held by troops of the NLF and the North Vietnamese.

Official American involvement in the struggle in Cambodia did not begin until late in April, when it was reported that American Army advisors would accompany the Vietnamese Army units they were attached to during raids into Cambodia—officially "in hot pursuit" of fleeing NLF and North Vietnamese troops.

The reaction of many members of the Senate and House of Representatives in Washington to this news was one of distress. When it had become clear that the possibility of U.S. involvement was a distinct one, many senators and representatives had made it clear to the Nixon Administration that they would not support this move. Many of the critics came from the President's own party in Capitol Hill.

On April 30th, President Nixon addressed the nation, and disclosed that American Army units would invade Cambodia, in order to seek out and destroy enemy base camps there. President Nixon stated that this was not an invasion, that U.S. and South Vietnamese forces did not seek territorial gains in Cambodia, and that they would leave as soon as they had chased out "the enemy." Declaring that he was not worried about being a one-term president—an allusion to the fate of Lyndon Johnson—he asked not that the country support him, but rather "our brave men in Vietnam, fighting for freedom."

The administration's rationale for this action was that by cutting off the enemy from his base camps, it would shorten the war and allow him to quickly resume the withdrawal of 150,000 troops that he had announced on April 20th. Many members of Congress, primarily the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed their disbelief that widening the war would somehow shorten it. Senator Fulbright, chairman of the committee, went over the events of the previous five years, showing that every escalation, every widening of the war, had resulted in increasing the casualties and prolonging the war, despite official statements that such actions would bring the war to a quick and honorable end.

Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, Senate Majority Leader, stated that because of this action he would refuse to vote for any more foreign aid. The Foreign Relations Committee refused to support a Cambodian request for millions of dollars in military aid.

Senator Ted Kennedy called the invasion a "terrible tragedy"; Senator George Aiken of Vermont—dean of Senate Republicans—said it was possibly the worst mistake of the war. Predictably, Governor Reagan, Senator George Murphy, and House Republican Leader Gerald Ford all enthusiastically supported the President's actions.

Many congressmen and senators are upset about the constitutionality of President Nixon's actions. Traditionally, the President is supposed to seek the approval of Congress before committing American troops to action. It is so stated directly in the Constitution.

Several congressmen, notably California Representative George Brown, have called for impeachment on the ground that his actions are unconstitutional.

In Cambodia itself, American forces have been seeking to capture COSVN—Central Office for South Vietnam—the enemy's mobile headquarters, thought to be in "the Fishhook" area of Cambodia. To do this, absolute secrecy was required. The operation was not officially planned until three days in advance of the jump-off date, and the troops were not informed of their objective until they were boarding the helicopters to be

carried into Cambodia. Even with all these precautions, and enemy soldiers who were captured in the area have stated that, while COSVN was operating in the area, the headquarters had moved out three days previously on warnings that the invasion was coming. If this is so, the enemy knew of these supposedly top-secret plans the day they were first announced in the U.S. High Command in Saigon! So far, troops in the Fishhook have met little resistance from the enemy, though they claim to have found large stores of rice and other supplies in deep bunkers throughout the area.

In the meantime, the U.S. Air Force began to bomb targets in North Vietnam again, after a bombing halt lasting eighteen months. News of the attacks came even before Secretary of Defense Laird had announced in Washington that the government was considering recommending the attacks. Ostensibly, the attacks were against anti-aircraft positions that had been firing on unarmed reconnaissance planes, though more than 150 aircraft were involved in the raids on May 1st. The cities hit in these raids were the same four that had been the original targets of the limited airstrikes made following the "Maddox Incident" in August 1964. At present, the government has announced that the raids have been called off again, and no new raids have been reported in the press.

The history of U.S. involvement in Indochina extends over twenty years, since the late 1940s, when the government first began giving supplies to the French who were then fighting to maintain colonial control over the Indochinese peninsula. The entire history of our involvement has been one of escalation after escalation, each one designed to bring about a quick settlement and an "honorable peace."

In 1953, President Eisenhower authorized the dispatching of 500 American military advisors to South Vietnam, to help the Vietnamese government of Ngo Dinh Diem establish an army. In the latter part of the Eisenhower administration, the number of advisors was increased to about one thousand.

In 1961, President Kennedy authorized an increase to about 1,500 advisors, and authorized U.S. troops to shoot "in self-defense." In 1963, President Diem was assassinated in a coup planned— it now turns out—by John Kennedy, who had come to the conclusion that Diem was a liability.

For the next 20 months, military government after military government was overthrown in coups. In September 1964, four different coups occurred in the space of—three and a half weeks!

In August 1964, President Johnson brought American combat units directly into the conflict when he ordered airstrikes against four North Viet-

namese port cities in retaliation for an attack on an American destroyer. The Maddox, recently, facts have come to light that cast doubt as to whether this North Vietnamese attack ever did happen. President Johnson also used the occasion to send Air Force fighter squadrons directly into South Vietnam, where they were employed in a limited manner to provide air support for South Vietnamese army operations in the country. In June, 1964, the President had authorized American naval aircraft flying from carriers in the Tonkin Gulf to bomb supply routes in Laos used by the North Vietnamese.

In February 1965, President Johnson made the momentous decision to begin the sustained bombing of North Vietnam. In the nearly four years that this effort was sustained, more bombs were dropped on North Vietnam than had been dropped by all the allied air forces on both Germany and Japan combined in World War II. The bombing was meant to force the North Vietnamese to the conference table and to desist in their "invasion" of South Vietnam; the only noticeable effect of all this was a stiffening of the North Vietnamese will to resist and keep on fighting.

In March 1965, the Third Marine Division was sent into Danang, the first American ground combat units sent to Vietnam. By the summer, the Marines were engaged in direct combat throughout the I Corps area. By November 1965, the first Army divisions had been sent in, and heavy fighting had occurred in the Ia Drang Valley. By 1968, more than half a million American ground troops had

been sent to Vietnam, and were engaged in heavy fighting. Despite all this, there was no noticeable reduction in the enemy's will to fight. In the Tet Offensive of February 1968, the entire American and South Vietnamese pacification program in the villages was destroyed, every American base in the country was attacked, including the American Embassy in Saigon, and offensive acts by American ground forces came to a complete halt.

Richard Nixon was elected in 1968 because he said he had a plan to end the war. It was not until July 1969 that he told the nation what his plan was: "Vietnamization"—the strengthening of Vietnamese armed forces and the withdrawal—in small increments—of American forces, as these Vietnamese forces finally became capable of carrying on the war themselves. This has come down to an average monthly withdrawal—according to the Pentagon—of 12,000 men, most notably: F. Stone, in his bi-weekly journal, have exposed the fact that this withdrawal has been far smaller than official sources indicate, averaging around 2,000 men per month.

President Nixon may say that the invasion of Cambodia is not an expansion of the war, but merely a short operation to bring the war to an end quickly. However, history shows that each of these "quick operations" has led to an expanded war. In the words of Congressman Tunney, "The United States has involved itself in an open-ended commitment to a general land war throughout Southeast Asia."

New Visual Arts Building Complete—Under Inspection



The Visual Arts Building—now complete. (Photo by Forner)

The Visual Arts Laboratory Building located near the Creative Arts Building is complete and in the process of its final inspections.

Yic Vaio, assistant co-ordinator of educational management, said that the building will house a Photography Laboratory and Studio, Advertising Art and Design Studios, a Reading Laboratory, and

space for the Printing Technology Department. It will also have regular classrooms.

Technical data on the new building, as given by Harry Buttner, co-ordinator of educational management, shows that the new building is being built for \$1.4 million, with an extra \$200,000 in equipment. The building covers about 34,500 square feet.

the Guardsman

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SPRING 1970

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Editorial:

The Time To Act Is Now

(Continued from Page 1)
country. The anti-war movement which has marched and protested for years in a vain effort to reverse the United States' role in South East Asia has finally resurfaced in new and larger numbers.

With Nixon's lies now finally exposed, the immorality and hypocrisy of our government has been revealed for all to see.

The need for immediate action has never been so great and so urgent.

We therefore, call on the entire academic community of this country to engage in a nationwide college strike.

We must cease business as usual in order to allow the universities and colleges to lead and join in a collective strike to protest American escalation of the war. We do not call for a strike of students against the college, but a strike by the entire college—faculty, students, workers and administrators alike.

The reasons for such a strike are manifest. First, it is a dramatic symbol of our opposition to a corrupt and imperialistic war. It demonstrates clearly our priorities for the significance of classes and examinations pales before the greater problems outside the classroom.

Moreover, it recognizes the fact that within a system so permeated with inequality, immorality and destruction a classroom education becomes a hollow, meaningless exercise.

But the necessity of a strike extends even far beyond these reasons. The strike is necessary to free the academic community from activities of secondary importance and to open it up to the primary task of building renewed opposition to the war. It is necessary to permit the academic community to first solidify its own opposition and then to ask immediately to extend this opposition beyond these campuses.

We ask the entire academic community to use this opportunity to go to the people and bring home to the entire nation the meaning of the President's actions.

We urge that this strike be directed towards bringing out the following changes:

- An immediate withdrawal of all American forces and business from South East Asia.
- Passage of the Senate amendment to The Military Appropriations Act to deny all aid from military and political adventure in South East Asia.

- The end of political repression at home, in particular, the government's systematic attempts to eliminate the Black Panther Party and other political dissidents.

- A reversal of American priorities, from military involvements abroad to domestic problems, in particular, the problems of our beleaguered cities.

The stage has been set, the issues clearly drawn, the need apparent. It is time now to act.

The Nation's Colleges Erupt

By Jim Browning

Campus reaction to President Nixon's announcement that U.S. troops were intervening in Cambodia and the subsequent murder of four Kent State students by Ohio National Guardsmen, was swift and violent last week.

By Wednesday of last week 800 colleges and universities—with a total enrollment of more than 9 million students—from all sections of the country, reported that armed confrontations or student strikes were under way on their campuses.

Protesting students, angered by President Nixon's decision to expand the war in Indo-China and the Kent State murders destroyed numerous ROTC buildings, damaged countless others, and sparked numerous violent demonstrations.

By far the most tragic event happened at Kent State where Ohio National Guardsmen opened fire on a group of students protesting the war and the presence of ROTC on campus, killing four and wounding hundreds of others. The Guardsmen had been called to the campus to "maintain order" after a group of 400 students set fire to the ROTC building on campus, completely destroying the structure.

At the University of Maryland at Campus Park 700 students battled state police and National Guardsmen and cut off a major highway after ransacking ROTC offices. Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel ordered 500 Guardsmen into the campus of 30,000 students.

In Seattle, 1,000 anti-war demonstrators marched through rush-hour traffic and pushed their way into the employment center of Boeing Aircraft, protesting that company's involvement in the war.

At Bloomington, Indiana about 3500 of Indiana University's 30,000 students approved a demand that the university repudiate Mr. Nixon's Asian policies.

Indiana students later held a rally in front of the ROTC offices and scuffled with police. One hundred fifty stu-

dents were arrested and 50 other students were treated for injuries at the campus hospital.

In New Haven, Connecticut, 20,000 assembled in front of Yale University to protest the trial of nine Black Panthers, charged in connection with the alleged murder-kidnaping of Alex Rackley, a suspected police informer found dead in a swamp last year.

There was little violence and the rallies officially ended with a call for a nationwide student strike, starting last week, to demand U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia, an end to repression of the Black Panther Party and other political prisoners and cessation of university ties to the military-industrial complex.

Campus police cleared the floor of about 500 sit-in demonstrators at an ROTC awards ceremony at Purdue University. Thirteen students were injured and 25 were arrested.

An ROTC awards ceremony at the University of Iowa was cancelled when about 1300 demonstrators marched on the university recreation center where the event was scheduled. Mud and eggs were tossed in a scuffle between the marchers and security officers and one policeman received minor injuries.

About 1500 persons, mostly University of Cincinnati students, marched from the campus to a downtown Cincinnati intersection, where they staged a 90-minute sit-in until the police arrested 150 of the demonstrators and dispersed the crowd.

Fire bombs were thrown at ROTC buildings at Hobart College in New York; the University of Miami in Florida; the University of Texas; the University of Nevada at Reno; UC Davis; UC San Diego; the University of Michigan; Rutgers; Ohio State; Michigan State; Oregon State; MIT; the University of Colorado; the University of Kansas; and the University of Idaho.

ROTC buildings were completely destroyed at Kent State; George Washington



National Guardsmen confronted University of Wisconsin students as most of the Nation's colleges and universities protested U.S. intervention into Cambodia.

University in St. Louis; UCLA; the University of Minnesota; and the University of Wisconsin.

More than 1000 of the University of Pennsylvania's 15,000 students, joined by a group from Drexel University, marched in front of Independence Hall in Philadelphia shouting protests against "Nixon's move to a third world war."

At UCLA 90 students were arrested and hundreds of others injured when 5000 students on campus clashed with police. Several fire bombs were thrown into the ROTC building, completely destroying it.

Police used tear gas to disperse several hundred young people on the University of Wisconsin campus. The ROTC building was completely gutted by fire-bombs thrown by a crowd of 4000 students protesting the war.

In Cleveland, about 500 students occupied ROTC offices on the Case Reserve University campus.

Students from at least 13 colleges—many where vio-

lence occurred following President Nixon's announcement—called for a week-long strike. Students who signed the four-point resolution calling for the strike were from the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Penn State, Temple, Bryn Mawr, Villanova, Lycoming, Bucknell, Rutgers, Goucher, Drexel, West Chester State and the Philadelphia College of Art.

The national strike information center at Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts said that by the week's end 140 colleges were on strike, many of them "completely shut down."

Among the many colleges on strike were Harvard, Holy Cross, Tufts, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Brown, Penn State, the Universities of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Boston, Norte Dame, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Texas, Nebraska, Iowa, Kentucky, Virginia, Oregon, Colorado, Florida, Stanford, Wisconsin, Kansas, New Mexico, Penn State, Rhode Island, Northwestern, Houston, Syracuse, Tennessee and UCLA and UC Berkeley.



If leukemia strikes

(A FORM OF CANCER)
call your american cancer society

Bay Area Colleges React To Nixon's Announcement

Bay Area college campuses bristled last week with outrage over the slaying of the four Kent State University students and with unabated protest against the American invasion of Cambodia.

More students boycotted classes in a spreading nationwide wave of campus strikes. There were scattered disturbances, some classes were cancelled and the American flag flew at half-staff in several colleges.

At the University of California at Berkeley 500 police used tear gas to disperse a chanting crowd of 1500 students who threatened to burn down Callaghan Hall which houses Navy ROTC offices in protest over the invasion of Cambodia and the presence of ROTC on the campus.

U.C. President Charles Hitch suspended all classes and said that the college was in an "extreme state of emergency."

There were at least 60 arrests, and reportedly two officers were injured when they tried to extinguish a small fire at the ROTC offices.

About 1500 demonstrators marched to the two-day build-

ing after a noon rally attended by some 10,000 students.

At Stanford, a strike by students, faculty members, and campus workers virtually closed down that entire University.

There was no violence, unlike past demonstrations between students and administration officials over the ROTC on campus.

Stanford President Kenneth Pitzer announced that all ROTC courses would be eased off the Stanford campus by July, 1971.

At San Francisco State a group of 3000 demonstrators promised to hold a student strike and throw off ROTC offices.

The demonstrators had earlier in the week disrupted ROTC classes by hurling rocks and bottles at police and windows of several campus buildings.

A few windows were broken and some classrooms disrupted at Hayward State College as some 500 anti-war students marched to the Administration-Fine Arts building to sit-in, many of them vowing to stay "until the war

in Southeast Asia is over."

An American flag was also burned.

At Sonoma State College demonstrators disrupted fall registration activities, overturning furniture and scattering papers. A small group of pickets blocked the entrance to the campus for a time with four cars as part of an organized class boycott. Two students suffered minor injuries in the disturbances and 20 were arrested.

Some 500 students paraded around the San Jose State College campus protesting U.S. involvement in Cambodia. The march ended when college president Hobert Burns complied with student demands to lower the campus flag to half-staff in memory of the four Kent students.

Student leaders also called for a general campus strike to protest ROTC.

Disturbances were also reported at several other Bay Area colleges—USF, College of Marin, Chabot College, St. Mary's, Laney College, Foothill College, College of San Mateo, Canada College, Skyline College, Merritt College and San Jose City College.



Wednesday, May 6, at CCSF, student representative Tom Cleaver (above) makes a progress report on a meeting to a crowd of students in the lobby of the Educational Services Building. The meeting concerned closing the college.

Variety of Opinions at Friday Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

against the system that perpetuates them."

"One of the ways in which we as concerned people can stop imperialistic wars is by getting out and talking to the G.I.'s about the need to put down their arms."

"If 25 per cent or even 10 per cent of the G.I.'s refused to fight in Southeast Asia it would serve as a warning to the ruling class that the people were unwilling to fight in any imperialistic and racist war."

James Boyd, of the Progressive Labor Party, said that "racism and imperialism are responsible" for the expansion of the war in Southeast Asia and the oppression of Third World students and workers in this country.

"We should not attack the war on the purely moralistic grounds that killing is morally

bad, but should attack the system—the Rockefeller and Morgans—who are using this war as a cover for their imperialistic adventure into Southeast Asia and who are suppressing the people—especially Third World people—in order that they achieve this superficial goal of theirs," warned Boyd.

"We should especially direct ourselves to the immediate ending of racism and suppression, which has been directly aimed at Third World students and workers in this country and throughout the world by the U.S. ruling class."

George Camacho, of the Concerned Students Committee explained that "I haven't heard anything that I, or any other Third World student, could relate to in the present anti-war movement."

"The Moratoriums and lib-

erals say that the war is morally bad, but what about the genocide being committed against the people of Asia? What about the suppression of Third World people in this country and other countries of the world?"

"We should get together and demand an immediate end to this racist war in Southeast Asia and an end to the genocide of Third World people."

Rich Brongel, of SDS, said that "our priorities should be directed toward ending racism and the suppression of Third World students and workers in this country and in the world."

"So far," said Brongel, "the anti-war movement has not directed itself towards ending racism in this country."

"Millions of Third World people are being savagely oppressed throughout the world

and all the liberal moralists talk about is that the war is morally wrong."

Moise Palladino talked briefly about Welfare Rights.

"The leaders of this country have money to continue wars like Vietnam, or send men to the moon while the poor of this country go hungry because they don't have enough money to buy food."

"For centuries men have ignored or laughed at women's demands for peace," said Susan Green of the San Francisco Women's Liberation. Driven by insatiable greed and lust for power, they have raped the land and women, exploited other men, and created a dangerous world of nuclear weapons, death-trap highways, inhuman prisons, endless wars, and poisonous air, land and water.

"Our efforts to join together have been slandered," continued Miss Green. "When we talk, they tell us we're kos-

slips. When we move against the outrageous conditions of our lives, they say we are castrating, unfeminine, lazy, stupid, and emotionally sick. And we have only begun to fight our oppression as women."

Ben Johnson of the BSL said that "most Black and Third World people are turned off to the anti-war movement."

"Black and Third World people, who are in a constant struggle, just trying to make ends meet, can't take time out to attend an anti-war rally that only says that wars are morally wrong. Black and Third World people are more concerned with ending the racist attacks on them, to which the anti-war movement has not directed itself to solving, let alone hope for Third World participation."

Johnson also attacked some people as being "Sunday radicals" because "they have failed to direct themselves to the question of racist attacks on Third World people."

Four Killed at Kent State; ROTC Building Destroyed

Kent State University was reported to be "quiet and deserted" last week after three days of confrontations that saw a ROTC building burned to the ground and four students killed and countless others wounded when Ohio National Guardsmen fired into a non-violent demonstration protesting U.S. involvement in Cambodia.

Classes at Kent State, which has a student enrollment of 20,000, were suspended indefinitely by University President Robert I. White who termed the murders as "a deep tragedy."

The dead students were identified as Jeffrey Miller, 20, Plainview, N.Y.; Allison Krause, 19, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sandy Lee Scheuer, 20, Youngstown, Ohio, and William Schroeder, 19, of Lorain, Ohio.

The shootings came after three straight nights of violence on the campus, where militant students protesting the use of American troops in Cambodia burned down the school's ROTC building May 2.

The troops were called in by Ohio Governor James Rhodes, after a group of 5000 students rampaged through the campus, throwing rocks and bricks

and threatened to burn down another ROTC building.

The students then marched to the administration building to protest the use of armed troops on campus, the presence of ROTC offices and the arrest and beating of other Kent students.

STUDENTS FIRED ON
Guardsmen, declaring the rally an illegal assembly, proceeded to fire tear gas grenades into the crowd in an attempt to disperse the angry students.

The Guardsmen managed to push the students away from the Administration building. They soon ran out of tear gas and proceeded to shoot at the students.

In Columbus, S. T. DeCorso, the state adjutant general, said that "a sniper opened fire against the guardsmen from a nearby rooftop."

Brigadier General Robert Canterbury, the commander of Guard troops on the campus said at a news conference that the firing at students was needed to "protect the Guard."

EMOTIONAL ATMOSPHERE
The emotional atmosphere was such that any-

thing could have happened. It was over in two to three seconds," he said a guardsman "always has the option to fire if his life is in danger."

But students, faculty members and administrators on the scene of the shootings disputed DeCorso's claim that there was "a sniper on a nearby rooftop."

A blonde coed, who said she had a clear view of the shooting, said "at least half of the soldiers fired into the air or into the ground, but some of them simply aimed right at the students."

She also denied that there was any sniper or that students had provoked the shootings.

"NO SNIPER"
The Chief of Police for the Kent city police department also denied that there was any rooftop sniper, adding that had there been a sniper a police helicopter circling over the campus would have reported it immediately.

And by Wednesday of last week, the Adjutant General admitted that "he had no evidence to support his statement there was a sniper who had fired on the guardsmen."

On and Off Campus

Ban the Span

A petition aimed at halting construction of the proposed southern crossing can be signed on the wall outside S-304. In the hopes of banning the possibility of a new bridge connecting Alameda with Hunters Point, the petition will be sent to Governor Ronald Reagan and the members of the California Legislature. Any resident of California may sign the document.

Ballet Premiere

The world premiere of "Schubertide" by Michael Smutit, "Dances Concertantes," a Lew Christensen reprise, and a repeat of "Symphony in D" will be presented on Saturday, May 16 and Sunday afternoon, May 17, by the San Francisco Ballet as the final performance of their Spring Series. A repeat of "Symphony in D" by Lew Christensen from Luigi Cherubini's music of the same name, with Gerhard Samuel conducting, will round out the program. Tickets are available from the Opera Symphony box office, 141 Kearny St., or phone 397-0717. Groups may phone Timothy Duncan at 751-2141 for special rates.

Art Lectures

During the month of May, Mrs. Jane Kastner, Curator of Education, will give a gallery lecture in connection with the exhibition of drawings by Claude Lorraine at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor on Saturdays and Sundays.

Chinese Drama Troupe Presents A Cowboy Play



From "The Wicked Innkeeper"

(Photo by Lester Wong)

The Associated Students presented the internationally known Foo-Hsing Opera Company at the Men's Gymnasium on Tuesday, May 5. The troupe presented two performances (one at 9 a.m. and the other at 10 a.m.), the last performed by the company before leaving the United States on their current tour. The troupe presented two acts: "The Cowboy and The Country Girl" and "The Wicked Innkeeper." The first was concerned with the tale of a weary cowboy who asks a country girl to come riding with him, eventually joining in song and dance together. The second show was an acrobatic farce, taking place in an imaginary night-time setting. The story was about two travelers who murder a wicked innkeeper and his wife.

Although the dialogue was entirely in a Chinese dialect, most of the actions needed no explanation. The costumes were tremendous, rivaling some of the best Western costumes. The six actors were also supplemented by a small corps of musicians playing seemingly exotic instruments.

The concert was primarily focused upon using the imagination to stimulate the settings. Most Chinese opera uses little or no setting.

Letters to the Editor

H & R Inspection

I have made an impartial inspection of the cafeteria at City College of San Francisco. The overall picture looks good, but I feel some improvements are necessary for a more balanced operation.

"Ram It Up"

"RAM IT UP" is a new magazine at City College which will replace "The Forum." The "Ram It Up" staff invites all students with creative works such as drawings, poems, short stories, and articles to submit them to Brown Miller in Room C-335-A5.



"The Staff" of the Ram It Up from left to right: Bottom; Brown Miller, Gloria Keeley, Charlie Dee, and Chris Farrell. Top: Frank Jones, Mariella Macchiarini, George Rockie, Linn Fremer, and Errol Mullins.

QUALITY OF FOOD

The quality of the food is very good. No recommendations.

VARIETY OF FOOD

I feel the college cafeteria has an adequate variety of food for diners who use the cafeteria facilities primarily for secondary meals.

Recommendations: There are many different ethnic groups attending City College and I feel the cafeteria should put a special dish on sale each day to feature the food of an individual country.

PRICES

I find the prices to be reasonable and fair to both patrons and management. No recommendations.

CLEANLINESS

The kitchen area is clean and orderly with modern equipment that is easy to maintain. An excellent dishwashing machine promotes clean and sterilized eating and drinking utensils. There are three dining halls for patrons to dine in, and all are in need of better maintenance.

Recommendations: Three capable bus boys should be added to the cafeteria staff, one for each dining hall. The bus boys would be in charge of keeping the tables clean and in mopping the floors, which should be mopped twice daily. The floors need attention.

SERVICE

The service is good. Recommendation: The main dining hall needs better supervision for the line waiting to receive food at the dish-up counter. Some students and others crowd into this line. This should be eliminated so everyone can have their fair turn in the line.

SPACE

The kitchen has ample space for its needs. Space in the dining halls become overcrowded during peak hours between 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

Recommendations: There is a definite need for an additional dining hall. This I feel is necessary because many would-be patrons are unable to find seating room during these busy hours. I feel the management should try to better utilize the dining room space it now has. This can be done by rearranging the tables to make room for more tables and chairs.

NOISE

The majority of the patrons of the college cafeteria are young men and women who are inclined in their youth to be quite noisy. All three dining halls are noisy, but I have heard no objections from anyone concerning the noise.

RAY HAMBERS

The Guardsman welcomes letters and comments. Address: Room 304 of Science Hall.

More Ecology

It is unfortunate that the Biology department is offering students only one class of Ecology. This is an important, relevant course, and one which I hope to take next semester. If, however, only one section is offered, the class will again probably close during pre-registration due to its popularity.

It should be clear to the biology department chairmen, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Carpenter, that Bio 20 is popular enough to merit another class section.

—Dianne Ames

Villain

During the 8:30 p.m. break during night class on Wednesday, April 29th, someone yanked a poster off the glass door at the back of Smith Hall. The poster was announcing an upcoming rock music performance.

The middle-aged villain, I believe, is a night janitor at the campus. He is white, has his graying hair cut short, and wears blue-and-white striped overalls.

I feel that only censors should be censured.

—A Student for Peace and Unruh

Poem:

Eye to Eye

Sword in sheathing for insane hunger sated
Watch the steepled hill caress rainfall's wash
With exploded veins and complexion pocked
With dots of dead men ruptured from
The Noble cause, true and lost
To seed a cemetery of widowed lives
Hosting the toppled steeple loser
Only of a bottom burned.

Mark Antony Jordan

The Time of Your Life

William Saroyan's pre-World War II classic, *The Time of Your Life*, is being presented this week by the City College Drama Department.

The performance schedule will run from Wednesday through Saturday, May 13 through 16, with each presentation beginning promptly at 8:00 p.m.

The performances will be given in the City College Theater, located on Phelan and Judson Avenues, directly behind the Arts building.

Directed by City College Drama instructor, James Haran, *The Time of Your Life* is a play which takes a good look at American people and the various segments of society from which they come. Its pre-World War II setting, Nick's Pacific Street Saloon on San Francisco's lower Pacific Street, proves to be a gathering place for those from all walks of the American scene, from the affluents and the intellectuals to the common man-on-the-street.

Main characters will include Dan Scapazzi as Nick, the saloonkeeper, who believes that people should be left alone to follow their own way of life, no matter where they come from or what their be-



Joe (Barry Ybarra) explains the beneficial functions of a toy to Nick (Dan Scapazzi) as onlookers contemplate. Standing L-R: Dudley (Douglas Harley), Mary L. (Judy Helm), Wesley (Bobby Magnien), Harry (Harry Gionone) and the Arab (Simon Levy). Photo by S. Fogarino

liefs are. Barry Ybarra plays Joe, the observant philosopher of Nick's saloon, and Leola Adams is cast as Kitty Devine, who, in her role as a streetwalker, manages to epitomize a portrait of childlike innocence.

Paul Crowley, the play's set designer, together with his theatrical production crew, has managed to exemplify the setting of Nick's Pacific Street Saloon on a stage designed to resemble a pinball machine. The amazing feature about

Saroyan's 1939 production is that it is somewhat prophetic of today's trends. Much that Saroyan was attempting to say about the American scene and its characters, is actually happening today.

Complimentary tickets are available to all City College students. They may be obtained by request through the instructors of English and the Humanities or through the City College Drama department itself. Admission to the general public will be \$1.00.

Black Student Defends Campus Militancy

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the following article Eugene Houston, a black student at City College, defends third-world militancy on campuses.

Black Courage

Dr. Hayakawa, in his Saturday, May 2 article in the San Francisco Examiner, called for black students to have the courage to be "lonely lions" by taking over the challenges of increased opportunity in the American economic scene. He asserted that black students have it better now than ever before, that now they need only to take advantage of these new opportunities by seeking to be "first Negroes" in business, science, etc.

The main blast in the article was against black militant students. Hayakawa said militants are both afraid and unprepared to accept the challenge of becoming the first black in exclusively white fields. The militants, said he, realize their fears and inadequacy and avoid the issue by hiding behind militant demands for black studies for blacks only and by resorting to separatism that resembles rather than counters the very racism that they pretend to fight. Let him dare tell Nathan Hare that.

I interpret him as saying that militants use this "reverse racism" so that no all-knowing whites will be present in classes to remind militants of their awesome presence of

what they as militants might have been had they aspired to whiteness. I suppose the militants then don't want whites around to observe their fear and see their inadequacy. How racist can one get?

To keep, however, from sounding racist himself, Hayakawa attempts to divide black students into militant and non-militant. His intent is to say all is not so gloomy for all blacks for all blacks for there are a few good blacks. The good blacks are non-militant and they can find freedom and security in the system if they can qualify by the system's rules of success. The militants on the other hand are the terrible and more typical blacks who refuse to follow the system's rules because they are mentally incapable and lack the courage to cope within the system anyway—nonetheless to cope in the system is, as Hayakawa sees it, a desirable end for all black students.

Hayakawa's statement about black studies reflects his own racism. The provocative implication is that black students will use the black studies classroom to pursue their own programs. Why not? Are we not intelligent enough to carry on intelligent discussion, to define ourselves, and to act according to what we find? That exactly is his fear of the militants, and he knows that they too are regarded first as niggers than as lawyers and doctors.

The logic of their rhetoric has, also opened the eyes of many white youths to the fact that they are looked upon by the Reagan and Nixon first as expendable soldiers in oppressive armies then as white supporters (not participants) of an educational and economic system telling them that because they are white they are not oppressed.

I, a black student, see no difference between Hayakawa and the Berkeley professor, Arthur Jensen, who by manipulating irrelevant research claims that blacks in particular and non-white people in general are genetically lacking in intellect as compared to whites. However, Jensen goes further than Hayakawa dares, for Jensen adds that certain lower class whites are found lacking as well but never as much as blacks and other non-whites. Both Hayakawa and Jensen reach the same conclusion: that blacks can find an acceptable place in America only through white-directed training. They both expound the same 19th century racism of the Booker Washington era. I personally respect Hayakawa less because he has no stake in his sermons, whereas Jensen wishes to justify placing us all into a modern version of the plantation. In effect he is racist but Hayakawa's racism is at his own expense as well as mine.

That Hayakawa is both a

simple-minded racist and a naive opportunist is obvious enough, and one need not be black to sense this with clarity. His ideas on education affect all working class students as his support for state college tuition raises and his conduct at State College. But that he, as Jensen, attempts to speak simultaneously as a self-appointed analyst and adviser on black conditions that he is not immune to is the mark of a presumptuous fool as well.

It is ironic that he sees fit to ally himself with and be used by the Jensens in advising and criticizing militant blacks about their proper course when not a word is heard from him on the fight that these same militants are waging now to repeat the very law that sent thousands of his fellow Japanese-Americans to squalid detention camps for the sole reason of hating Japanese blood at the wrong time. They were working loyally and diligently with many untouched German-Americans were actively supporting Hitler whom Jensen resurrects. I would expect Hayakawa to know most intimately as black militants and non-militants know that loyalty and diligence in the United States are no guarantees for non-white freedom and security from racism and its shamelessness.

Hayakawa has an odd sense of courage, but he might profit

from the black example if he ever manages to stop being grateful for the position that black militants lights made possible for non-whites. At himself to hold. Yes, I can understand his loneliness; how many Japanese-Americans have been handed the lackey role that he holds.

The American system, especially the educational system, is not geared to educate and accept black, red, brown, and yellow men and many whites are finding too that to reject racism is to find that they too comprise the ranks of those oppressed. It takes more courage to be oppressed and give up token comfort to fight oppression than it does to be oppressed, ignore oppression, and join your oppressors to secure token comfort as Hayakawa urges.

It is my hope that the militants will remain militant and pursue the kind of education that constantly reminds them that they cannot afford not to be militant. Given the Hayakawas, Reagans, Raffertys, Americans were actively supporting Hitler whom Jensen resurrects. I would expect Hayakawa to know most intimately as black militants and non-militants know that loyalty and diligence in the United States are no guarantees for non-white freedom and security from racism and its shamelessness.

Hayakawa has an odd sense of courage, but he might profit

G-MAN SPORTS

Ram Golfers Fourth In GGC

Undeclared Chabot took advantage of home course, and went on to win the 1970 Golden Gate Conference Golf Tournament at Castlewood Country Club on May 11. Chabot placed three of its four golfers in the state tourney while handily clubbing their opposition.

The team results of the eight schools and their total strokes are as follows: Chabot (915), Diablo Valley (951), San Jose (953), CCSF (968), Foothill (968), San Mateo (976), Merritt (982), and Laney (987).

The top six individuals of the tournament also advanced to the finals in the State championships. The select group included: Williams

(Chabot) 145, Boer (San Jose) 147, Ross (Chabot) 150, Williamson (Chabot) 151, Carver (San Jose) 151.

Meanwhile, Ram golfers John Susko and Bob Simpson suffered similar disappointments when both fell one shot in back of the sixth man who will go the State.

Susko fired a 78-74-152 and Simpson shot a 77-75-152 for the two-day event.

Other CCSF scores were a 79-76-155 by Greg Corvi, an 83-91-174 by Rich Nablefield, and an 88-82-175 by Jerry Doyle.

The Rams finished conference play with an 8-6 record. The final victory of the year came at the Ocean course at

the Olympic Club with a 29-15 decision over San Mateo.

With CCSF enjoying the home-course advantage in this match, the result was no contest. Greg Corvi, who shot a 73, and Joe and Jerry Doyle were playing in their own backyard as they fired 77 and 80, respectively. Susko settled for a 77, while Simpson finished with a 79.

Susko, who captured the Western Collegiate JC tournament this year, finished with the best average among the Ram golfers.

A breakdown on the average of each is as follows: Susko 76.3, Corvi 78.2, Joe Doyle 82.1, Simpson 82.5, Jerry Doyle 84.6, and Nablefield 87.0.

Rams Win Final

The Rams finished league play in the Golden Gate Baseball Conference with a record of eleven wins and ten losses. The final win of the year came on a 3-2 win over Merritt behind the six-hit pitching of Rick Escalambre.

Line scores:
May 2 at Balboa
San Jose 920 121 000 0-6 10 3
CCSF 020 110 020 1-7 13 5
WP—Lawhorn; LP—Salazar.

May 5 at Oakland
CCSF 000 000 000 3-6 0
Merritt 001 000 000-2-6 2
WP—Escalambre; LP—Alridge.

Merritt Breaks Records; Wins GGC Track Title

Explosive Merritt College set four league records as they roared to the Golden Gate Conference Merritt Championship last Friday at San Jose State's lightning fast track by rolling up a near record 129 points.

Following the T-Birds were Chabot at 85, Diablo 56, San Mateo 48, CCSF 48, Laney 42, Foothill 42, and San Jose 40.

Harry Stuckey was double winner for Merritt and scored points in four events on his busy day. He won both the

long jump and 440 with a career best, placed fourth in the 220 with a lifetime mark, and ran a leg on the winning 440 relay team.

Stuckey's long jump of 24-8½ inches was a new GGC record. Royce Ford of the Thunderbirds ran the fastest 100 in the nation this season when he set a new conference mark of 20.9.

Other record breaking marks for Merritt were a 53.5 in the 440 hurdles, and a relay time of 41.0 in the 440

Joe Konte: Fanatics In The Stands

The fan is the backbone of professional sports. Without him, a huge complex with a capacity of 50,000 can look quite morbid.

The sports fan comes in all shapes and sizes. He is a lawyer, a doctor, or a businessman. He is a street sweeper, truck driver, or a construction worker. The fan is an old, tough-skinned man of seventy, complete with cane and a half of memories. Or the fan is a wide-eyed, freckle-faced boy with shaggy hair, curious as to the actions of the adults that he observes.

But the fan is not always a welcome sight, because he can be the most irritable, stubborn, malicious person this side of civilization.

Item . . . (Madison Square Garden, N.Y.) Spectators shower court with missiles during Bucks-Knicks game, and threaten some players with bodily harm.

Item . . . (Wrigley Field, Chicago) So-called "Bloecher Bums" hurl soft drinks and beer cans at players, run onto field and along dugout roofs, and stampede like wild beasts through the grandstands.

Item . . . (Chicago Stadium, Chicago) Sick fans pelt skaters and ice with fish, eggs, and other debris during Bruins-Blackhawk playoff game.

Sports needs this type of behavior like the NBA needs

the ABA. This type of fan is bordering on insanity. His acts become criminal when he tosses lethal weapons from the balcony.

This type of behavior is not only limited to the three stadiums mentioned, but it is a spreading disease among the sports world.

We have our own nest for the lunatics at Kezar Stadium. Barbaric actions of irresponsible fans forced officials to construct a fence around the field, in an effort to stop the throwing of wine bottles at the athletes.

These crazed people have gone too far when they force us to install monitors to scan the stands in George Orwell fashion, build cages to separate the fan from the playing field, and hire more police for protection.

There is a story of one man who got his kicks in a strange sort of way. He would bring a bagful of a dozen white plastic baseballs to a game, when a foul pop was carried into the seats, this lunatic tossed up his phony baseballs, and then settled back to enjoy the frenzy as fans tried to find the real ball before it hit someone.

Unwarranted exhibitions such as these can only downgrade the sport. It's time to wake up so that the small, freckle-faced boy can learn what sportsmanship and fair play is all about.

Book Review: "Fidel Castro Speaks!"

FIDEL CASTRO SPEAKS by Martin Kenner and James Petras, Grove Press, \$8.50.

Reviewed by Jim Browning

The guiding principle in selecting particular speeches from the innumerable ones Castro has delivered, has been to choose those which are most relevant to an American audience. Two themes, therefore, seemed most appropriate, and both in fact, have dominated Fidel's speeches since 1966.

These two themes are:
• The necessity for revolutionaries to create the conditions for struggle themselves and not to wait for the material conditions to sweep them into power.
• A vision of communist society and the new "socialist man."

CONSTANT STRUGGLE

Those particular aspects of the Cuban struggle, and Fidel's articulation of them, are of the most interest to the students and workers of this country, who are themselves in constant struggle against the American ruling class.

The theme of struggle, of determination in the seemingly insurmountable odds, runs all through Fidel's works. In his trial for the abortive attack on the Moncada barracks, he turned his own defense into an attack on the legitimacy of the Batista regime and those who supported it. It ends by Fidel saying, "History will absolve me."

NO RETREAT

The armed struggle against Batista after the "Granma" landing began with twelve men and fewer weapons. Despite this, Cuba went on to defeat mercenaries armed by the United States and then in October, 1962, confronted the United States itself.

Never did Fidel sound a note of retreat.
—When the Organization for American States (OAS) expelled Cuba from that organization and sought to blockade and isolate Cuba, Castro said in the Second Declaration of Havana: "The duty of every revolutionary is to make the revolution. It is known that the revolution will triumph in America and throughout the world, but it is not for revolutionaries to sit in the doorways of their houses and wait for the corpse of U.S. imperialism to pass by. The role of JOB doesn't wait a revolutionary."
—Increasingly after 1966 Castro has attacked "pseudo-revolutionaries," those who know all the dogma, call themselves revolutionaries and communists and yet do little to further the struggle. He attacks the defeatists who believe a direct confrontation with imperialism is not yet "ripe," their countries are not "ready," the masses are not "prepared." Dogma defeatism, and sectarianism must be thrown out; action provides the only test for the revolutionary.

ATTACK DEFEATISTS
In an attack on the Venezuelan Communist Party he said: "Anyone can give himself the name of 'eagle' without having a single feather on his back. In the same way, there are people who call themselves revolutionaries without having a revolutionary hair on their head."
—The international communist movement, to our way of thinking, is not a church; it is not a religious sect or a masonic lodge that obliges us to follow any weakness, any devotion, that obliges us to follow the policy of mutual admiration with all kinds of reformists and pseudo-revolutionaries. Whoever stops to wait for ideas to triumph among the ma-

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NO CHURCH

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ACCORDING TO HIS NEED

In the true communist society it is "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need." By these categories, the only country in the world that has reached the ultimate goal of true communism is Red China. Nevertheless, in the years after 1966, Castro has increasingly turned his attention to the problems of how to build socialism and communism parallel to each other. In September, 1966, he said: "We will never create socialist consciousness with a shopkeeper mentality. We will never create socialist consciousness, communist consciousness with a 'dollar sign' in the minds and hearts of our men and women."

In the same speech he announced that after 1970, rents in Cuba would be nonexistent. The idea is that country should produce more and more for distribution according to need. At the same time, the Cuban people must strive to build a society in which one sees one's obligation to his brothers as the primary obligation; but this can never be done in a society which isn't struggling at the same time to eradicate "dollar signs" from the hearts and mind of men and women.

Anti-War Rally CCSF's Largest

(Continued from Page 1)

thing. The student strike should continue and shut down the campuses all over the country, so that the campuses don't become service stations to imperialism.

But Brown H. Miller and Barbara Bell, both instructors from the English department, were most approval with their announcement of a five-day fast for peace. They will remain at the flagpole during these five days, sleeping there in sleeping bags. The reason given by the two were: 1) That hunger is a way of remembering that suffering is for real, and that people are suffering and dying daily in Indochina; and 2) that they are disgusted with the "disembodied intellects" in the classroom, and want to be real.

The statement, read by Miller, included thoughts of what education really is:

"Education is a game where the winner drops out after he has won. But now, at last, colleges all over the country are becoming centers for action and commitment, and I hope we continue to evolve in this direction. Real education must begin with action and commitment. Involvement and actual experience are the only truly valuable learning situations. And we are beginning with a most important and moral cause: to end the war and to change the attitudes and institutions that breed such wars."

Other speakers during the rally included CCSF history teacher, Dr. Tapson. He termed the rally "rewarding," and was loudly applauded when he said that the goal to end the war in Southeast Asia is more important than the food prices in the cafeteria.

Other speakers were the Black Students Union President James Bilbury, who named City College as "AG-



Dr. Louis F. Batmale discusses strike issues with student representatives as instructor Thomas Gaffney and Director of Student Activities, Art Samuels (at left) look on.

new's silent majority," Paul Hewitt of the Department of Physics who urged the students to stay together "like Woodstock"; and the Third World member, Gene Houston, who referred to the uniting of a few to form a mass as a "reciprocal thing."

The assembly was carefully observed for a time by the watchful eye of a police helicopter. But soon, evidence of the aircraft diminished, finally convinced that the students were here for constructive, instead of destructive measures. It was a tribute to an institution of real education that no longer can be called "Apathy U."

At the meantime, the Chinese Cultural Club to supply mutual aid in ideas to get adjusted in studies, to expose the better side of the American society to the Chinese students, to help the flow of communication between East and West cultures, and to help the students fit into the American culture better.



AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Students Push For Shutdown

(Continued from Page 1)

demic Senate added, "How do you know that some idiots won't start trouble? Can you insure non-violence?"

"Will you insure that idiots in blue uniforms will preserve non-violence?" Cassell replied. The committee agreed that the mood of the assembly would definitely be peaceful.

Smith asked Batmale what he thought of the events that caused the students' actions.

"I think that what happened at Kent is disgraceful and I think the war is tragic," Batmale answered.

Batmale told the students that if he did not get word from the Board of Education by 2 p.m., he would make his own decision. At 1:55, he announced that the campus would be closed Thursday and Friday.

After deciding to shut down the school, Batmale reminded the students in the lobby that a convocation could not take place in the gym because the school would be officially closed. This caused slight discontent, but the spectators in the lobby continued making plans for an assembly somewhere else on the campus, possibly at the Ram's head near Smith Hall. It was agreed that a mass meeting be held at Staller Wing at 2:30 on the same day in order to get a definite plan for Friday's activities.

Students left the lobby at 2:10 p.m. and announced to individual classes that the school was officially closed and that a meeting was scheduled in Staller Wing.

The "Campus Carrier" transmitted the same information into each classroom equipped with a loudspeaker.

Chinese Students Problems Discussed at Tuesday Meetings

Problems faced by Chinese students at City College and in the American society are discussed at Chinese Cultural Club meetings at 11 a.m. every Tuesday in S-258.

Dr. Alfred T. Lee, chemistry instructor and adviser of the organization, said that many Chinese students here are recent immigrants who need time before being able to adjust to this society.

"Living in an isolated community or speaking only in Chinese certainly does not make the adjustment easier," he added.

"At the meantime, the Chinese Cultural Club to supply mutual aid in ideas to get adjusted in studies, to expose the better side of the American society to the Chinese students, to help the flow of communication between East and West cultures, and to help the students fit into the American culture better."

A.S. ELECTIONS TODAY

the guardsman

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PAMPHLET 320807

City College of San Francisco Library



ROGER CASSELL
AS Presidential Candidate



JUDY KAY
AS Presidential Candidate



VICTORIA REITER
Vice-Pres. Candidate



MIKE DEVINE
Vice-Pres. Candidate

Encouraging Turnout Is Expected

Roger Cassell and Judy Kay are the two Presidential candidates in the Associated Students Election which will take place today and tomorrow from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Balloting desks are located in Smith Hall, Staller Wing, the Science Building, the flagpole, Cloud Hall, the Arts Wing, near the Cable Car and the men's and women's gym.

Director of Student Activities, Art Samuels, said he is encouraged by the number of people running for council this semester and is hoping for a large turnout at the polls.

Voting machines are available for this election because they have already been taken to the polling places for the upcoming California state primaries. Instead, paper ballots will be used, making it more difficult to count for the Election Committee, headed by the current A.S. President Renato Lora. The results of the election will probably be announced on Monday, June 2.

For the list of Student Council candidates, see Page 9.

I have been a member of Student Council this semester and served on the Finance Committee. I worked as a secretary in the Tutorial Program for one year and as director for one semester.

I feel that the Student Council should have an effective voice in things which concern all City College students. I would like to see any student with a complaint or suggestion feel free to come into the council and air his ideas. That may sound like hyper-activist political dogma, but power is the most realistic word to use since that's what it takes these days: power and unity. We can thank Nixon for his help in bringing students together this year. Although it has taken a hell of a lot of deaths to awaken us, the awakening has begun; and I hope to see it grow here at City College.

I have been on Student Council for two semesters now and I have seen a lot of apathy and frustration among students here. Then, he made it short. Nixon sent the Army into Cambodia and suddenly students at City asked U.S. the Student Council, to act with them in a legal and constitutional move to make our institution an instrument of change. It became apparent that student initiatives could be meaningful, and this has been an encouragement to me.

It follows that if a unified student body can do what it has done in regard to anti-war activities, a student union can also demand and receive improvements in financial aids, campus costs, and many other problems.

I am really optimistic about the coming semester when we will have our own college district and a new interest in student government on this campus. We have twenty-

One of my plans to alleviate the present funds burden at Student Council is to initiate the sale of two separate Student Body cards, one unrestricted card at \$7.50 which includes parking privileges, and another restricted card which entitles the bearer to all privileges with the exception of parking (suggested price to be \$4.50). By increasing subscriptions by 50 per cent we may be able to afford a small reduction in the price of used books, which is the only price which is subject to change.

I hope that you will allow me the opportunity to put this and many other suggestions to work for you.

This campus. The student government must be flexible and change as priorities on campus change.

800 Hear Hayden

By Jim Browning
An anti-war rally to protest the Indo-China war and the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. troops was held May 13.

Featured speaker at the rally that drew some 800 to the football stadium was Tom Hayden.

Hayden, one of the defendants in the Chicago Eight "conspiracy" trial and a founder of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) spoke on U.S. imperialism in Southeast Asia and the state of the country here at home.

"U.S. imperialism has been in Southeast Asia for 21 years," Hayden said, "and it has been a disaster."

Seven people running for office this term, I think that is a record. Next semester should be interesting and I hope I will be able to put my experience and energy to work as President of the new Student Union.

has been defeated at every stage of escalation.

U.S. DEFEATED
In 1945, the U.S. was helping the French with arms and money and the French were finally defeated in 1954. Then they sent in advisors and found that they were not effective in turning back the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence.

Then the U.S. sent in more advisors and some well equipped troops. They too were defeated.

Next came more troops — 500,000 in three years. They too were defeated.

And now comes the invasion of Cambodia and Laos. Judging from past experience they too will be defeated.

According to Hayden, the main reason for the continual defeat of the United States in Southeast Asia lies in the determined struggle launched by the Vietnamese people for total liberation.



Tom Hayden speaking at the rally

(Photo by Ron Frank)

TRUE INDEPENDENCE
The people of Southeast Asia are determined to totally liberate themselves and achieve true independence. They successfully fought off

the French, and now they're successfully fighting off U.S. imperialism.

Unless the other side gives up, which I doubt, continued Hayden, the U.S. will be (Continued on Page 8)

Exclusive Interview—

Goerner on CIA

Following Frederick Goerner's address to the College Hour audience at the Little Theater, this reporter had the opportunity to talk to the author and broadcaster.

Mr. Goerner's research for his book, "The Search for America Earhart," involved a considerable hassle with the Central Intelligence Agency and naval intelligence units in an attempt to uncover the story of Earhart's disappearance. His detective work has taken him to the Pacific Island of Saipan four different times in his quest for the truth of the affair. It was on Saipan that Goerner was shown an ultra-modern CIA "town," which was isolated from the island population and unknown to the American public at that time.

Because Mr. Goerner probably has more knowledge of the CIA than any of us will ever have, the reporter brought up the recent comment by British historian Arnold Toynbee: "Wherever there is trouble, violence, suffering, tragedy, (in the world) the rest of us are now quick to suspect the CIA has a hand in it."

The following is Goerner's opinion. "It's become that. Whether the CIA is involved or not it gets credit for a hell of a lot more things that it's really involved in."

"The CIA was never created to be what it is today. The CIA came out of Pearl Harbor and the fact that there were a dozen different intelligence agencies that didn't know what the other was doing, and that the information wasn't all brought to the president so that he could digest it. It came piecemeal or didn't come at all. So Roosevelt decided that we were going to create a joint intelligence organization in which there would be an input so that intelligence could be digested and disseminated to the president. There was sort of a national security council to begin with, and then the CIA came into being. It was intended to do those things and it was stipulated as such when it was funded by Congress; that it would be an intelligence gathering, digesting and disseminating organization for the edification of the president."

"It was never meant to be a militant arm of this government and it was never meant to meddle in foreign policy or subvert foreign governments. The CIA went out into areas that it was never intended to become involved in and, because of the secret nature of this work, it became hard for even Congress to find out what was going on or what was being spent."

(Continued on Page 9)

Bomb Plot Aims At Police Science

The Guardsman has learned of a plot involving "student officials" to blow up the offices of the campus police department.

In an anonymous telephone call to Guardsman News Editor Jim Browning, a woman who said she was "in on the plot at one time" spoke of the impending bomb plot.

BLAME
According to the mysterious caller, the bomb plot was made by "two or three high ranking student officials who intended to blame the bombing on the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)."

SDS has, for the last two semesters, demanded that police science courses and police cadet patrols be either stopped or thrown off campus altogether.

DROPPED
The plot was later dropped, the speaker said, "because one person thought that it would tend to polarize the students of this college into pro-SDS and pro-police science camps."

The speaker did not reveal the names of the people involved or elaborate any further on the subject.

The people in SDS do not believe in using terror tactics such as bombing buildings to accomplish political objectives," said Rich Brongel, SDS spokesman.

"The only way meaningful reforms can be accomplished at this college is by large numbers of students taking action to demand them. Bombing the police science offices would only isolate progressive students, like the Concerned Students for Action who are demanding an end to cadet patrols on campus, and would do nothing toward pointing out the racist practices of the campus police," Brongel added.

LOOKED INTO
A spokesman for the campus police said that they "had not heard of any plot" to blow up their offices. "If there is a plot it certainly should be looked into."

Crime Rate Down—An Editorial by Bruno Forner

A recent announcement made by Mayor Aliotti points out the fact that San Francisco's crime rate has gone down 12 per cent for the first four months of 1970.

The figures show that the number of stolen automobiles has gone down 20 per cent (16 per cent in April). Robbery decreased also by 20 per cent during the quarter (9 per cent the last month). Burglary went down a drop of 4 per cent (11 per cent in April), while aggravated assault went down 2 per cent but increased 27 per cent in April. Rape is up 21 per cent but went down 7 per cent in April. The homicide rate has remained along an even keel during the same two periods of time.

The Scam On Recordland

Two famous faces have been seen scuttling about Los Angeles' infamous Sunset Boulevard these days: John Lennon and George Harrison. Incidentally, the new "Who" LP entitled "Seeker" will be released this week in most city record stores. The album will include new renditions of old "Who" hits, "My Generation" and "Magic Bus." The strange thing about this is that both songs are seventeen minutes long.

FAIRPORT CONVENTION
U.S. critics have, for weeks now, praised an English band which is currently on tour throughout America. The Fairport Convention is quite a unique group considering that their musical materials are re-arranged, re-composed, old

job, (English drug abuse is up 65 per cent since 1965) Townshend is receiving "a great deal of acclaim from the legal officials. Incidentally, the new "Who" LP entitled "Seeker" will be released this week in most city record stores. The album will include new renditions of old "Who" hits, "My Generation" and "Magic Bus." The strange thing about this is that both songs are seventeen minutes long.

THE "WHO"
The outspoken leader of the "Who," Peter Townshend, turned his creative genius toward a massive anti-drug campaign which is flowing over the island of Great Britain. Although the campaign itself is not doing an adequate

English folk songs. Their new album is a delight to listen to for it is a pleasant change from the pounding rhythms being violently born by so many of today's bands. The only problem is that most of the large stores in San Francisco are continually running out of this highly acclaimed record.

GINGER BAKER
Despite his rather shoddy appearance on stage, Ginger Baker has proven himself a young aristocrat with the purchase of a new car. Specifically an Italian-made Lamborghini runabout; the cost: \$3,500 dollars.

NEW RECORDS
New records that will be appearing soon have the critics anxiously pointing their pens. Some of these LP's are: A new album by Traffic, "Question," a new disc created by the Moody Blues; and a new live record by the Butterfield Blues Band. Other new recordings include Savoy Brown, the Stones, Chicago, and, unexpectedly, Bob Dylan.

COIL—A Learning Supplement

A \$3,000 grant from the school budget enabled City College to set up the Center of Independent Learning (COIL). COIL, founded by Chemistry instructor Eugene Roberts, is a self-tutoring program for any student who needs help in a given subject or just wants a review.

Various materials are available in such fields as English, Engineering, and Physics. A great deal of material is available on math and chemistry, including homework keys for chemistry.

Books and materials may be checked out by the hour, day, or weekend. The best time to visit COIL is every hour on the half hour, and between 4-5 in the afternoon. It is located in C-305, right next to the campus library.

Also available at COIL are tapes with book and filmstrip on the subject of note-taking. This particular film with tape and book contains a story, for which one is to take notes. After this, the tape explains what the notes should have contained and why. In this way better note-taking methods are learned.

Students who use COIL are required to fill out an application card. When checking out materials, a check out card is required to be filled out. Students will be given a booklet that explains in detail how COIL works and instructions about using and returning books and other materials. Students are not fined for late material returns. In case of a late return, however, students may be asked if they will donate some of their spare time in working in the COIL office, to which they can accept or reject depending on their choice.

Of the many tutoring centers, COIL at CCSF has been praised by Sonoma State as the best because it is run by the students, not the faculty. For further information, see Mr. Roberts in S-237.

Fred Goerner, Earhart Historian, Speaks Here

By Jim Tull

Fred Goerner, author of "The Search for Amelia Earhart," spoke during college hour at the Little Theater on May 14th, concerning the expedition of Miss Amelia Earhart and the power of the press.

There were approximately 26 people present, including both faculty, and students.

A lengthy history was presented about the many Earhart accomplishments, and the final unseen disaster Amelia faced when she and her plane became lost somewhere at sea.

Goerner had devoted much time to the Earhart mishap, but there are a great many aspects still yet unknown by the public. Goerner plans to take another trip to the Pacific to the reef near Howland Island, where he believes Earhart was forced to land. He also plans to make a search for her plane, and if found, to bring the wreckage to the surface.

Mr. Goerner, toward the end of the lecture, made some very interesting comments concerning the power of the press in making it possible for him to begin his investigation concerning the Earhart mishap.

"This Country has the greatest amount of freedom for its journalists of any country in the history of man."

Goerner went on to say that he was able to "elbow" presidents, the Central Intelligence Agency, and parts of the military, "because the press has got too much power to suppress."



Fred Goerner

However, Goerner said, "the press has got to improve itself too. There is too much surface investigation and we've got to elevate our standards of journalism. We've got to have more and better trained journalists." Goerner also believes that "we've got to question the executive branch of the government more." Goerner went on to say, "Journalists must not only be free to preserve the truth but also free to gain it. When people are properly informed about what's going on in the world, they're going to make the right decisions."

Goerner ended his lecture by using an axiom, which says something in the effect that a man who does not know his freer doesn't recognize it, and is condemned to relieve it. "I don't want us," Goerner said, "to relieve the kinds of events that took place in World War II."

Not bad, right? Now all we have to do is to figure out what caused it.

The first thing we must remember is that the crime rate has been decreasing (overall) monthly since the beginning of this year. If you recall, San Francisco got a new Chief of Police at that time. If there is any connection, then Chief Nelder is to be commended for his devotion to the crime problem. So should our men in blue.

I would like to add that the homicide rate remaining the same is a milestone. For years the rate has been increasing steadily, and now it is not increasing or decreasing. Maybe it can go down for a change in the near future.

English Teachers' Five-Day Flagpole Fast

Brown Miller and Barbara Bell Try to Re-create Suffering In Asia

By Shirley Fogarino

H. Brown Miller, an English instructor at City College announced on Monday, May 11, that he and a colleague, Barbara Bell, would begin a five-day hunger-fast and peace vigil which would take place at the college's flagpole from May 11-15.

Miller invited any student or faculty member to join the vigil, which was established as a protest against President Nixon's recent decisions concerning the transference of American troops to Cambodia.

This interview took place on the afternoon of the fourth day of the vigil.

S. F.: How do you feel after almost five days out here?

B. B.: I feel very good. I'm not hungry, I feel weak, and I can't walk up and down stairs.

H. B. M.: I feel physically weak, especially when I try to climb stairs or exert myself in any way, but mentally and spiritually, I feel fantastic. I feel better, I feel like I have more of the good kind of energy, more than I've ever had in my life. It's really been a valuable learning experience for me.

S. F.: Have you been gaining anything from this vigil?

B. B.: One of the things I've been gaining is that I am learning how I would like to conduct my classes out here. What's happened is that this vigil has turned into a teaching. The students are gathering around us, they're shooting questions at us; they're debating among themselves and it's very exciting. Students are talking about the things that are meaningful to them, and I frequently try to get them to do this in my classes, most of the time without any success.

I can't seem to get the students motivated to talk about racial issues, the things that

really interest them whereas out here the reaction has been completely different. The students are excited about what's going on in the school; they're very curious about what I'm doing. The situation sets them off into discussions that I wish we could have in the classroom.

H. B. M.: Well, I hope that it'll get people not only on this campus but on other campuses, to think and to try to find some way that they can act. I hope it illustrates to the nation and to the students of the nation that education does not have to be something isolated in the classroom, it can be something active that goes out into the world, into the community and that's where the truly valuable learning situation is. The classroom is fine; books are fine, but if the classroom and books are ends in themselves, then they're really a farce; they're nothing. If they are means of an end that's humanitarian and makes a better world for everybody to live in, then that's what real education is to me.

S. F.: How have your students been reacting to this?

B. B.: I try to offer my students the option of coming out here to meet me or not, although today I said simply I'd be holding class here. Some of my students have objected to this. They feel that I'm bringing my politics into the classroom and that I have no right to do that. By and large, the students have been very curious, very enthusiastic and I think that the discussions that we have had, we've been able to relate to the material we are covering in class. It's been very stimulating.

H. B. M.: Most of my students seem to be proud to have a teacher that will do something real and will put

himself on the line. Obviously, there are some who are confused by it and some that are actually hostile toward it. I haven't really been encouraging them to do anything except for to think for themselves, to try to make up their own minds according to their own consciences.

S. F.: What are your views on the Cambodian issue and the entire Vietnam issue?

B. B.: Well, I have wanted to pull out of Vietnam ever since we got there. It's very true that after the Cambodian invasion and the Kent State incident, I felt that I had to do something to make some kind of statement. I couldn't remain passive.

H. B. M.: I think that the Vietnamese war should have been a civil war between North and South Vietnam. The fact that the United States did not allow the elections to happen back when they were about to happen shows that the United States expressed a fear of losing a hold in that country. Some people have wondered why we are trying to keep Communism out of an Asian country when we tolerate it a few miles off our shores in Cuba. There seems to be some inconsistency to the Domino theory there. So one explanation there is that, for example, Vietnam has the richest tungsten deposits of any country in the world and the United States, for its industry, will need these tungsten deposits to mine. If, therefore, we do lose Vietnam to an unfriendly Communist government, we will need a lot of money-making tungsten.

S. F.: (To Miller): Then you think we're out for capitalist gain?

H. B. M.: I think it's essentially an imperialistic endeavor. One of the points that Barbara Bell and I are trying to make is that our nation, right now, requires fifty per cent of the world's natural resources to keep up its standard of living. In the next thirty years, it is projected that our population will double, therefore, at that time we will need one-hundred per cent of the world's natural resources to



Barbara Bell and Brown Miller at their fasting grounds.

keep up our standard of living. It's time that we stopped being so greedy."

S. F.: Do you really think that your action will influence the Nixon administration in its policies toward the war?

B. B.: Not necessarily. I don't have any ideas of what effect this is going to have except at City College. What happens at City College isn't necessarily going to affect the Administration. If City College manages to create a good organization—a good peace movement—then City College could join the rest of the schools in the country and I think that is very important. Everybody has to get together now.

H. B. M.: If you'd have asked me that a month ago or even a week ago, I probably would have been very skeptical and said that I thought the chances were zero, and I still have a streak of skepticism in me, but just because of the fantastic response here at City College and the many colleges across the country, right now I wouldn't be able to say. I do have hope right now but I can't make any prediction.

S. F.: How many have joined you in your fast out here?

B. B.: I believe we have about seven or eight people who are fasting. We have a number of people who are joining us at night. I think this is being very effective here at City College. Mostly, I think it's the curiosity. People are coming up and asking, "What are you doing, why are you doing it?" and then starting to examine themselves as far as they are concerned.

H. B. M.: We did this especially to get the students here on campus to see that teachers can involve not just their minds, but their bodies in a really active learning situation. I would hope that this would rid the college of the apathy that has plagued the students for a long time. One reason I did this was to find out whether or not I had the courage and the commitment to do it. I wanted to find out something

about myself, too. Student response has been fantastic. It's been much more than I expected it to be.

S. F.: How long have you been teaching at City College?

B. B.: This is the end of my third year here.

H. B. M.: Three years.

S. F.: What are your political beliefs?

B. B.: For the past year I have said that I have none. I used to be a democrat; I used to consider myself a liberal. I haven't been able to consider myself anything for over a year.

H. B. M.: In the past, my ideas have leaned left-of-center but actually, until this week, I've never taken any strong political action. I've voted. I've signed petitions; I've written letters to senators; all the easy paper-work type of politics. Now, for the first time, I'm really becoming committed. I would rather not characterize myself as left-wing. I'd rather just think of myself as someone who values human life over property.

S. F.: What happens after this?

B. B.: After this? I've been giving that a lot of thought. I think I'd like to work on campus with the Experimental College, working with some committees there and trying to help them at the Experimental College. As far as my long range plans are concerned, I think that I will have to join some pacifist organization, but I want to investigate that first, and find out what the different groups are doing.

H. B. M.: One thing we want to do is to go around and talk to classes and try to reach as many students as possible. Other things that we can do are now being discussed between the three of us—Bell, Barbara Bell and Rich Noble. We're hoping for suggestions from other teachers, for suggestions from other students and I think we'll have to be more creative in the future. This fast is only a beginning, but it's only a beginning.

S. F.: Do you have anything that you would like to add?

H. B. M.: I'm tired.



One of the college's most notable anti-war protests taking place at the flagpole.

Opinion: Democracy In Student Govt.

By Steven Mendelsohn, Student Council

On May 18, 1970, the Student Council voted to allocate \$100 of the remaining \$145.15 in our budget to the Anti-War Coalition in B-5. While the effort to obtain support for the anti-war movement is to be commended, this particular action is to be deplored. The Federal government has sought to force wage earners to make a "voluntary" contribution to the political party of their choice, since the mid-1960's. The liberal Student Council has now succeeded where conservative Washington administrations have failed. They have succeeded in using student funds, especially Student Body card funds, to finance their own particular political charity.

National politics should not be financed without a vote of the students. To do otherwise is to ignore the minority views entirely. This means alienating people who would otherwise support the wide range of using student funds to finance regular campus activities has been broken, all I can urge the Spiro T. Agnew "Silent Majority" people to do (since the Student Council feels it must spend the money) is come down to B-401 and try to clean us out of the remaining \$45.15 left in this term's budget.

Shows Togetherness

By Tom Cleaver,

Feature Editor

Despite myriad hassles in organizing something no one who is involved has ever organized the strike at CCSF is the most together of any junior college in the Bay Area.

At the College of San Mateo, the board of trustees voted to support President Nixon's policy in Southeast Asia. According to Susan Conlan, CSM students have not been able to get it together there. Several hundred students have worked out an organization for a strike, but have not been able to build student support because they have not been able to get the faculty support CCSF is enjoying due to the position of the trustees. Students at CSM are working around the Stanford strike, going out to high schools on the peninsula, talking about the national strike and passing out literature on the war and the invasion of Cambodia.

At Merritt JC, a deep split exists between the black and white students at the school, with the white students wanting to support the national strike and go out in solidarity, and the blacks feeling that it is not important enough to them. Race war nearly broke out last week when a strike rally was called there.

College of Marin students are working on the strike, but nothing has been able to come about to kick things off the way last Monday's rally did at City.

National Student Strike Headquarters, at San Jose State has asked the City College Strike Committee to set up a coordinating committee, to go around to the other JC's in the area, to help them get things off the ground. Students from the strike committee are visiting other schools this week, speaking at rallies, and talking with the other strike committees about the way things were developed here. City College is also sending out speakers to Bay Area high schools, to community organizations, and to other groups, speaking about the strike and what they hope to accomplish.

After much fumbling at the beginning, the strike committee here has managed to develop a smooth organization. Last week, until the administration officially adopted the "academic" amnesty program, students were caught in mid-stride, so to speak. After the announcement, student participation in the various working committees skyrocketed.

Canvassing of neighborhoods throughout the city is being coordinated at CCSF. People are going door-to-door, asking people to sign petitions in support of the Nelson Amendment—to cut off funds for the Cambodian operation. They are also soliciting signatures on petitions to be sent to the President, getting people to write letters to their senators and congressmen, and in general doing everything possible to involve people in the democratic process.

As has been said many times since the strike first began, "Apathy U" has been laid to rest. At last.

Ecology Group Deplores R&R's Plastic Cups

The day begins at home "is apparently the motto of the Experimental College Ecology Group.

The Ecology Group, an organizer of the group, is protesting the change from china to plastic cups in the Hotel and Restaurant Department and has proposed a boycott of the disposable products.

The main problem, Jane explained, "is that plastics aren't recycled." Also, the litter problem on this campus will increase. Plastic products have been criticized because there is presently no known way to reclaim the products for re-use. Many incinerating plastics emit a poisonous gas called phosgene, which was used in World War I warfare.

A Statement to the Student Body

We of the Student Renaissance Coalition (SRC) would like to take this opportunity to commend those faculty members who have supported the actions of students at City College against the war and repression in America. For the first time, faculty and students have come together on an issue of importance, in a manner that can build an ongoing faculty-student movement for change at City College.

We feel that education must begin with action and commitment; that actual experience and involvement are the only truly valuable learning situations. By their actions of the last week, the faculty of this school has come together with students in a way that will lead to this from now on.

Last month, SRC published its program for change on the campus. Included in this program were almost all of the demands now being carried out in the strike. SRC members have been active in working for these things in the strike. We called for deep changes in the bookstore operations, and people are working to bring that about. We called for the development of a child day-care center for the City College community, and people are working to bring this to reality during this struggle. We called for the development of a faculty-student union, and events of the last week have gone far towards the development of this. We called for an expansion of involvement for the

Experimental College, and the motion created by the struggle has gone far towards developing this. Our demand for a teaching assistant's program has been advanced by these recent events, and the possibility of developing this has been made real by this struggle.

We now call on students to not lose sight of these things. The strike has gone far to accomplish all this, but an ongoing effort beyond the end of the semester, is needed. We cannot cut out on something that might seem minor at the present time: the Student Council elections. The fact that this strike has gone as well as it has is due in no small measure to the fact that there were people on this year's student council who—when the chips came down—did represent the new mood of City College, and were able to represent this mood of the school in dealings with the faculty and the administration. We must maintain this representation on next year's council, and increase it. The Rah-Rah Days are done. "Apathy U" is dead. City College has joined the modern world.

The candidates on the ballot with the initials SRC after their names have demonstrated concretely by their actions, their commitment to achieving their demands that have come from you, the students. We are committed to maintaining that struggle and expanding it. We are hoping to create the renaissance on this

campus that has begun with the strike.

Here is the SRC PROGRAM as announced April 10, 1970:

1. We call for the development of a child day-care center and full medical center to serve the needs of students, faculty, and campus employees.

2. We call for a change in the operation of the Associated Students Bookstore, to lower prices of textbooks and course materials for the students at City College.

3. We call for an expansion of the Experimental College so that students can take a fuller role in their own education.

4. We call for the development of a faculty-student union, to improve the student-teacher relationship at City College.

5. We call for the development of a teaching assistant's program, to improve the educational process at City College.

6. We demand that there be no censorship of student-controlled media, to allow for the fullest development of intellectual creativity and knowledge of the world we must live in.

The following students will have SRC after their names on the ballot:

- A.S. President
Roger Cassell
- A.S. Vice President
Mike Devine
- Student Council
1. Charlie Borden
2. Tom Cleaver
3. John Goebel
4. Pat Horan
5. Jo Ann King
6. Deborah Marchi
7. Don Rich
8. Bonnie Solomon

Arab Speaker Denounces U.S.

By Jim Browning

Filrahim Tauliasha, executive director of the American Committee for Justice in the Middle East, said last Thursday that the "United States is at fault for the serious situation in the Middle East between the Arab and Jewish people."

Mr. Tauliasha's May 14 lecture was the first event of Palestine Liberation week sponsored by the Arab Students Association of City College.

"In 1948," said Tauliasha, "when colonization around the world was all but dying out, some large powers, especially the United States and England, persisted in their demand that a Zionist colony be set up in the Middle East."

The Zionist movement was launched in Europe in 1897 by Theodore Hertzl as a reaction to renaissance European anti-Semitism. Its aim was "to create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine"—through mass immigration and systematic colonization and with the help of European powers.

"They justified their demands by saying that a Zionist state was needed in the Middle East because of the strong

anti-Semitism against the Jewish people in Europe and in the world," said Tauliasha.

"And what followed was a reign of terror," Tauliasha added. "Arab people living in Palestine were killed or exiled, and their land and homes seized—\$100 million worth of Arab owned land has been seized in Palestine since 1948—to make room for the establishment of a Zionist colony."

"Although Jews constitute only 33 per cent of the population in Palestine, they have managed, with the help from some U.S. business' who are using the Zionists movement to help their own cause, to set up a Zionist colony."

"The United States has consistently supported the Zionist movement," Tauliasha said. "Besides being the major supplier of arms to Israel, U.S. businesses sell Israeli bonds throughout the world and in this country."

U.S. businesses give Israel between \$400 and \$600 million in aid each year and account for approximately 83 per cent of the industrial output in that country.

"The U.S. businesses are using the Zionist movement in an attempt to reach the

Filrahim Tauliasha

vast resources of the Middle East," Tauliasha added.

"The Arab people of the Middle East are not against the Jewish people, with whom they want to live in peace. They're against the Zionist movement which has displaced many Arab people living in Palestine and which is suppressing all people of the Middle East in order that U.S. imperialism can get a foot into the rich Middle East."

Tauliasha was also critical of the coverage of the Middle East situation by the news media in this country.

Another Film Shot In San Francisco

By Fred Morales, Jr.

San Francisco has once again been chosen for the filming of a new movie, "Fools" which is being shot entirely in The City and will be released towards the end of the year.

The movie was written by an actor, Robert Rudelson, and stars Jason Robards and Katharine Ross.

"What we really have is kind of a heavy comedy," said the director, Tom Gries. "It says what our times are about without being obvious or blatant about it."

The movie traces the events in the life of a disillusioned actor, who has come to San Francisco to think things over and get a good look at himself. The disillusioned actor is played by Jason Robards, and his newly found love is played by Katharine Ross, who is also the wife of a millionaire lawyer at the same time.

Miss Ross, best known for her roles in "The Graduate" and "Butch Cassidy and The Sundance Kid," started her acting career by playing in several television shows and a few movies, such as "Shenandoah" with James Stewart. She said that she chose to play in "Fools" because, among other things, she liked the script.

When asked why she thought more movies were being filmed on location rather than in Hollywood studios, she said "I don't think you can use a back lot any more, and I don't think you can use a set any more. I think you have to do the picture where it takes place. People are too sophisticated—maybe it's because of television—you see too many real places, so that when you say this is such and such a place, it better be that place."

One of the first scenes of the movie takes place at Aquatic Park near Fisherman's Wharf. As the warm breeze blows in off the bay, the director yells "Action!" and the filming is underway. The director looks on approvingly

while the cameraman gazes through the viewfinder of the camera, only several feet from the subject. Three people, singing and playing guitars, sit on the grass as the discerning eye of the camera records the scene on film.

The crowd watches attentively as the camera goes through the routine actions of making a movie. Hundreds of cameras click and the question, "What are they doing here?" is on the lips of the spectators. Despite several minor difficulties with the over enthusiastic crowd, the shooting seems to go smoothly. After a few hours, the crowd thins out and the crew loads the equipment into the trucks.

Several weeks later the plot thickens. St. Bridget's Church becomes the site, and is turned into a maze of cables, lights, cameras, and sound equipment. The filming has almost been completed and only a few more crucial scenes

need to be taken. First they rehearse the tragic sequence of events. The scene opens with Miss Ross running into the church almost in hysterics. As she runs down the aisle, her husband follows her, pulls the trigger. She falls to the floor and the scene ends. She is commended by the director for her splendid acting. Then, the cast and crew take their place, and once again the fantasy of movie making becomes a reality.

"Fellini Satyricon"—Smooth and Delightful

As a film maker, Federico Fellini resembles E. E. Cummings as a poet. He starts smoothly, comprehensively, delighting the audience with his own powers of apprehension. Then he leads it helter-skelter through a surrealist void of limbo-like landscapes, faded, surreal sunshines, and human monsters who scamble gibbering across the background while the protagonists meander through the world's weirdest Disneyland.

"Fellini Satyricon" is, to date, the acme of this style, and make no mistake, the title tells exactly what the film is: Fellini's version of the Satyricon rather than, as the newspaper blurbs would have us believe, "Fellini's Satyricon"—that is, merely his production of Petronius' Arbiter's Latin classic. Petronius was, by the way, a noble Roman voluptuary who lived during Nero's, caesarship. You remember him because Leo Genn played his part opposite Peter Ustinov's Nero in the Hollywood epic "Quo Vadis." You'll also recall that Petronius was the Andy Warhol of his era, its imperially ordained arbiter of food, fashion, and freakiness. His Satyricon was a long-

winded putdown of Roman high society's vulgar luxury, exemplified by the raucous, vine-bibbing, fodder-swilling, toga-lifting, Trimachian orgy—now canonized in popular thinking as typical Roman life. Under Fellini's direction, Trimachio's banquet becomes merely the best episode in the rake's progress of two Italian picaros, Encolpius and Ascyltos.

The movie opens with these two hotbloods fighting over possession of their mutually-owned pretty-boy. Encolpius takes him. Cut to a bawdy house. Ascyltos retrieves him. There is an earthquake. Cut to an art gallery where Encolpius is invited to Trimachio's banquet. After the orgy and its concluding mock funeral, he lies out in the fields, "bombed" as he used to say. Cut to a slave gallery, where Encolpius, his friend, and their little Giton have unaccountably been imprisoned by Lichias, an imperial favorite. Far off Caesar kills himself. A and E escape to a villa where the lord and lady have also committed suicide. Cut to the desert where the heroes learn of a miraculous albino hermaphrodite. They kidnap him—heav-

en knows why at this point—and he dies later of dehydration in the desert. Cut to a mod coliseum in which Encolpius fights a minotaur, wins a wench, and goes impotent. Cut to a fabulous bordello called "the Garden of Delights," thence to a seaside witch's lair—where, through the application of a little therapeutic sex, Encolpius is cured. Cut to Ascyltos' death, cut to a parting shot of cannibalism, cut to Encolpius striding into the distance as the sun sinks slowly into the Mediterranean, raising its median temperature 50 degrees.

All this is delivered with a fantasy aura that alternates between daydream and nightmare. Satyricon is Fellini's documentary of a state of mind: to wit, people's conception of antiquity. It is so fragmented because, in Fellini's words, that "emblematic of the fragmented way the ancient world appears to us today." What else springs to mind when ancient Rome is mentioned but its impossible gaud and implausible brutality? Both these qualities are pre-eminent in the film, which is alternately as garish and bedizened as a circus sideshow, and as dully violent as a Hell's-Angels stomp. In one episode an actor must undergo amputation

Abortion Petition Campaign

The California Committee to Legalize Abortion has filed an initiative measure in Sacramento to repeal existing state laws on abortion and to make the decision of abortion a matter between the individual woman and her private physician.

The abortion petition campaign is seeking 325,000 signatures of registered California voters to have the issue placed on the November ballot. Its supporters will be gathering signatures until June 11, and will be able to use help on this petition until June 15. Anyone who wishes to contribute time,

money, or ideas to the project may call 564-0181.

A table will be set up at Glide Memorial Church, Taylor and Ellis Sts., every Sunday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. where petitions will be available to sign or circulate and where filed petitions may be returned. If you wish to get petitions at school you can get them from Sue O'Sullivan by leaving your name with the group; initiative projects in experimental college BS or by visiting Glide or leaving your name with teacher Lucile Meredith or student Sue O'Sullivan.

Certainly the film achieves no particular historic air: It seems as contemporary as yesterday's high camp. Mountains of much publicized time and effort were expended on ultimately molehill effects, i. e., fleeting faces, gestures, situations, objects, and the entire pantheon of typical Fellini chimeras. They all, of course, are vital to the atmosphere of the film, but are so breathlessly terse that it's a wise move to go to the matinee showing and sit through the whole twice. Still, each detail is faintly recognizable under its inflated and monstrous aspect. A simple decapitation ends with the victim's head staring wonderingly up at the audience from the waves of the sea. A noble cuts his wrists and bemusedly bleeds to death sitting over wine with his wife. A gladiator cheering section urges its favorite on with a nicely upbeat chorus of turkey gobles. You name it and it's likely to happen somewhere in the film.

It is fortunate that action speaks louder than words in Satyricon, because the dialog proceeds in Italian, German, and vulgar Latin, which is scantily translated in subtitles; sometimes whole scenes flit by with no translation at all. Whatever rhetoric is involved is also embodied in the action, for scarcely an actor is roiled throughout except for Eumolpus the Poet's impassioned cry. "What happened to philosophy, which once taught us the art of living?" Occasionally there are high moments of uning humor. In fighting the minotaur, Encolpius finally grovels before it, expecting death and wailing aloud. "I'm not a gladiator, I'm a student!" The day the reviewer was there, the house audience was comprised mainly of students on R&R from the campus generation wars, and they laughed right hard at this quip.

Finally, Satyricon presents the juiciest orgy in cinema

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Katherine Ross sits with Joan Boez' sister, Mimi, who taught Miss Ross to "fake it" on the guiter.

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Reach Into Community

By Tom Cleaver

City College students are now working to get into the communities around the school with their anti-war message. The Canvassing Committee at the Experimental College has organized classes and is bringing groups of canvassers together for effective action.

The classes, which are held daily in the bungalows, are held in order to give orientation to students who have never engaged in door-to-door canvassing before. Several faculty members with experience in political and community organizing are leading the discussion groups. Topics include how to talk to hostile people, how to get a dialogue going, how to talk people into signing petitions, writing letters, etc.

Some of the classes are concerned with the history of how the United States got involved in Southeast Asia, what is going on in Vietnam, and Cambodia and the economic effects here of the war. This is done to give the students the background necessary to be able to talk with people about the war.

After three or four canvassing workshops, students get together to go into the community. Some students who live in other parts of the city have gotten themselves together into neighborhood groups to go out and talk to people in the evenings after work. During the day, students are canvassing in the immediate area around City College.

"We've had good response in the Sunset," said one girl who has been canvassing the area for the last several days. "Many of the women are very disturbed about the war, and are willing to sign the McGovern-Hatfield petitions, and several are willing to sign the petitions to put the question of the war on the November ballot here. A lot of people have been moved to write their congressmen and senators, to express their disapproval of the war."

Students are asking the people they contact to sign petitions in support of the Vasconcellos Bill—the assembly bill that would bar California servicemen from serving in any war that has not been declared by Congress—the

McGovern-Hatfield Amendment that would cut off funds for combat operations in Southeast Asia after December 30, 1970, and appropriate only funds for the complete withdrawal of troops by June 30, 1971, and for the referendum on the war which people hope to place on the San Francisco ballot this November.

Additionally, the students are asking people to make their views known in letters and telegrams to their elected representatives, and to sign petitions against the war to be sent to the President.

"What we're trying to do is reach the people who haven't said anything against the war, the ones Nixon calls the Silent Majority, and end their silence. We're trying to get the political process back into working order," says Charles Borden, one of the chairmen of the canvassing committee being conducted by the Student Council and SRC.

Another reason for going into the community is so that students and residents can get to know each other, and dispel many misconceptions each group holds over the other.

"We want to show that students don't have horns and tails and foam at the mouth," says the Canvassing committee does not plan on stopping its work when school is over for the semester.

According to Pat Horan, a leader of the group and a member of SRC, "We will probably decide on political action in support of some candidates who take positions we're in favor of."

Beyond the fact that a few of the people involved in the campaign personally support George Brown for Senator, the group has made no definite decisions about supporting particular candidates in the fall elections. "We'll have to wait until after the primaries, and see just who is actually running before we decide," says Miss Horan. "Whatever is done, the committee hopes to be able to continue taking its message to the people throughout the summer and into the fall, if necessary."

La Raza Unida Activities

Ed. note: The following statement was submitted to the Guardsman by Eduardo E. Medina of La Raza Unida, UCSF.

LATINO: Do you cringe when you hear your mother making excuses to the landlord for not having the rent on time?

How often do you curse the landlord when you find a dead rat in the kitchen or when you have to use the damp and deteriorating bathroom?

How many times did you have to throw away hard-won food because the cockroaches got to it first? Yet the rent had to be paid for all these conveniences.

How many of you have parents whose souls are owned by finance companies?

Did you ever smolder with rage while you had to wait five or six hours in the emergency section of General Hospital because your family couldn't afford private care for a little brother or sister?

Did your mind ever ignite as you listened to trumpeted promises against you at the Hall of Justice?

How did a \$2500 bail sound to you?

Did you ever cry while you were being held in solitary confinement?

All of these injustices have become a way of life for hundreds of families in the Latino ghetto. You are nobody's inferior but every one's equal. You're not a second rate human being without power.

UNITE: Come to La Raza Unida and help—B-209 (behind Cloud Hall).



Chicano Moratorium

Chicano Moratorium Day will be Saturday, May 30. A program of events has been scheduled for its observance in San Francisco.

At 11 a.m., a march will assemble at Garfield Park located at 25th and Harrison Streets. It will proceed down Harrison to 19th Street. From there it will continue to Mission Dolores Park where a rally will take place at noon.

Speakers at the rally will include Dolores Huerta (United Farmworkers), Abe Tapia (Pres. Mex. Am. Political Assoc.), Froben Lozada (Chmn. Chicano Studies, Mer-

ritt Coll.), Rosalio Munoz (Chmn. Chicano Mor., L.A.), Bebe Perez (Welfare Rights Organization), Al Miller (Indians of All Tribes), Ricardo Romo (Peace & Freedom cand. for Governor), Bert Donlin (Latin-Americans for Peace & Justice, H.W. Local 10), Rogelio Gomez from U.C. Berkeley, and several Latino G.I.s.

The march is in respect for over 8,000 brothers of La Raza who have died in Indochina, for equality and justice at home, and for an immediate end to the war. Participants are urged to wear something black, especially arm bands.

How To Get Involved With Anti-War



Inside the Experimental College, Bungalow 5; the hotbed of City College anti-war activities.

By Bill Collins

A student can do many things to help the anti-war movement. Others have phoned their congressmen and Senators' local offices at the Federal Office Building to endorse Congressional efforts to block war funds.

Petitions are circulating favoring this bill to cut off war funds, the bill in the California legislature to allow California's sons to avoid this war, and also endorsing Congressman George Brown's resolution to impeach President Nixon.

Savings bonds are being cashed as a protest and because the government uses the money for war activities.

Of course, telegrams are still being sent to urge congressional opposition to the President's invasion of Cambodia.

Also, on Friday, May 15, Rich Noble, Brown Miller, and the sunburned Barbara Bell, all English teachers, broke their five-day fast at 6 p.m. with home-made bread.

How Could Anyone Shoot a Student?

President Nixon's recent order to invade Cambodia brought about a loud response all over the U.S. to the absurdity of Vietnam. In the midst of this concentrated concern, four students were massacred at Kent State which made the whole of America and the world scream out. Students on campus being shot. Why? How could anyone shoot a student? This kind of act is usually rationalized by the trigger fingers' brain that whoever catches the bullet "was a bum, not a student," or an "animal not a person."

Many students, teachers, and off-campus figures continue renouncing the political and military institutions. Other groups begin to remember similar slayings that occurred, recognized and were forgotten. They seemed to have been in the same form of protest as Kent State, but they didn't have a Cambodia. If Cambodia hadn't happened and Vietnam had continued on its same course, would the concern for the Kent State killings have been so great?

South Carolina State College was the scene of three killings in 1968 for protests. Obviously, there was no Cambodia. It was a simple case of civil rights. Instead of the national guardsmen being tired and concerned, the protesters were hit in the head with a piece of lumber. He thought he had been shot and began firing. An investigation followed. An investigation always follows as sort of a clean-up gesture.

Augusta, Georgia had a similar event just recently. Five were killed over what began as a protest over a teenager's death in jail. It ended up as a full-scale riot with looting and shooting, and as a result three men and two boys bit the dust. Of the five, four were shot in the back. James Stokes, 19, one of the five, was shot only once. Police used double ought buckshot. In such a loading, nine pellets, each the size of a 22 caliber slug, are discharged when the gun is fired. It is obvious the officer had no intention of wounding the young man or apprehending him with a Rhino shotgun. If the term "being blown away" ever pertained to anyone, it does now.

If Cambodia has started something that reveals one shade of man being as cruel to his own as he is to other shades, then it is time for this shade to check itself. It is clear now what one man does to others he will do to himself.

Something New Under the Flag



Volunteers for George Brown are part of the Anti-war drive.

By Tom Walsh

Last week, in a precedent-setting move, a committee of students and faculty set up a George Brown campaign table under the flagpole. Brown is a candidate in the Democratic Primary for the U.S. Senate seat now held by George Murphy.

In the recent ground swell of anti-war activity, many students have recognized the Brown candidacy as a welcome opportunity to exert some positive influence. Congressman George Brown, who represents a southern California district, was the first member of the House of Representatives to speak out against the war in Vietnam. Since 1965, he has consistently voted against arms appropriations and special tax levies for the Indochina war.

A long-time supporter of the grape boycott, who also proposed banning off-shore drilling in the Santa Barbara Channel a year before the oil leak, George Brown has been endorsed by Cesar Chavez, Dr. Paul Ehrlich and Willie Brown, Jr., among others. He recently was honored by Mothers for Peace who voted him the title of Honorary Mother.

This is the first time, in the memory of those associated with the Brown campaign on campus, that support for a candidate for public office has surfaced here in such a tangible way.

Hopefully George Brown's campaign will be a harbinger of the birth of political awareness on this campus, and will lead to the realization that through hard work it is still possible to translate one's ideals into effective political change.

Death Of A Strike

Colorado State University in Fort Collins, Colorado, is no "activist school." It still has a big football-and-fraternity scene, though the changes that have affected students in the last several years have had an effect on the students there, sitting at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

Before the killings at Kent State and the invasion of Cambodia, the CSU anti-war movement was proportionately smaller than that which existed at City College. In the midwest, it is easy to be uninformed with the rest of the world. During the week after Kent State, all that changed, as it did on many other campuses.

The day after the killings a large rally of several thousand students was held on campus—the largest anti-war rally ever held on the campus as a matter of fact. Over the next three days, while students at City College were not getting themselves together and reviving the school closed.

CSU students were holding marches, rallies, and demonstrations throughout the campus. Enthusiasm was building for a strike that would reconstitute the university and turn it into an anti-war center. That Friday, May 8, a rally of over 5,000 students was held, and it was decided after long debate to hold a larger rally the following Monday and go on strike.

While that meeting was going on, another meeting was going on somewhere. A small group of people—whether they were students or nonstudents has not yet been ascertained—burned down Old Main, the oldest classroom building on the campus, and a thing of architectural beauty and campus tradition. The building was burned by three molotov cocktails thrown into the basement, and was gutted before the fire department was able to bring the fire under control.

The next Monday, May 11, while CCSF was holding the largest rally in the school's history, and larger events were happening throughout the country, nothing was happening at CSU. Students were withdrawing their support for a strike that might turn violent. Even though none of the strike leadership had been involved in the firebombing, and though all strikers had been at the meeting, the strike idea was permanently associated in most students' minds with the firebombing of Old Main.

The actions of two or three people, acting as a "revolutionary vanguard," destroyed the work of several thousand others who had been working to build a mass anti-war

On and Off Campus

Other Planets

"Is there Life on Mars?" will be a discussion presented today from 1:00 p.m. - 2 p.m. in S-100 by Dr. Cyril Pom-mamperuma.

Dr. Pom-mamperuma will also give a lecture exploring the possibility of organic matter on the moon from 12:1 today in the Little Theater. In addition, he will lecture on the Studies of Life's Origin today from 10-11 in S-100.

Dream Shows

NOCTURNAL DREAM SHOWS will present the following program at the PALACE THEATER on Columbus and Powell Streets on May 29 and 30 (Friday and Saturday midnights).

NEW ORLEANS, a fabulous blues saga with Billy Holiday, Louis Armstrong, and Woody Herman.

BESSIE SMITH, Charles Levine's autopsy of a singer's tragic death.

JAMMIN' THE BLUES, Gjon Mille's all-star jam session with Lester Young and Barney Kessel.

RIHAPSODY IN WOOD, a puppetoon featuring Woody Herman.

JASPER'S MINSTRELS, with "The Great Jaspah," and PHANTOM EMPIRE, chapter six at Radio Ranch.

For further information, call Sebastian at 861-4396.

Rummage Sale

A rummage sale will take place at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, 1899 - 49th Ave. (corner of Judah) on Saturday, June 6 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. It will be a benefit for "Fogline" (formerly "Sunset Switchboard"). Rummage may be donated between 4 p.m. and 12 midnight any day before June 4.

Draft Counseling

Draft counseling by Mike Mitroff is available in the Experimental College, B-5 on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10-11 a.m. and Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12-1:30 p.m. On Saturdays, counseling is available by phoning 868-9006.

Petitions

The McGovern-Hatfield bill to end the war, the Vasconcellos, McCarthy, Stetory bill, A.B. 1673 stating that no Californian may go to an undeclared war, and the Ban The Span petitions may all be signed outside of room S-100.

movement at CSU. Next fall, because of this, there will be no long-term movement at a school that needs one desperately to bring about change on the campus.

Let's hope that people in California have had enough of fighting the cops and playing "Che Guevara"; this is the opportunity of a lifetime to mobilize a lot of people to fascist views. It has to be done in ways that relate to those people we are trying to reach, not in ways that kill what we want to build.

Fillmore West

Auditions will be held at the Fillmore West on Tuesday, May 26 featuring the Johnny Mars Band, Joshua, and Fabulous Violations. Lights will be by Front Lights. The program begins at 7 p.m. with a basketball game between the Fillmore Fingers and The Opposition. Admission is one dollar.

Mike Bloomfield and Friends, Blues Image, and Silver Metre will perform at the Fillmore West from May 28 to 31. Lights will be by the Brotherhood of Light. The Fillmore West will be open from 8:30 to 2 a.m. all four days and is located at Market and Van Ness.

Rock Festival

The United Farmworkers, AFL-CIO will present a Rock Festival Benefit for Retirement Village Friday, June 19, 1970 from 5:30 p.m. to 12 midnight at Glide Memorial Church, 530 Ellis Street in San Francisco. The \$1.50 tickets might be bought from La Raza in B-209 or Glide Church. The United Farmworkers are distributing cards for customers to give to store managers asking that Union grapes only be sold. Glide has these cards and La Raza will probably soon get them. Phone 282-3772 for more information about getting the cards.

La Raza Trip

On Friday, June 5, La Raza Unida CCSF will have a chartered bus with room for 45 students going down to the Coachella Valley (near the U.S. and Mexican border) to support Cesar Chavez in his grape strike. Those interested in going may sign up in La Raza Room B-209. The return trip will be Sunday, June 7. All visitors are welcome to B-209.

Benefit

The New Shakespeare Company is presenting Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream as a benefit for the United Farm Workers Sunday, May 31. The performance starts at 8:30 in the north wing of Trinity Episcopal Church on Gough Street and will cost \$2 for students and \$3 for general audience. Phone 282-3772 for more information.

"Picnic"

"Picnic on the Battlefield," a satirical farce on war, will be presented in the Little Theater on Monday, June 1, by the City College Drama department. Two presentations, one at 8:00 a.m., the other at 1:00 p.m., will be given. Admission is free.

Bury The Dead

"Bury the Dead," an anti-war production by Irwin Shaw, will be presented by the students of the City College Drama department on Tuesday, June 9 in the college's Little Theater. Curtain time is 8 p.m. Donations will be requested of those who attend the play and will be contributed to the peace movement.

Snakes

Al Young, author of the book, "Snakes," will speak at the Black Writers Workshop, 394 Hayes Street, at 8 p.m. on Monday, June 1. Admission is free.

Nurserymen's Award



Thomas Chasseur, a City College student, is the 1970 recipient of the California Association of Nurserymen's scholarship. The award, an engraved plaque and \$50, was presented at the May meeting of the club's peninsula chapter in San Mateo. Harry Nelson, chairman of the college's Ornamental Horticulture department, watches as William Leonard, peninsula chapter president, presents the award.

Hayden Speaks Here On U.S. Imperialism

(Continued from Page 1)

hard pressed to expand the war further, and if the U.S. does expand the war, it could signal the beginning of the end for the U.S. in Asia and throughout the world."

Hayden also thinks that the war is responsible for the current repressive atmosphere of this country.

"LAW'N ORDER"

"The same people who are escalating the war in Southeast Asia are also responsible for the escalation of 'law and order' here at home," said Hayden.

"While American troops are fighting and dying over there (Vietnam) to defend democracy, we see a police state forming in this country. We see the suspension of individual rights and the imprisonment of political prisoners like the Panthers, who are presenting to the American public an alternative to this racist and corrupt system."

Hayden attributes the police state conditions to widespread unrest against the war that caused former president Lyndon Johnson to retire from office.

"We have seen that the widespread unrest caused Johnson to retire and perhaps prevented another 200,000 troops from being sent to Vietnam."

REPRESSIVE MEASURES
"But with this unrest, we have seen the ruling class take harsh repressive measures to assure that the people weren't speaking out against them."

"And why?" Hayden asked. "Because they (the ruling class) were seeing mass opposition to them by the people and they wanted to get rid of it."

"We must realize that the National Guard and police are political organizations," Hayden added, "whose politics come out of a barrel of a gun."

"And if we are to present a united front against racist and imperialist wars like the one going on presently in Southeast Asia, we should not rely on liberals or traditional leaders, but go out into the community and tell the people and get their support."

A "COP-OUT"
Ray Tomkins, BSU member from S.E. State, criticized the rally as being a "cop-out."

"You sit here talking about how the war is bad," Tomkins said, "but what about the racist attacks on Third World people going on around the world?"

"Talk is cheap, it's what you do that counts. You talk about the war, but what about racism?"

"This country's colleges and universities have to be the most racist institutions in the country, but you don't talk about racism on the campus or how to end the racist attacks on Third World people."

"America has never looked on Third World people as people," Tomkins added, "but as mere animals who deserve to be beaten and jailed."

RACISM?

"You talk about the war in Vietnam but what about racism?"



Tom Hayden

"Third World people are being systematically oppressed every day in this country and throughout the world. They're being gassed, clubbed, jailed and beaten and you talk about how the war is bad."

"Has it ever dawned on you that this war in Southeast Asia is a racist war? It's a war being conducted by troops who are mainly Third World people against the Third World people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia."

Toni Hiram of the Concerned Students for Action, also attacked the racist nature of the rally.

"Third World people are being oppressed all over the world and we sit here talking about the morality of a war 10,000 miles away."

RACIST WARS

"Racism is at the root of racist wars like the one in Indo-China," Toni added.

"We should concern ourselves with the racist nature of this college with its police cadet patrols and the racist attacks on the Third World students and workers of this country. We should concern ourselves with immediately every phase of racism on this campus — be it the racist police science department or the racist nature of the textbooks and instructors and the discriminatory nature of some of the departments on campus like the Hotel and Restaurant Department."

"We should address ourselves to ending all forms of racism in this country and in the world."

SIT-IN

Miss Hiram then urged the audience to sit-in at the Educational Services building to protest the deaths of six Blacks in Augusta, Georgia and the presence of police cadet patrols on campus.

Other speakers included English instructor Dan Allen who told students "that they should get together and oppose the war." Father Boyle, of the Sacred Heart Church, who read from a letter addressed to President Nixon from several religious leaders who labeled Nixon's decisions to send troops into Cambodia as an "attempt to expand the war and lose sight of peace in Southeast Asia." Brian Gould, from the U.C. Medical Center who said that "the war will not be over until people get upset and speak out their opposition to it," and a member of the Berkeley Strike Committee.

FINAL EXAMS

WEDNESDAY, 3 JUNE 1970				TUESDAY, 9 JUNE 1970			
Chemistry 1A	8-12	7-8	Daily	8-12	Daily	7-8	Daily
Chemistry 1B	8-12	7-8	MWF	8-10	MWF	7-8	MWF
Business 160	1-5	7-8	TTh	10:30-12:30	TTh	7-8	TTh
Business Ad 1A	1-5	7-8	TTh	10:30-12:30	TTh	7-8	TTh
THURSDAY, 4 JUNE 1970				WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE 1970			
8-9	Daily	8-12	12-1	Daily	8-12	12-1	Daily
8-9	MWF	8-10	12-1	MWF	8-10	12-1	MWF
8-9	TTh	10:30-12:30	12-1	TTh	10:30-12:30	12-1	TTh
8-9-11	TTh	10:30-12:30	12-1	TTh	10:30-12:30	12-1	TTh
2-3	Daily	1-5	10-11	Daily	8-12	10-11	Daily
2-3	MWF	1-3	10-11	MWF	8-10	10-11	MWF
2-3	TTh	3:30-5:30	10-11	TTh	10:30-12:30	10-11	TTh
2-3-25	TTh	3:30-5:30	10-11	TTh	10:30-12:30	10-11	TTh
2-45-11	TTh	3:30-5:30	10-11	TTh	10:30-12:30	10-11	TTh
FRIDAY, 5 JUNE 1970				THURSDAY, 11 JUNE 1970			
11-12	Daily	8-12	9-10	Daily	8-12	9-10	Daily
11-12	MWF	8-10	9-10	MWF	8-10	9-10	MWF
11T, 11TF, 11TTh	10:30-12:30	9-10	9-10	TTh	10:30-12:30	9-10	TTh
4-5	Daily	1-5	9-10-30	TTh	10:30-12:30	9-10-30	TTh
4-5	MWF	1-3	9-10-30	TTh	10:30-12:30	9-10-30	TTh
4-5	TTh	3:30-5:30	9-10-30	TTh	10:30-12:30	9-10-30	TTh
4-5-25	TTh	3:30-5:30	9-10-30	TTh	10:30-12:30	9-10-30	TTh
4-5-6	TTh	3:30-5:30	9-10-30	TTh	10:30-12:30	9-10-30	TTh
MONDAY, 8 JUNE 1970				FRIDAY, 12 JUNE 1970			
8-9	Friday only	8-10	10-11	Friday only	8-10	10-11	Friday only
9-10	Friday only	10-12	11-12	Friday only	10-12	11-12	Friday only
1-2	Daily	1-5	12-1	Friday only	10-12	12-1	Friday only
1-2	MWF	1-3	12-1	Friday only	10-12	12-1	Friday only
1-2	TTh	3:30-5:30	5-6	Friday only	10-12	5-6	Friday only
1-2-25	TTh	3:30-5:30	5-6	Friday only	10-12	5-6	Friday only
1-45-3	TTh	3:30-5:30	5-6	Friday only	10-12	5-6	Friday only

N.B. A class that meets at more than one of the times on this list will take its final test according to the earliest time scheduled in the regular school week; e.g. a class that meets MWF9 and WF 8 will have its final test on 4 June.

Council Donates \$100 To Anti-War Program — Suggests Plaque For Conlan

One hundred dollars was donated to the Experimental College's anti-war program at the May 18 session of Student Council.

Councilman Harvey Rappaport made the motion that the council make a donation to the anti-war activities. He said that the monies could be taken out of the income tax.

The motion was seconded and a vote was taken with seven members in favor, four against, and two abstaining.

The money will be given to English instructor Don Peterson, the faculty adviser of the program.

SPECIAL PLAQUE
Director of Student Activities, Art Samuels, brought up the idea of awarding a special plaque to President Conlan. Councilman Jim Keany made the motion to award the plaque to Dr. Conlan upon his retirement. The vote was five to four with four members abstaining.

MINORITY V.P.
Renato Larin proposed that if Dr. Batmala becomes the new President of City College (leaving the vice-presidency open), then his former position should be filled by a representative of a minority group. No action was taken, and the meeting adjourned at 12:40.

At the Wednesday, May 20 session, it was proposed by John Goebel that an amendment setting a three-unit minimum for Student Council candidates be added to the constitution.

A lot of us have dropped at least four or five units to be on the council," Goebel said. "Sometimes, to be members of this body, we have to drop academics for it."

SLIDE SHOW
Finally, Roger Cassell presented a slide show of the Asilomar Conference held earlier this month. It was accompanied by a tape recording of A.S. President Renato Larin and Councilman Steve Mendelsohn snoring in their motel room.

BEIEGSED
Mike Devine of the Finance Committee mentioned that he has been besieged with \$2,000 in requests from campus organizations, against the fact that Student Council has only \$45,000 to give out. Finance hearings were later held to validate these requests.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:
BY WHAT AUTHORITY?
May 13, 1970

The Faculty Senate Resolution allowing instructors to reconstitute the operations of their classes along political lines is an illegal and immoral arrogation of power. Surprisingly so, when the very proponents of the resolution claim a special concern with the constitutionality of President Nixon's recent actions.

The public schools belong to all the citizens of San Francisco. Their general structure, goals and operations are therefore matters for all the people to determine.

No mandate has been given to the current faculty, administration or student body to turn the schools into instruments for political change. We willfully exploit the trust of the people and nullify their rights when we engage in actions which only they or their elected representatives can legitimately perform.

Those who shout, "power to the people," make a mockery of the democratic process when they deliberately confuse their own special perception and will with those of the general citizenry.

Therefore, no faculty member who genuinely understands and respects the democratic traditions and institutions of our society should feel morally or legally bound by or compelled to follow along with the unconstitutional Faculty Senate resolution.

Power to the people — ALL OF THEM
A. Levine — Sociology Instructor

Dr. George Abed Speaks On Palestine

By Elizabeth Driscoll

Dr. George Abed spoke to students on "The Palestine Struggle and U.S. Imperialism in the Middle East" on May 21. Dr. Abed is a Palestinian Arab, and he is currently finishing work at U.C. in economics.

He began his lecture by saying, "The central problem I will talk about today is the basic conflicts between the Israelis and the Palestinians on the land of Palestine which consists of the current cease-fire lines. It was only when the Zionist movement tried to conflict arose between the Jews and the indigenous groups living there. The conflict was simmering and came to a boil in 1947-1948. In 1967 another occupation took place and the Israelis occupied land that belonged to Egypt and Syria. I think these are the two main causes of the conflict."

Dr. Abed then stated his objections to Zionism. "My objections to Zionism rest on several characteristics. The Zionists have inflicted injustice and harm on the Arabs. Zionism is subordinating the rights of the individual to the colonizing people. The Israeli people completely misunderstand the needs of the Arabs. They have downgraded the role of the Arabs throughout the development of Zionism. The whole myth of non-existence of the colonial Zionists is that the Arabs are part of nature and have to be cleared out. Zionism is based on the belief that the Arab people cannot be assimilated into Jewish society."

Dr. Abed gave three basic facts about the success of the Zionist movement. They were: (1) "The establishment of a Jewish state that is exclusively oriented to the interest of the Jewish people, to the exclusion of the native population by integrating the rest of the Jewish people into this new state." (2) The Palestinian society was dismembered. (3) Primitive regimes received a legitimate sense of power over the Palestinians. Imperialist countries acted through the primitive regimes to manipulate the Palestinians to allow Israel to grow and become strong in order to prevent the Palestinians from setting their land back. This is why Israel was able to build its military up to great strength."

The Palestinians between 1948 and 1967 remained completely apathetic and dependent on the U.N. or the Arab governments to bring back their rights. The Palestinians were essentially dependent on the Arab governments, but the Arabs were not able to bring about a revolution and give power back to the people. In 1967, the war showed the Palestinians the corruption and incompetence of the Arab regimes and the fantastic military power Israel had and how able they were to mobilize their people and use money that flowed in to make their power greater.

Palestinians then felt the only way to get their rights was by a continuing struggle. 1967 was the break between the Palestinians' dependence on Arab rule and the Palestinians began to operate on their own basis to get their rights regardless of the United Nations or Arab regimes.

In speaking of the revolution, Abed said, "The Palestinian revolution addressed itself to what to do about the Zionist state action. They also wondered how to unite the Palestinian people. The Palestinians also intended to expose the bourgeois regimes of the Arabs and radicalize the masses. Also, the Palestinian revolution could not help but address itself to U.S. imperialism and put control of their natural resources back in the hands of the people. It is a big job. The Palestinians will need nationwide support of the revolution. We are in an age of communications that will expose what is happening inside and thus get help from the outside."

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Several hundred students participated in a silent march here Friday, reminding us of the killing of six blacks in Augusta, Georgia, and two in Jackson University in Mississippi. A drum carried to the ram. Students stood facing the flagpole, with their arms locked. They followed to the ram. Nothing was said, but there was room for thought.



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Project FEAST For Future Restauranters

The Hotel and Restaurant Foundation of City College will be the host for high school instructors participating in Project FEAST, a training program which will take place this summer.

FEAST, an acronym for Food Education And Service Training, is a high school program developed to provide hospitality and food service orientation through offering in-service and pre-service training to secondary school teachers. They, in turn, can offer meaningful high school education to those students who previously had been "under-achievers" as well as above or below average.

The goal of project FEAST in the individual high school is to prepare students, upon graduation, for further education or immediate employment in the hospitality and food service industry. The two-year program is established in the 11th and 12th grade with emphasis on basic education adapted to the food service industry, to reinforce students' potential development if they wish to enter the

On & Off Campus

Body Movement
A "body movement group" is being formed with the express movement of "come together, dance together, grow together." Call Marie Sullivan at 282-3622 or 282-0869 for further information.

Child Day-Care

There is a definite need to help parents attending City College with child care problems. Parents on campus who have baby sitting problems are getting together behind the idea of a day-care center and invite your support. Come to the meeting on Thursday, May 21 at 11 o'clock in room C-220.

Veterans
College veterans must return their certificate of attendance cards as soon as possible. Run, don't walk to the Veterans Affairs Office in room 202 of the Educational Services Building.

Student Council Candidates

The following people are candidates for the Fall 1970 Student Council:

Charles Borden (SRC)
Joseph Chan (SRC)
Tom Cleaver (SRC)
Joe Doyle
Susan Fong
Bruno Forner
Franklin Fung
John Goebel (SRC)
Patricia Horan (SRC)
Darryl Johnson
Joann King (SRC)
Dora Liang
Deborah Marchi (SRC)
Sue O'Sullivan
Martin Poon
Don Rich (SR)
Tess Smith
Bonnie Solomon (SRC)
Chase Sun
Sherman Tam
Sui Keun Tsang
Rosary Wong
• SRC stands for Student Renaissance Coalition.

BAPAC Is Open For Peace

Bay Area Peace Action Coalition is open from 7:30 a.m. - 9:30 daily for peace activities such as getting the following declaration on the S.F. ballot in November. Petitions are in BS and you can help by phoning or visiting BAPAC at 992 Valencia St., S.F., Ca. 94110. Phone 282-8160, especially on Saturdays which is when groups of people get together to circulate and inform people about the petition or on weekdays after 6 p.m. when people put the district and precinct numbers on the petition as required by City Hall.

The petition reads, "It is the policy of the People of the City and County of San Francisco that there be an immediate cease fire and immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam so that the Vietnamese people can settle their own problems. The reason for the proposed petition is to enable the people to express their opinion on the Vietnam war by ballot."

The petitions must be circulated by a registered voter and the statement will be on the November ballot if 12,000 valid signatures are collected. To get that many valid signatures it is necessary to collect 25-30 thousand of them in SF before July 15 and present the signatures (which anyone can do before August 2. People working on this at school include the Petition Committee head, Harvey Rappaport and Sue O'Sullivan.

proach built around the reinforcing the occupational training experience.

The workshop program will be housed in Smith Hall and Statter Wing. The selection of equipment and its layout was made in cooperation with industry representatives to assure a complete industry-type facility.

the Guardsman

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Feature Editor: Tom Cleaver
Sports: Mike Chan, Joe Kante

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CCSF's Language Offerings Set

Of the approximate 15,000 students who attend City College, a good number are enrolled in the foreign language courses whose curricula consist mainly of Chinese, French, German and Spanish. Recently, however, a number of City College students have sought to take different foreign languages other than the conventional ones mentioned above. There has been talk of reviving a few so-called "dead" languages to offer them to interested students.

Russian, Italian, Latin and Greek are among the languages that are no longer available in course offerings at City College because of the lack of student interest. Previously, when such courses were offered, there was little student enrollment and often, the teachers found themselves cancelling classes.

A group of students has banded together to re-institute a Russian language course on campus and Dr. Doris E. Heinreich, chairman of the college's foreign languages department, has seen to it that Russian I and II will be offered among the curriculum of evening courses during the Fall, 1970 semester.

"We should re-institute Russian again," said Dr. Heinreich. "With the community makeup as it now stands, we should also be teaching Japanese," she added.

Dr. Heinreich went on to comment about the possibility of reviving other foreign languages on campus. "Italian has been dead at City College for a least ten years, questions are asked about the possibility of offering the course, but there is no push for it. Latin 'died' before Italian and the Greek language has been non-existent on campus since 1940's. If the students would not only ask for but enroll in these courses, they would be offered."

French, Italian, German and Chinese seem to be the preferred foreign language courses among City College students. German is usually taken by science students. French and Spanish are taken by those who plan to transfer to a university. There is a high enrollment rate in the Chinese Mandarin courses and a stable rate in the Cantonese offering of the language.

A relatively new crop of languages which will be offered during the course of the next year will be as follows:

- Chinese I, 2, 3, 10A, 10B, 10C, 3B and 4B—to be offered during the next academic year.
- Spanish 11, 12, 29A, 29B, 29C, 29D, 30A, 30B, 30C, 30D—to be offered during the next academic year.
- Spanish 5A—to be offered during Spring, 1971.
- Russian 1, 5A—to be offered during the next academic year.

ferred in the evening sessions of Fall, 1970.

- French 41—to be offered during the next academic year.

- German 10—to be offered during the evening sessions of Fall, 1970.

Day-Long Poetry Read-In At Visual Arts Building

On Thursday, May 28, some City College students and faculty members will voice their opposition to the Indo-China War with a day-long poetry read-in at the Visual Arts Building.

The details of "Poetry For Peace" were released by Steve Levinson of the English department. The date in itself has special significance as it's just prior to the observance of Memorial Day. The read-in will occur from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in room 114 of the Visual Arts Building, adjacent to the Art Building, with each participant using

• Filipino 1—to be offered during the Summer of 1970.

The above courses are described in the new City College catalogue which will go on sale in the campus bookstore (cost, 75 cents) during the summer.

• Latin 1—to be offered during the Summer of 1970.

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twenty minutes of time.

Levinson said that some of the students and faculty members will read poetry that they have composed specifically for that day. Roger Cassell and Charles Smith, both members of the Student Council, will be reading poetry they have written. Four faculty members will also be reading their own poetry. They are Dan Allen, David Rath, Brown Miller and Merritt Becker.

A partial list of other faculty members who will be reading poetry are Jim Iltan, John Morefield, Jim Cagnacci, Barbara Bell, Don Snapp, Bob Berman and Richard Noble.

Statler Wing V.D. Teach-In On Thursday

By Jim Tutt

A V.D. teach-in has been scheduled in Statler Wing on Thursday, May 28 at 11 a.m.

Mr. Ronald S. Cremó, Public Health Advisor for the Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, will be present at the teach-in answering questions concerning V.D.

Also represented on both May 27 and 28 will be the Student Health Service (190 Science Building) with surveys for all students to fill out. These surveys ask for the opinion of students on health needs and the best kinds of services. It is extremely important that all concerned students fill out one of these surveys in order to expand the Health Service and also develop new services for students.

Diagnosis and/or treatment of venereal disease does not require parental consent.

The rampages of V.D. are extremely great. The threat of blindness, sterility, and even death will affect as many as 500,000 Californians this year as V.D. continues to be the state's number one epidemic.

The California State Department of Public Health estimates that one out of every ten young adults between the ages of 15 and 25 will be infected during 1970. Even more frightening is that only one out of every four or five cases are reported.

Gonorrhea is the most prevalent of the venereal diseases because it is highly infectious and does not always produce symptoms in the early stages. Particularly among women, there are usually no symptoms until the disease spreads into the womb and causes great pain. In men the disease can in most cases be detected within a few days by a burning sensation and a slight discharge. Gonorrhea, untreated, can cause arthritis, proctitis, and sterility in men. In women, it can cause a major pelvic infection which could require a hysterectomy.

Syphilis affects men and women the same, with the germ usually entering through the skin. The first symptom appears in 20 to 30 days as a sore, which eventually disappears as the germs continue to spread throughout the body. At the second stage, a rash or sores may appear. At this point syphilis can still be cured by penicillin. The secondary symptoms may disappear, and the infected person may feel fine and go on for years still carrying and spreading the infection of syphilis. If during this time the germs should further spread, they may attack the heart, brain, and spinal cord. The results could be blindness, insanity, and death.

Organizations Need Summer Volunteers

Introduction by Heidford

For most students, summer vacation means an end to the often tedious pursuit of knowledge. To bask away the frightening memories of overdue papers and impending exams, under the comforting warmth of the summer sun. Although one may escape the superficial worries of academia by simply removing them for a three month period, sand and surf do not suffice as a cure to the sickness which plagues our world today. Hunger and senseless blood-letting do not disappear as the mid-June sun shines upon the gypsy masses.

It is difficult to forget the burning babies and fiery hate, which have seduced this earth into a teeming jungle of death and despair. For people to clear their consciences with apathetic ambiguities and irresponsible indifference is to only feed the fire of destruction which one day will engulf all humanity and render it back to the dust from which it rose. All students upon the campus of this college are directly or indirectly affected by the madness which reigns prominently over the world today. Therefore, it is our responsibility to strive toward an effective and lasting end of it.

The following is a list of Bay Area organizations in need of summer volunteers. These groups are not limited specifically to the movement for Peace in Indo-China for although that may be a primary affliction, it by no means is our only one. The Guardsman urges all students to answer the cry for help which echoes so loudly from every corner of our earth.

COMMUNITY AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

S.F. City Switchboard 558-6161
Chinatown Switchboard 421-6943
Chinatown North Beach Community Center 392-4627
American Indian Center 552-1871
Jewish Community Center 646-6940
Neighborhood Arts Program 922-0184
Haight-Ashbury Free Clinic 431-1714
Parks and Recreation Department 558-3706
Black Panther Party 344-4013
NAACP 966-8992
United Filipino Association 431-2224
Mission Rebels 431-2224
Latin Youth Association 648-1144
Japanese-American Association 921-1782
Chinese-American Citizens Alliance 962-4618
Lions for Black Unity (Berkeley) 849-1277
Catholic Youth Organization 969-5462
Youth for Service 969-5789
Western Adult Community Organization 922-5757
The Diggers 863-9718
Glide Foundation 771-6300
YMCA 885-9460

YWCA 775-6500
Student League 397-0445
Chinatown North Beach Youth Council 776-9672
Chinatown Economic Development Agency 397-5305
Baker Place 567-1498
Council of Churches 861-4726
Hunters Point Health Service 822-3130
Mission Coalition 647-3140
Chinatown Clinic 558-3158
Mission Medical Clinic 552-3870
Red Cross 776-1500
Environmental Workshop 921-2860
United Nations Association 435-5587
United Farm Workers Organizing Committee 282-2772
Berkeley Switchboard 549-0649
Ecology Action Center 849-3388
Welfare Rights Council 826-5151
INVOLVE (18 year old vote campaign) 626-7410
Catholic Peace Fellowship 821-4787
Marin Switchboard 456-5305
American Friends Service Committee 752-7766
Vocations for Social Change 339-5745
Committee United for Political Prisoners (CUPP) 771-6300
Black Panther Community Ctr. 822-8471 and 346-4013

EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

Federal Job Information Center 556-6668
Federal Office Employment Bureau 556-1547
Office of Economic Opportunity 556-3706
U.S. Department of Labor 556-5583
California Department of Employment 557-1900
Concentrated Employment Program 771-7100
Civil Service (S.F.) 556-4923
S.F. Health Department 558-3942
S.F. Department of Social Services 558-6161
S.F. State Personnel Department 469-1764
City College Job Placement Center 558-7272, Ext. 332
National Alliance of Businessmen 421-9660
OEO Job Corps 969-5462
Economic Opportunity Council 282-8505
S.F. Volunteer Bureau 885-6574
Youth Opportunity Center (Bayview) 822-7270
YOC (Western Addition) 557-3896
YOC (Central City) 557-1230
YOC (Chinatown North Beach) 433-6575
YOC (Mission District) 920-2151
Huckleberry House 626-1836
Mission Switchboard 863-3040
Haight-Ashbury Switchboard 387-3575

Action Shots of Lacrosse



In the above Ram lacrosse player Michael Chan rolls past the stick of defender Daniel Rafi during a lacrosse scrimmage at City. To the right Dan Rafi lets loose a shot at the goal.



Contributed by Mike Li

Athletic Scholarships A Motivation At CCSF

By Ron Wilkerson

"No sports, they must be out of their minds." This statement was made by an athlete in regard to the recent attempt to cancel students' athletic activities.

If it weren't for athletics, many wouldn't even be in college or for that matter high school. Coach Lou Vasquez stated, "Athletics serve as a motivating force for young men to stay in college and continue their education."

Without athletics and the possibilities of scholarships and in some cases professional careers, many young men might not even enroll. Coach Vasquez also stressed imperative attention to the fact that "athletes should be realistic about their future and have supplementary goals in case aspirations are not met."

It would be foolish to depend entirely upon athletic ability and not have something to fall back on in case of injury or "the just couldn't cut the mustard."

Here is a list of athletes who have gone to City and have become successful men outside professional sports.

Burhl Toler—Principal of Benjamin Franklin Junior High School
Bob Tealer—Head of E.O.C. at Berkeley
Ron Coleman—Track Coach at Wilson
Carson English—Track Coach at Denman
James Thomas—Track Coach at Roosevelt
Adam Banks—Track Coach at Balboa

It's obvious that these men had more than one route to successful careers. Majoring in physical education is fine, and coaching youngsters is beautiful, but one should have other possible outlets for "making it."

Here is a large, second list of athletes on scholarship who have gone on to four year schools or will be going.

Andre Hicks—Sacramento State—football
Mike Baines—Sacramento State—football

Willie Lewis—Arizona University—football
Ralph Bayard—University of Washington—football
Dan Parrish—U.S.F.—football
Jerry Vangar—San Fernando—football
Mike Carter—Sacramento State—football
Joe Bell—University of Washington—football
Ernie Provost—Cal State Hayward—track
Jesse Audberry—L.A. State—basketball
Ed Diaz—Sacramento State—football
Greg Jackson—Sacramento State—football-track
Vince Ansley—University of Calif.—football-track
Vic Carry—University of Calif.—track
George Rush—Hayward State—football
Steve Jordan—San Francisco State—track-football
Dwight Tucker—San Jose State—football
Scott Hayward—Cal Poly—track
Hoy Henderson—Hayward State—track
August Berry—Hayward State—track
Vince Anderson—University of Southern Cal—baseball
Bob Tealer—Drake—basketball
Gary Lewis—University of Southern Cal—pro football
Burhl Toler—U.S.F.—pro football
Ollie Maison—U.S.F.—pro football
Al Cowlings—U.S.C.—pro football
Mike Taylor—U.S.C.—pro football
O.J. Simpson—U.S.C.—pro football
Rich Nole—pro basketball
Walt Williams—pro basketball
Bill Kilpatrick—pro basketball
Willie Wise—pro basketball
Gene Williams—pro basketball
Doyle Miller—West Texas State—football
Maurice Pittman—Sacramento State—football
Daryle Johnson—Univ. of Detroit—basketball

Rams Place 9 In GGC Finals

The Golden Gate Conference Track finals or the Merritt Thunderbird show are now over and done with in San Jose. The weather over at San Jose State last Thursday was sunny and a warm 83 degrees. The finals were held in San Jose State's Spartan Tartan (the name is for real?). A light wind prevailed over the field.

While Merritt blew everyone off the track the CCSF Rams qualified nine men for the Northern California Finals.

The Rams placed their men through a couple of distance and field events. Triple jumper Donnie Bruce took a strong third in that event. Bruce's jumps covered 47' and 9". Taking an easy second in the high jump was C.C.S.F.'s Bill Metcalf, whose final best mark was 6'6". Beating out fellow Ram teammate Humberto Hernandez for third place in the mile was Dave Power. Power was clocked for the mile in 4:20.6. The Ram 440 relay team took third in their event with a 4:21.2 second timing.

Ronnie Jones—Trinity-Texas—football
Tommy Mayfield—San Francisco State—football-basketball
Craig Martin—Stanford—football
Calvin Booth—Sacramento State—football
Darryl Fregio—Stanford—basketball
Otto Coleman—Sacramento State—football
Eddie Perkins—U.O.P.—football
Bud Dyson—Arizona—football
Jerald Dyson—SF State—football
James Chisholm—SF State—football
Jimmie Anderson—SF State—football
Chuck Hannon—SF State—basketball
Greg Price—San Diego State—basketball
Tom McVee—SF State—basketball
Mike Strike—Sacramento State—football

Joe Konte:

Pro Grid Sked Unusual

Commissioner Pete Rozelle's recently announced National Football League's schedule for the 1970 season appears to be the most interesting ever assembled.

Football! I can hear you screaming now about what this guy's doing writing football in the midst of baseball season. Well, to be honest, many people feel bored with the antics of the big leagues. So as a community service, we present a look at what football fans will have in store in the coming year.

A few of the interesting facets of the new schedule includes: 1) key rivalries will be opened up; 2) new division setups; 3) the introduction of Monday night football.

The many new rivalries could be the best move the league ever made. For years, such naturals as the Jets-Jaguars, Raiders-Chargers-Rams, and Oilers-Cowboys only met in pre-season affairs. This resembles the plight of baseball, which has used tradition as an excuse to avoid the crowd-pleasing rivalries like the Giants-Athletics, Angels-Dodgers, and Mets-Yankees.

If you came in late, we'd like to introduce you to the new NFL. The grid brains have taken all the AFL clubs (remember that league—and jumped them with the NFL teams to form one big happy circuit. This move makes much sense, since that AFL was inferior to the powerful established league. After all, besides winning the last two super bowls, and beating the NFL in exhibition, that old AFL was nothing.

Under the title of the National Football League, the twenty-six clubs will be divided into two thirteen-team conferences, the National Football Conference and the American Football Conference. From here the two conferences are again split down to three divisions, with five teams in one division and four each in the other two.

Are you still with me? The next step, of course, is to place each club into either the Eastern, Western, or Central division. Now Rozelle's an intelligent man when it comes to pro football, but his knowledge in geography is lacking. For example, the commissioner has placed Atlanta in the Western Division and Dallas in the East of the AFC. Now, we know this is a changing world, but we're sure that Dallas is more west than Atlanta.

Another key step for the football world will be the beginning of Monday night football at a full time basis, meaning competition from "Laugh-In." This will cut down on the Sunday double headers, which have probably caused some broken homes the past few years. The husband would carry a couple of six packs of beer into the living room, settle himself into the big easy chair, and sit there staring at the tube for over six hours. Pity the poor wife who has to sit through two long games, while the old man enjoys himself. It's enough to make the most patient wife sign up with women's liberation. We can imagine the plight now of the poor wife, as her hubby plunks his carcass in the chair again on Monday night to watch more football. It may even turn the greatest marriage into a laugh-in.

An interesting year indeed for football, and its fans. We're kind of looking forward to the first TV night game when Joe Namath and the New York Jets, a former American Football club, now of the Eastern Division of the AFC, meets one of the three old NFL teams, the Cleveland Browns of the Central Division of the AFC in an NFL game.

Gee, maybe old boring baseball isn't so bad after all. At least, it's simpler.

Tennis-3rd In League 5-2 Record



Coach Roy Diedrichsen's Ram tennis team finished third in a not so surprising GGC tennis league. Way back when the season began, Diedrichsen made the major sharp prediction that the Rams had a strong chance of finishing third in the league.

How right he was for Footbills took first with a 7-0 record, while Chabot licked the heels of the champions with a 6-1 record. The Rams recorded a respectable 5-2 record to clinch third.

On the bright side, Jim Turner, the Rams' number one man in the singles department, qualified for the Northern California Junior College finals. In the doubles City qualified again. Turner and Paul Simekoff for the finals.

Cagers Title Drive Big Story Of '70



Larry Haren, who turned from gridiron to hardcourts, whips past through defenders.

Win Over Foothill Lone Highlight Of Rams Worst Season In 31 Years

The Rams began the 1969 preseason off by fumbling the ball away to American River College on their first offensive play of the year. Little did anyone realize at the time that the fumble was an indication of the total frustration that would haunt the gridgers throughout the campaign.

Nine games later, that frustration was complete as CCSF salvaged only two wins in nine tries while finishing in eighth place. The record was the worst suffered by a Ram football team since 1938.

The first win of the year came against Delta College, but their only league victory was gained at the expense of Foothill. A superb defensive effort by the local gridgers was responsible for the lopsided 43-12 victory. Defensive back Robert Red keyed the Rams surge with two run-backs for touchdowns in intercepted passes. In all, the defense accounted for 26 of the 43 points scored, and set up the other scores. It was truly a long day for Foothill's star passer, Tod Starks, who spent much of the afternoon on the seat of his pants.

But the remainder of the trying season was one of gloom for the Rams. San Mateo picked up their first win against a CCSF club in



Ram defense punished star Foothill QB, Tod Starks, all day in only league win, 43-12.

seven years with a 30-14 win. San Jose overcame a 15-7 fourth quarter lead to whip the Rams 22-13. And Diablo Valley ran the SF men ragged, using their second string with four minutes yet to play in the first half. Even with such a poor year, the Rams still impressed

enough people as five players were named to the All League squad. Dan Parrish, a 6-2, 240 pound lineman and Robert Red made the first team. Another plus for CCSF was their swift halfback, Ron Joffe, who rushed for 565 yards, placing him fifth in the league.

Tracy, Hernandez Pace Cross Country

The powerful Ram cross country team met their match on November 14, and the result was a second place finish in the tough GGC.

San Jose did the dirty work, ripping the Ram thinclads 27-26, and gaining the conference as well as round robin titles.

The 1969 cross country team was led by a pair of dynamic runners, Jim Tracy and Humberto Hernandez. The phenomenal Tracy presently holds three course records. His work has been a big plus to the lungbusters throughout the year.

One example of this came at the meet against Diablo Valley when Tracy powered the Rams to victory with his 20:25 clocking. The win at that time was his fifth in as many tries with GGC competition.

Hernandez is considered by many to be just as strong as Tracy. He proved that when the fleet footed runner tied the CCSF mile record at 4:14.7. The 5'3", 111 pounder came through in clutch style with a second place finish in the crucial Chabot meet, while Tracy faltered with a seventh place finish.



Jim Tracy (l) and Humberto Hernandez.

'Year Of Ram For CCSF Hoop Champs

On the hardwood world of basketball, 1970 was the "Year of the Ram." The highlights were a championship team, the player of the year, and the Golden Gate Conference's coach of the year.

The team of course, was the hustling CCSF crew. The Rams didn't stop winning the big ones until they reached the State Playoffs. But the cagers did win the "big ones."

One of these contests came at the close of the season, and on stake was a free trip to the State Tourney. The opponent was Laney College, and anyone who was at the cef gym that night will never forget the effort of this fired up club. The Rams opened up the second half supporting a sixteen point lead. But at the time to play expired, so did the Rams. With 6:10 left, the lead was down to two. A tenacious defense forced a turnover, however, and the Rams were victors.

The player of the year was super Darryle Johnson, who did everything at the games but sell tickets. The 6-6 phenom from Illinois was the fifth leading scorer in the league. In fourteen games, the gangling forward pumped in 38 field goals and 66 free throws for a total of 242 points and an average of 17 points a game.

The coach was the incomparable Sid Phelan, who won his seventh title in the last eight years. That team effort you may have noticed was no mistake, but the work of a basketball genius in Phelan. Because it was such a great



Sid Phelan.

team effort, there were many other Ram cagers that led the title chase. Bill Metcalfe, a second team selection, was another spark. Larry Haren, an All-City high school athlete, traded in his helmet and shoulder pads for a pair of sneakers in pacing the Ram attack. Others who made key contributions were Terry Bradley, Jerry Le Blanc, Olaf Peterson, Greg Price, and Tom McVey.

'69-70 CCSF Sports Capsule

John Susko grabbed the headlines of the golf season when he captured the Western Collegiate Tournament on March 24. The Ram ace beat out a field of 160 golfers for the win. His rounds included a record breaking 66, 76, and 79.

The team finished in fourth place in league play with an 8-6 mark. Top scorers were Susko, averaging 76.3 and Greg Curi, 78.2.

The water polo team and the swimming squad had one thing in common during their respective seasons: neither won a contest. The swimmers' problem was numbers. Their nine man team was composed of only one diver and eight swimmers as compared to opposing schools which had five divers and thirty swimmers.

Frank Johnson was the star of the lowly Rams' water polo team, which increased its losing streak to twenty with a second straight 0-10 year. The highlight of the season came on October 30, when Johnson scored a record eight goals in one game as the Rams lost, 20-11.

The soccer team came within one game of winning the title, finally settling for

an 8-2-1 mark and a second place finish. Star booters Harry Best, Jose Tovar, and Al Seaves were elected to the GGC all-league team. Goalie Bill Christensen was named on the second team.

The baseball team survived an atrocious start which saw them commit twenty-one errors in the first three games to finish with a respectable 11-10 mark.

At one point of the year, the Rams won five in a row and seven of eight. The quiet City College bats erupted during that streak, leading the CCSF club to a few sluggest victories. These scores included a 12-1 win over Merritt, 9-3 against Chabot, 9-6 versus Diablo Valley, and 10-7 over Foothill.

The stars were aplenty for the Rams in their battle to finish the year above the 500 mark. Some of these players included Bob Crosat, Vince Anderson, Red Ramos, and John Farrell. Two key stars of the club were pitchers Ray Spedacci and Rick Escalambre. Besides their pitching prowess, the duo also put their bats to work often enough to help their own causes.

Editor's Note

The City College sports year of 1969-70 held many thrills for its fans. From a championship basketball team to a disappointing football club, the Ram athletes were never short in the excitement they produced.

Near misses for titles in soccer and cross country were points of frustrations for Ram fans, but the real frustration has to be Curt Decker's swimmers, who are plagued by small turnouts. On this page, you can relive the trials of a sports season with the Rams.

City College of San Francisco
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Volume 71 Number 1

The Guardian

October 5, 1970



**He's a big man on campus
who wears two hats. Call
him Superintendent, or
call him President.
His name is Louis Batmale**

Story on Page 3

**She's a tradition-breaker;
the first woman elected to
the top spot in student
government! Call her President.
Her name is Judy Kay.**

Story on Page 2



Judy Kay Heads Student Body Mike Devine Wins Second Spot

Judy Kay is the first woman in the history of San Francisco City College to be elected to the top spot in student government. She defeated Roger Cassell to become Fall 1970 Associated Student president.

The race attracted a higher percentage of voters than previous elections which may indicate a revival of concern for student government at City College.

A total of 973 votes were cast out of a possible 1,210, about 81 per cent of the student body. Miss Kay received 471 votes while Cassell polled 398.

The office of vice president was won by Mike Devine who drew 482 votes, topping opponent Victoria Reiter with 330.



Judy Kay, AS President

Judy Kay has been active in the college tutorial program and served as student director in Fall 1969 and secretary two semesters earlier.

Miss Kay would like to see Student Council get together with the Academic Senate for occasional meetings and invite faculty members to drop by the Student Union building to talk with students.

Vice President Mike Devine has been a member of Student Council for the past two semesters and was finance chairman last term. Currently he is a member of the Bookstore Committee, which is made up of three Student Council members, three faculty members and three administrators.

Devine said that he will propose opening a used book store dealing with used books only under the direction of the A.S. Bookstore Manager, Richard Main.

"We have a large unfurnished basement in the Student Union building that is not being used for anything," Devine said. "We could probably establish the bookstore there."

He would also like the used book store to be staffed by as many students as possible. The present A.S. Bookstore would sell new books and various school supplies.

Devine will be finance chairman again this semester.

"I'd like to see that all members of organizations sponsored by Student Council buy student body cards," he said. "This is a rule set down by the Financial Code that is rarely enforced but will be this semester."

The Fall 1970 Student Council consists of Susan Fong, Rosary Wong, Joseph Chan, Sherman Tam, Dora Liang, Franklin Fung, Martin Poon, Raymond Tsang, Chase Sun, Tom Cleaver, Pat Horan, Charles Borden, Bonnie Solomon, and John Goebel replacing JoAnn King who could not serve this semester.

Student Council meets every Monday and Wednesday afternoon from

12-1 in the new Student Union Building across from Smith Hall cafeteria.

The student council spent the entire meeting on Monday talking about a proposed child day care center. Mr. Donald Peterson, one of the co-sponsors of the child care center, asked the council for a budget of \$3,000 so that a pilot program could be established for the months of November, December, and January. The meeting ended with no decision being made as to whether or not the money would be allocated.

The council opened Wednesday, September 23 meeting by continuing the debate on the day-care center. Tom Cleaver made a motion to appropriate \$2,000 to the Child Day-care Center, with the balance of \$1,000 to be paid next semester (Spring 1970). This motion was voted down by a vote of 6 for and 9 against.

Another motion to grant the proposed center \$1,500 was voted on and passed. Under this motion, a representative of

Student Council will check on the progress of the Child Day-care Center, and if all goes well, the balance will be given to the center later on in the semester.

The next order of business was brought about by Dora Liang. She wanted to know about the new system of grading. That when you receive a final grade of "F" you can take that course over again. The new grade will count on your grade-point average, while the former grade ("F") will be lined out—but not erased—from your record. What Dora wanted to find out was if the system was retroactive and if it also worked for "D's." The council referred the issue to the Curriculum Committee.

The final issue at the Wednesday meeting was brought up by Bonnie Solomon. She had talked to Paul Fisher, head of the Academic Committee, who agreed to permit five students to attend the Executive Meetings of the Academic Senate. Bonnie made



Mike Devine, AS Vice President

a motion that two of the five members come from Student Council, and the other three members would be chosen from minority groups.

Big Budget Allotted City College District

The 1970-71 budget, adopted for the San Francisco Community College District is \$19,775,923.

The multi-million dollar budget is designed to serve some 80,000 students; 12,586 in City College 2-year programs and some 4,175 in extended day classes; 8,000 in Adult-Occupational education, and upwards of 63,000 in the Adult Education curriculum.

This is how the San Francisco Community College budget is allocated:

College Division \$13,018,081

Adult-Occupational 5,216,930

District Office 1,540,912

Total Budget \$19,775,923

The current expense for education, per ADA for 1970-71 is \$912.64. This figure excludes funds for capital outlay and undistributed reserve.

How is the new district budget funded? From the following sources, according to Jun Iwamoto, Business Manager:

Ad Valorem Taxes \$13,972,727 10%

State Aid (basic & equalization) 5,188,838 26%

Other Income 461,000 2%

Federal Aid 153,358 1%

Total Income \$19,775,923 100%

Financially, the establishment of a new educational entity in the community was beneficial to everyone involved.

Jun Iwamoto is responsible for collecting, evaluating, collating, and computing these astronomical figures. He's business manager for the new district. A City College graduate, he's had eighteen years of experience in governmental accounting; has a B.A. in business from Golden Gate College and is currently working on an M.B.A. degree.



Multi-million dollar budget provides education for thousands of students

Top Administration Post Changes



DR. LOUIS F. BATMALE
New City College President



DR. HARRY R. BUTTMER
Assistant Superintendent,
City College Division

Dr. Louis F. Batmale, 57, is the new president of City College of San Francisco and Superintendent of the new San Francisco Community College District.

The San Francisco Board of Education, sitting as the Governing Board of the San Francisco Community College District, appointed Batmale to succeed Dr. Louis G. Conlan who has served as president of the two-year public college since 1949.

The key men on Dr. Louis Batmale's new San Francisco Community College District team are Dr. Harry R. Buttmer, Jr., City College Division; James Dierke, Adult-Occupational Division; and Dr. Steven Morena, Assistant Superintendent, Administration. Dr. Harry Buttmer will operate City College of San Francisco. As chief administrative officer, he exercises broad supervision over its three divisions—instruction, student welfare and business—meeting regularly with administrative staff and President's Council members to formulate and execute policies for the college.

James Dierke heads the Adult-Occupational Division, a post with which he is thoroughly familiar having served the San Francisco Unified School District in this capacity for the last two years. Dierke will coordinate and administer programs for all day and evening adult occupational schools.

Dr. Steven Morena, Assistant Superintendent, Administration, will have major responsibilities for personnel matters, coordinating district-wide recruitment, referral and processing for both the City College and Adult-Occupational divisions. Morena will assist the Superintendent with community relations and publications development.

BATMALE

Dr. Batmale, a native San Franciscan, has served at City College for the past twenty-two years, first in the counseling department and then in successive administrative positions: Dean of Student Activities, Dean of Semiprofessional Programs, Dean of Instruction, Coordinator of Technical Training, President, Vice President and Assistant Superintendent.

He has been instrumental in the development of occupational education curriculum at City College, bringing course offerings and technical programs to forty-two since 1954.

Batmale serves as a member of the

BUTTMER
The new City College of San Francisco president-superintendent is a consultant to the Ford Foundation on vocational and technical education; the American Association of Junior Colleges; the Center for Technical Education, San Francisco State College, and an adviser to Project Feast (Food Education and Services Technology).

Dr. Harry R. Buttmer is no stranger to this campus. From 1947 to 1960 he was instructor and head of the business department at City College. For the next three years, he was associate professor and coordinator of the business administration department at California State College at Hayward. In 1963, he took a leave of absence to become a consultant for a San Francisco land development and construction firm that was doing business on a nation-wide scale.

Dr. Buttmer returned to CCSF in 1964 as a Dean of Instruction. In 1967 he was made coordinator of educational management. In April of this year, he was appointed assistant superintendent, college division.

Dr. Buttmer's degrees include: Bachelor's degree, UC Berkeley; Master of Business Administration, UC Berkeley; Certified Public Accountant, State of California (1948); and a Ph.D., Stanford University (1959).

Meet the men who are
responsible for the daily
operation and future growth
of City College

DIERKE

James Dierke, a newcomer to this campus, is a San Francisco native having received most of his formal education in the San Francisco public school system. He received his bachelor's degree from San Francisco State College in 1934 in the fields of education, health, physical education, and biology. He received an M.A. in Education at Stanford University in 1936.

From 1934 until 1955 he served in the capacities of teacher, assistant principal, and principal at various junior high schools in the San Francisco Unified School District. He was appointed Assistant Superintendent in charge of junior high schools in June, 1955.

In 1970, he was appointed assistant superintendent of adult-occupational education for the new San Francisco Community College District.

Mr. Dierke has held a number of positions in the California Association of Secondary School Administrators. From 1948 to 1964 he was professor of secondary education and supervision in graduate school at the University of San Francisco.

Dierke is Consultant, N.E.A., National School Drop-out Study, member of Board of Directors, San Francisco chapter of the Junior Red Cross, member of the Mayor's San Francisco Youth Committee, member of the State Department of Education's Vocational Educational Large Urban Cities Program, and a member of the American Vocational Program. In 1929, he was elected Student Body President at Mission High School.

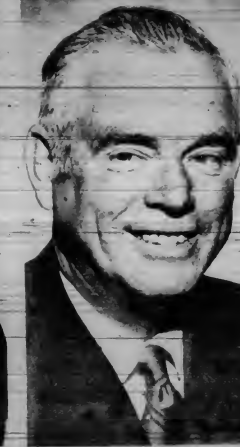
MORENA
Dr. Morena, also new to this campus, attended Galileo High School, San Francisco State College, where he received his bachelor's degree, and Stanford University, where he obtained his Master's degree in Administration and his Doctorate in Education.

After three years as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, Dr. Morena became a counselor at James Lick Junior High School in the City from 1947 to 1957. He then moved on to Portola Junior High School, where he was head counselor until 1964.

In 1965, he moved across the bay to Laney College in Oakland where he became, in order, counselor, head counselor, assistant dean, and president.



DR. STEVEN MORENA
Assistant Superintendent,
Administration



JAMES DIERKE
Assistant Superintendent,
Adult-Occupational Division

THE GUARDSMAN, October 5, 1970.

California State Colleges Advance Application Date

All California State Colleges will observe new admission procedures for the fall term of 1971 which differ sharply from previous semesters.

Students who want to enter any of the 19 state colleges in fall 1971, must apply this November under the system's new common admissions program.

The two main provisions of the new system are:

A single application for admission by each prospective student, on which he lists his campus of first preference along with as many as three other campuses he is willing to attend if there is no room at his first choice.

A one-month period each year during which applications for admission will

be accepted by all campuses — after which successful applicants, if there are more applicants than openings, will be selected according to new guidelines.

The new system was necessitated by problems stemming from rising enrollment pressures.

Previously, prospective students could apply for a number of campuses, which resulted in confusion for both campus officials and applicants.

If they were turned down because of lack of space, there were only occasional attempts to refer the unsuccessful applicants to campuses where openings still existed.

Under the new system, an application which cannot be accommodated

by the campus of first choice will automatically be forwarded to the second campus listed by the applicant and so on.

Eight state colleges, San Jose, Chico, Fullerton, Humboldt, Sacramento, San Fernando Valley, San Francisco and Sonoma, are listed by the chancellor's office as likely to receive more qualified applicants than they can accept.

New guidelines to be used at campuses where applications exceed the number of openings were approved by the state college trustees earlier this year.

The guidelines begin by allowing each campus to set enrollment quotas by categories, such as academic area and class level.

Then the quotas are filled according to a system of priorities that gives first preference to California veterans and transfer students from two-year community colleges.

Factors such as hardship, previous attendance, past service, degree sought, and special ability will also be considered.

Admission application forms will be available by Oct. 15.

Applications may be filed, along with a \$20 processing fee, between November 2 and 30. Applicants will be informed of their acceptance in March 1970.

Late admission applications will be taken starting Dec. 1 at campuses where openings still exist.

Carpeted Floors Featured In New 'Wong Design' Buildings Near Arts Wing

BY PAUL THIELE

Seventeen new bungalows built for the campus during the summer vacation should help keep pace with the increasing enrollment here.

The exteriors of the new bungalows were designed by Robert K. Wong, architect. They are more imaginative than the 28 other relocatable rooms around the campus, but the only difference between interiors is that the floors of the new rooms are carpeted while the older ones are plain tile.

According to Campus Construction Coordinator, Vic Vaio, installation of furniture and equipment is the only thing keeping the new bungalows, Student Union building, and Visual Arts building from being complete. Some of the bungalows are currently being used while the others do not have desks yet.

Furniture for the Student Union building is ready to arrive but the large upper level lounge area will not be furnished until the carpet is delivered, hopefully by the end of this month.

The college's photography department has not received its equipment yet and is operating on a limited basis in the Visual Arts building east of the Arts wing. Advertising art and printing facilities, reading labs, lecture halls, and offices are in full use in the Visual Arts building.

Vaio attributed summer-long ship-

ping strikes for the slowdown in delivery of furniture and equipment.

Further expansion may start this November with the Creative Arts extension to be built west of the Arts wing if the governing board of the community college district approves the plans on October 6. This structure will comprise brand new television and radio studios, music practice rooms, and twenty classrooms. The estimated cost of the building is \$1,311,000 and the completion date is approximately twenty months after the groundbreaking. One problem posed by the new building will be a reduction of faculty parking space.

"At the present time there's no solution to that problem," Vaio said.

Another upcoming construction project is the "Utility Plan" to begin next month. It will update the fire alarm system on campus and improve lighting on the outdoor pathways, especially the one encircling the football field. Mercury vapor beam lights will be mounted on the roofs of the men's and women's gym for more convenient walking in those areas.

Vaio mentioned that he is trying to have the low vandalized lights, like those on the front steps of Science Hall, replaced by higher light standards and hopes that they will be usable by January, 1971.

Campus Services Offered This Fall

What campus services are available to students? Copies of Action Guide '70 were available during registration. For those students who misplaced their copies of this handy booklet, the Guardsman reprints a list of particular interest to new students.

VOLUNTARY HEALTH PLAN is available to all students. Carried by Blue Cross Hospital Service of Calif., you get hospitalization and related costs, physician and surgeon benefits and out-patient help. Cost: \$3.50 a month. Inquire at S-190 or Student Union.

CAMPUS BOOKSTORE stocks all required college text books and school supplies, from pens to pastel paints. Nylon hose, rock records and a terrific paper back book selection are yours, with discounts, when you own an AS card. Store profits help support student activities. Open 7:30 a.m.-7:15 p.m., M-Th., 7:30-10 p.m., Friday.

COIL (Center of Independent Learning) provides students with materials especially prepared to enable them to cover a subject or topic entirely on their own. Materials are available on a wide variety of subjects including chemistry and math. COIL can help you supplement class work. Come into Cloud Hall, Room 305.

COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE provides both individual and group assistance to help you plan your course of study, adjust to college life, deal with academic-vocational and personal problems. Come to your assigned counselor by appointment, or call on the counselor during the day. E-205.

DRAFT COUNSELING is available to all men on campus. Granted there are many requirements and complicated regulations in connection with your draft status and there is a skilled draft counselor to advise you at City. Know how to deal with the selective service regulations. Bungalow 5.

FINANCIAL AID is available to students who qualify, or are in need, from a variety of sources and varying sums. Federal aid programs permit you to borrow the cost of your 2-year education, to be repaid in the future, or you can get an outright grant to help you stay in college. E-109B, Mr. Castellino.

LOST AND FOUND—Each semester at City personal belongings such as sweaters, coats, umbrellas, books are lost, found, and held till owners can identify them. Whether you're a finder or loser, you can claim or turn in lost articles at one of the following rooms: Arts-201; Ed Services-106 or Campus Police, Cloud-119.

PLACEMENT SERVICE is ready to help you find a job whether you are a graduate of City or presently attending. You can find seasonal, part-time or full time work. Don't hesitate to see Mr. Amori or Mr. Crippen about work that can help keep you in college, or start you on a new career. Placement Office, S-132.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE in Ed. Services 107 is the statistical heartbeat of City. Impersonal electronic brains team with warm, friendly humans to deal with entrance problems, transcript transfers, leaves of absence and class drops. All your performance records are kept and available in E-107.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES OFFICE is the seat of all information regarding student affairs on campus. Dean Arthur Samuels will supply tips on student travel, insurance, and how to run for student office. Office approves all posted announcements and leaflet distribution. Student Union; AS Office.

STUDENT BANK is the Chase-Manhattan of the City College Campus. All student funds are dispersed through the bank, with the presentation of official vouchers, signed by advisors. The bank offers check cashing service up to \$10 for AS Card holders. A welcome service—E-207.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES are handled by a full time public health nurse and a skilled counseling staff. The nurse renders minor medical care and referrals are made by the counselors for rehabilitation, guidance and welfare. Special parking permits and elevator keys are issued, too. S-190.

TUTORIAL CENTER offers all forms of educational assistance to City College students. Tutoring is done by students and faculty. Every effort is made to suit the convenience of the student. Inquire about the offerings at Tutorial. If your problem isn't being handled, a tutor will be searched out to help you. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., S-142.

VETERAN'S AFFAIRS OFFICE gives specific information and service to men and women who have performed in the service of their country. There are special programs and financial assistance available—help you may not know exists. All vets should visit the VOF, E-202.

Advice, Volunteer Work, And New Rules

Need Some Advice?

A "Student Advice Center" has been formed at City College to aid any student with information ranging from activities on campus to personal problems.

The newly found organization, which opened on August 20, is run solely by four City College students, Renato Larin, former AS president, heads the group, which is composed of one member from each of the major ethnic factions of the school: white, black, Chinese, and Chicano. The other three students are Jocelyn Wong, member of experimental college and avid worker of the peace movement; James O'Donnell, active in the preventing of the Mission to be split into districts; and Charles Smith, one of the original organizers of the peace movement on campus, and a member of student council.

Some of the basic purposes of the student center are to provide students with advice on scholarships, programming procedures, activities on campus, and registration. The center also aids the student in changing or dropping classes, changing major or counselor, transferring to another college or University, and in gaining financial aid.

Besides the pre-mentioned services, the advice center also gives the student other in-depth information. These include the arranging of appointments for other colleges, and the setting up of minority students in the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) on other campuses. The group is in contact with

Auto-Tags Hiked

Students who park their automobiles on the City College campus without a parking permit this fall, will have to pay a steep price for parking violation.

Parking tickets were recently raised from two dollars to ten dollars throughout San Francisco. The new boost in fines will affect those autos left in areas where parking is prohibited. Such zones include yellow, white and green painted curbs, and any other illegal parking zone.

City College campus police will continue to enforce the parking regulations in order to give students who obtained parking permits a place to park their cars. All tickets are handled by the city—the campus police issue them and send them downtown at the end of the day.

Used Book Sale

Used books can be bought, sold, or traded at the Experimental College Book Exchange in Bungalow 5 on Cloud Circle.

The idea behind the book exchange is to have students re-cycle books among themselves instead of dealing with the bookstores which buy books back for

Volunteers Needed

Volunteers who wish to tutor can learn to do so at an all day workshop on Saturday, October 3, 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. at the YWCA, 620 Sutter Street.

Practical Guidelines and techniques will be discussed by Dr. Eugene McCreary.

Small group workshops in the afternoon will concentrate on motivation, methods and materials, with Mrs. Lelia Dukes, Mrs. Ruth Klompus, and Mrs. Patricia Park acting as discussion leaders. Participants are asked to bring a bag lunch. Coffee and tea will be provided.

This workshop is open to all and is free to the public. It is sponsored by the Volunteer Bureau of San Francisco in cooperation with the Adult and Occupational Educational Division of the San Francisco Community College District.

For additional information, call the Volunteer Bureau at 885-6574.

Special Notice

During registration a pouch bag was found with some money in it. The owner can claim this by coming to the Dean's office in room E-106 and giving identification.

Contact Lens / Do You Plan to Buy A Student Body Card?



Debbie Shea, Psychology Major

I'm not buying one because they're \$7.50 and that's too much money. All you get for it is a parking permit and I can find a parking place somewhere near the campus without a permit. I have ghost hours. At the hours I'm here, nobody else is.



Dave Eskesen, Art Major

I plan on getting one but I haven't had the money lately. To be truthful, I'm buying it because I need a parking permit. On hand I can't think of any other reason for buying one.



Donna Vavuris, Teacher Assistance Major

I haven't bought one yet but I think I will. Buying a student body card supports the college. I'd probably use the discounts provided by the card and I might be able to use the parking permit sometime this semester. I also plan to attend some of the football games this semester.



Gregory Southall, History Major

I haven't bought one yet but I will as soon as I get some money. I don't have a car but I've heard that you can get discounts with a student body card. I don't know exactly what percentage of the cost is taken off each item, but if they're discounts, I'll take them.

The Guardsman

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Bruce Forner, Joe Korte, Virginia Elliott, Gary Delucchi, Ken Childs, Dennis McHue, Cynthia Dawson, Frankie Schofer, Katherine Dempsey.

less than half as much as the student pays for it.

One of the problems with the book exchange is that there are hundreds of people participating instead of thousands. Jane Killebrew of the Experimental College said that if several thousand people exchange books rather than a few hundred, there will be more variety and less student disappointment.

The book exchange is not in competition with the campus bookstores and it is dealing only with used books. There are no books being sold at the Experimental College. All trading is done personally or by telephone. Students are asked to save their books for two or three weeks after the end of this semester and participate in the book exchange.



James K. Stokes, Engineering Major

I only have one class a day so it wouldn't be beneficial. During the summer season a great deal of people may buy them because they'll be driving to school. Parking is the main reason for buying one. Being an adult, most of my entertainment isn't on the same level as most college students.



Richard Clement, Gen. Ed. Major

I don't plan to buy a student body card. I'm only going to be here part-time and I won't be driving very often. I used to buy them for the parking permit. Most people aren't actually interested in the cards, but the permits that come with them. Besides, I never get around to using any of the discounts.



One of 17 new "Wong Design" bungalows near the Arts wing

What's City College All About?



It's Always a Problem Deciding Which Classes to Take



A campus is more than buildings, books and equipment. It is a forum for people to exchange ideas; to learn facts; to seek truth. It is a market place offering opportunities for a personal commitment to life-long learning and life-long striving for a better world.

Onward and Upward Toward the Truth

People People . . . People!



Art in Action



Concentration Is Necessary With Creativity



Relaxation—The Pause That Refreshes



Registration Can Be a Long and Frustrating Experience

the Guardsman SPORTS



Pictured on this carry is LA Valley's Bob Barber. He rushed for 69 net yards on 30 carries. Assisting on the tackle is Ram cornerback Vern Thomas (No. 44).

Photo by Martin Denmark

Rams' Soccer Team Might Win 'Em. All

By the time this article is in print City College's 1970 Soccer season will have begun. Starting with September 19 against Pacific College at Fresno, the Rams will be kicking their way through league (Western JC Conference) and non-league opponents this season till Thursday, November 19, when they finish against Diablo Valley.

In discussing the Rams' chances for a championship this season soccer coach Roy Dederichsen contended that San Francisco and Skyline College have the best chances of upsetting the defending champion, Canada College.

This Ram team, Dederichsen said, "probably could develop into the best team since 1968." However as of right now Dederichsen went on to say that the determination and the general attitude of the team to win has not been tested yet. He emphasized that dedication and hard work will reap the winds for the Rams.

The mainstay strength of this squad will be its depth. Out of a talented 24-man squad, twenty of the players are of equal caliber. The Rams will back seven veterans, a few of which are All-Conference: Paul Sousa, Bill Arhic, and Chuck Zentgraf. Newcomers to the squad are All-City Bill Fidler (Balboa), Bill Berzin (George Washington), All-City Mauricio Arce (Samuel Gompers), Angelus Karas (Lincoln), All-City Ramy Castro (Balboa), and Frank Alcaraz (Balboa).

Two outstanding goalkeepers Rudy Espinoza and Many Berrios will be returning after a brief absence.

If there is a weakness on this team it will be a lack of defensive players. This gap was brought about by the departure of All-American Jose Tovar. He will be sorely missed but the void is expected to be filled by the team's depth.

Page 8, THE GUARDSMAN, October 5, 1970

Rams Sneak By LA Valley 13-7 San Joaquin Delta Crushed 36

Coming off their exhibition season with two victories, the Ram griders will start league play against highly seeded Chabot College this Saturday at Chabot. Game time is 8 p.m.

For the record, the Rams overcame the visiting Los Angeles Valley Monarchs 13-7 in a tough defensive battle at City College Saturday, September 19th. Just last Saturday the Rams rolled over the San Joaquin Delta Mustangs 34-7 at Tracy.

Highlighting the Ram victory over the Los Angeles Valley Monarchs were numerous outstanding defensive and specialty team plays.

Both Ram scores came on specialty team plays (one PAT failed) as the Ram offense gained only 117 yards. On one Ram score, defensive tackle Jerry Gray leaped high enough to lay a hand onto the ball. Ram linebacker Andy Johnson scooped up the ball among a throng of Rams, and scrambled 5 yards for the score.

Just 2:51 later Ram flanker-back Robert Red took a Monarch punt on his own 7 and raced toward the sidelines sprinting and stutter stepping by grasping Monarch hands. Breaking upfield Red raced his way into the end zone carrying a struggling defender on his back.

All hopes of a comeback victory for the Monarchs were dashed when with just 3:17 left in the game the Monarchs were destroyed. Attempting to pass on his own 41, QB Dale Criscione was dumped for a 17-yard loss by outside line-

backer Al Levi. Trying to pass again Criscione was smothered by the whole left side of the Ram line. Having to go 31 yards for a first down, Criscione tried to set up a screen pass but was hurried into an incomplete by the hardcharging Rams.

Even though the Rams gave up 319 yards, the Ram defense time and time again came up with the big plays to push the Monarchs away from possible scores.

In last week's victory against the San Joaquin Delta Mustangs, the offense blew the game wide open for the defense-minded Rams. Starting Ram QB Frank Oross busted the game open with his tough rushing and accurate passing.

The first Ram score was set up by a Mustang fumble on the Mustang 20 (in all the Mustangs fumbled 8 times, recovering only 2) and Oross' quarterback keeper which went for 18 yards. On the next play, halfback Derrick Williams plunged over from the 2 for the touchdown.

A scant 7 seconds later Mustang halfback Gary Forsythe fumbled on the kick off and Ram Al Levi recovered it.

Three plays later, Oross hit flanker-back Robert Red on a flag pattern in the right corner of the end zone, from the Mustang 23.

The only Mustang score came from a 55-yard run by Gary Forsythe, 7:41 in the second quarter. All in all the Ram defense gave yards but never the score.

The big game breaker in

the contest came with just 14 seconds to go in the first half. The score was still a very close 7 to 13 Rams. Quarterback Frank Oross dropped back to pass, but had to flee the pocket and head for the right sideline as the Mustangs poured through the line. Almost out of bounds, Oross flips over the middle a pass to tight end Larry Haren who heads straight upfield and reverses his direction and sprints toward the left side of the end zone, and easily scores standing up.

With that score the fighting Mustangs seemed flat and listless, for in the second half the Rams immediately took charge of the situation as they steadily marched upfield and culminated their opening drive with a quarterback keeper Oross, on a broken play weaved and twisted through Mustang defenders for the touchdown.

The scoring binge finally was halted, after the Rams on their next series of downs drove 73 yards in 15 plays ending with a Darrel Mitchell plunge, to end the scoring at 34-7.

In the statistics Oross was 9 for 12 in the passing and he also rushed for 46 yards. Tight end Larry Haren took 4 passes for 94 yards and 1 touchdown.

On total offense the Rams gained 339 yards to the Mustangs' 205. The Rams' passing yardage actually outgained their rushing: 194 to 163, while the tough Ram line permitted the Mustangs only 33 yards on the ground.

69's Pushovers Still Questionable

Just one year ago, the City College Rams were dealt their worst football campaign in decades. Their overall record for 1969 was 2 wins and 7 defeats; not since the 1930's have the Rams had such a dismal season. As one coach noted last year "This will never happen again."

That prophecy it seems just might come true this season, even though nothing concrete will emerge until the first game. According to head football coach "Dutch" Elston through a lot of possibilities and hard work a real fine football team may emerge.

Elston said of his team that with some come-through performances the team will be all right. A big factor behind the coach's statement that although the team is welcoming

back a large number of starters from last year, many of these same veterans have been shifted to new positions. Now, not only the rookies will be tested but also the veterans.

On his personnel, Elston mentioned some men that could really help take the Rams to a winning season. Elston singled out Mike Williams and Charlie Lewis as two real fine guards. He also gave special notice to some of his ends: Larry Haren, Frank Johnson, James Olson, and Robert Red a flanker and an All-Conference defensive back. Running backs Darrel Mitchell and Derrick Williams are both looking good, and Elston says of Williams that he "looks extremely good."

This season, the Rams will be going with four quarter-

backs. One is second-year quarterback Rick Calgano, converted to quarterback from halfback is second-year man Frank Oross, and newcomers Elvin Smith and Ramy Kar fill out the list. All of them are "throwing well" and the starting job hasn't been sewed up by anyone yet.

The Rams held a controlled scrimmage on the 12th of September against San Francisco State's Frosh team. The score ended up as a 12-12 tie. The Rams scored their points on two runs, both runs were in excess of fifty yards apiece. The two touchdown carries were Derrick Williams and Darrel Mitchell. The Rams were penalized nine times for 45 yards, all of the penalties were offside.

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"There is a possibility of life on other planets . . . mainly Mars, Venus, and Jupiter. Slides offer evidence."

—Dr. S. I. Rasool

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"Being on stage is where it's at for me, God, I can really get into it."

—Janis Joplin

• Page 3



"Give us four days and we can change something that has lasted for four years."

—Russ Miller

• Page 2



It's the Season for Speakers

Russ Miller Sounds Off

By Joe Konte

Russ Miller, Democrat nominee for the seat held by Congressman William S. Mailliard in the 6th district, spoke on a wide range of topics at the college lecture series October 6 at the Little Theatre.

Miller spoke confidently of the progress of his drive to unseat Mailliard, stating that he has more issues against the congressman and that he now has the numbers to defeat Mailliard. As an example of his increasing support, Miller cited the making up of a 5000 vote deficit in Marin County.

Miller, while addressing the audience, pleaded for their support:

"Advertising can't win it — people win it by dialing phones and ringing doorbells. — We need your support. Give us four days and we can change something that has lasted for four years."

He also suggested that it is better to help defeat the candidate you disagree with than complain about him when it's too late.

On the subject of foreign policy, Miller touched briefly on the topics of U.S. affairs in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

Miller supported the withdrawal plans, but he noted it's clear that there should be "no hedging" in getting out of Indochina, and that we should get out as soon as we can.

"War is totally productive to social and world politics, but totally unproductive to young men that are dying and to the people of Vietnam," Miller said.

Regarding the Mideast quagmire, Miller is in favor of defending Israel.

Take advantage of the many speakers who are available to students

Former Diplomat To Speak on Campus

Fulton Freeman, former United States Ambassador to Mexico and currently President of the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, will be the



Fulton Freeman

College Hour lecturer on Thursday, October 22, at 11 a.m. in the college theater.

Freeman's topic will be "Labor Problems Along the Mexican-U.S. Frontier."

Freeman began his diplomatic career in Mexico at the age of 24 when he entered the U.S. Foreign Service as a vice-consul there.

While working for the United States as a language attaché in Peking, China, he was detained by the Japanese after Pearl Harbor. He returned to the United States in 1942 and went back to China in 1943.

He served in Latin America in 1958 as a senior foreign service inspector. In 1961, President Kennedy appointed him U.S. ambassador to Colombia. Three years later, President Johnson chose him to succeed Thomas C. Mann as ambassador to Mexico. He resigned from that job on January 15, 1969 and retired from the Foreign Service on January 31 after 30 years of service.

Freeman will hold a seminar-discussion session in the Dining Room of the Student Union building later in the day.

Dr. Rasool Digs Venus

By Elizabeth Driscoll

Dr. S. Ichtiaque Rasool, senior research physicist of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Institute for Space Studies, spoke to students last week on the exploration of the solar system.

Dr. Rasool's lecture focused upon the possibility of life on other planets, mainly Mars, Venus, and Jupiter. He also showed slides taken by the Mariner space probes of Mars, slides on the formation of stars, and a slide of a height map of Mars.

"Mars is about a tenth of the mass of the Earth with much the same density, and its atmosphere is made up of carbon dioxide," Rasool said. "The Mariner space probes took pictures of Mars and showed that it looks much like its neighbor, the Moon."

The possibility of life on Mars can be seen through evidence of erosion on the planet.

"The rims of some craters on Mars show evidence of erosion, perhaps by oceans that existed in Mars early history," Rasool stated.

He then discussed the planet Venus. "Venus is almost the same size as the Earth. Pictures taken of Venus and the Earth show that the two planets look much alike. Using radio waves bounced off Venus, we found that the temperature there is 1000 degrees Fahrenheit," Rasool said. "The atmosphere is very heavy and thick, and its atmosphere is pure carbon dioxide."

The radio-wave technique was also used to determine Mars' atmosphere, he said.

"Jupiter," said Rasool, "is ten times bigger and three times more massive than Earth. The giant red spot on Jupiter moves longitudinally, and sometimes does not rotate with the planet. There are some theories about the red spot, but we don't know exactly what it is."

Dr. Rasool then explained the possibility of life existing on Jupiter.

"We don't know if there is a surface on Jupiter. At the temperature of the planet, (225 degrees) you may not have a surface at all. The important thing is that the atmosphere contains the necessary gases for the formation of life. We think the atmosphere of Jupiter is methane-ammonia. If this is true of Jupiter, we may have the beginnings of life, and if we can determine that there are complex organic compounds on Jupiter, then we will have an idea of how life can originate."

Dr. Rasool received his Bachelor of Science degree in physics at the age of seventeen from the University of Lucknow, India and his Ph.D. in Atmospheric Physics at the age of twenty-three from the University of Paris, France.

He concluded his lecture with a question-and-answer session.

Lake Knows China

Salih Probes Arabs

By Timothy Thompson

Joseph Lake, Intelligence Analyst for the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Intelligence, spoke to students last week on "Chinese Foreign Policy."

Lake discussed aspects of China's internal problems and its involvement in the world's power struggle. The most graphic was the fact that China's 800 million people are crowded into an area roughly the size of the U.S. In a country of 100 people per square mile, the gross national product is \$50 billion (U.S. \$50 billion) and the average income is \$100 a year (U.S. \$4000).

Lake pointed out that in China, both history and tradition have been markedly different than in the West. The Chinese think and feel largely unlike Americans. They have traditionally been withdrawn and self-centered, said Lake, and even now expect the world to come to them for communication. Also, the Chinese tend to think of themselves as leaders of a world revolutionary spirit among the poorer nations.

"China's foreign policy is enforced by the might of 250 million Army infantrymen. But the Chinese have created problems for themselves through 'policy ineptitude' such as the recently ended Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution." He said that the cultural revolution failed in its goal to purge the bureaucratic system of undesirable officials because now many of those expelled officials are returning to office. All the cultural revolution seems to have done is disrupt society.

Today, China is reassessing its role in the world and seems to be striving for one of the top power positions," Lake said. "Goals have not changed, but tactics have. China seems to be considering the range of options in dealing with the United States."

Lake concluded his lecture by assuring the audience that no "long-range

By Virginia Elliott

In semi-Fu Manchu mustache, green army jacket and saving hair, Comrade Salih of the Democratic Popular Front for the liberation of Palestine spoke last week to a group of City College students on campus. The Committee Against Racism, the Progressive Labor Party, and the Arab Student Club sponsored him.

Salih clarified the struggle between the establishment, government, and the Palestinian armed forces by giving a historical and social perspective to the much-garbed picture. He told of the growth of Zionism, the making of the state of Israel by Jews, colonial English and American capital and the growth of Palestinian Nationalism at war with Zionism and the royalist regime of Jordan's King Hussein.

The story on the surface is that the Jews made an exodus to Palestine and created Israel under the colonization of the English and French. This upset the Arabs who thought it was their land. Salih tied the first two facts together.

Zionism is a Jewish nationalistic movement that grew and developed in Europe during the second half of the 19th century and reached maturity when capitalism reached its highest phase.

Further, he said the movement carried with it "all the fruits of science, technology and new methods of violence" and was thus able to "push slowly and progressively to colonize Palestine." His complaint was that "the coming of the Zionists and the taking over of Palestine was done in the shadow of the English colonial interests."

After the English left, he said, a more insidious and subtle form of colonization took hold over the Palestinians because "the social and political existence of the state depended on

"I knew Janis Joplin" By Jim Toland

Janis Joplin, "The queen of rock," was found dead in her Hollywood hotel room Sunday night, October 4th. An autopsy revealed that the twenty-seven year old rock and blues artist died of an overdose of heroin. There were fresh needle marks on her left arm.

I met Janis early in 1967, at a party on Cole Street in the Haight-Ashbury district. The "hippie movement" had just become popular, flower children were blossoming everywhere, and Janis Joplin, singing with Big Brother and the Holding Company, was a frequent attraction at the psychedelic rock dances in the old Avalon Ballroom on Sutter Street.

The party was wild, by anyone's standards. I was sitting in the kitchen sipping a jug of burgundy wine, when someone lifted it out of my hands, leaving the last sip dripping down my shirt. The usually loud, perspiring, Janis Joplin was sedately chugging away at my gallon of wine.

"I'll show you how to handle one of these (referring to the bottle of wine) honey," she said, in her husky Texas accent as she laughed. She sat down and we talked.

Janis came from Port Arthur, Texas, where her father was an engineer. She loathed her home town because she felt that the people there didn't give her a chance. "Port Arthur isn't the place to try leading a free existence," she commented. Janis, although outwardly she didn't show it, had been hurt. "Rejection is hard to take, honey!"

Janis Joplin started her singing career in a beer joint outside of Austin. She went on to sing one night "gigs" in New York's swinging East Village and in San Francisco's Bohemian North Beach. "I sang in just about anywhere they'd have me." She did a lot of hitchhiking and soon wearied of scuffling for a living.

In 1965, Janis went home to Texas to attend school. She enrolled in La-

mar State College of Technology with vague plans to enter the teaching profession. Her "straight" ambitions lasted about a year. When she got word that Big Brother and the Holding Company needed a female vocalist, she came to San Francisco and landed the job.

We spent a few hours together at the party and when we parted I wished her luck at the upcoming Monterey Pop Festival.

Monterey, 1967, was a memorable event to all rock music enthusiasts. It was one of the most exciting happenings to ever come out of the "rock culture." Big Brother and the Holding Company and especially Janis Joplin, was the sensation of the whole show.

Janis appeared on stage and gave a tumultuous rendition of the old blues classic, Ball and Chain. Her version of this song sold over a million copies when it was later reissued.

Janis Joplin was a star with a vibrant personality and big, mellow voice. She left Big Brother late in 1968 and formed her own back-up band. She was on her own.

In the early fall of 1969, I was ordering a roast beef sandwich in a delicatessen on 22nd Street, when I heard that gruff Texas voice ask for "a pack of Marlboros." I turned around and after a few minutes of conversation Janis Joplin remembered me.

We continued the conversation in my apartment, a half block away. We sat at the red, white and blue kitchen table and I ate my sandwich while she drank the Old Crow which I kept on hand for special occasions. "I usually drink Southern Comfort," she said sarcastically as she laughed.

Janis was disturbed about some of the changes that had taken place in San Francisco. She missed some of the "old people" and "old places." The hideous death of the Haight-Ashbury district depressed her; the "good times" were gone. Janis wanted to move to Marin County (She finally



Jim Toland is a reporter in Journalism 21 class. He is pictured in the Guardsman office as he typed his exclusive interview with Janis Joplin.

moved to Sausalito. "It would be a change, man; I dig changes."

Janis Joplin wasn't afraid of losing her voice, "it might-oultive me." Like most artists she was never completely satisfied with all of her works. When I mentioned that her album, Cheap Thrills, was one of my favorites, she said it definitely wasn't one of hers.

"Being on stage is where it's at, for me, God, I can really get into it." She believed that man should love his fellow man and that love was the universal answer to all problems. "Love is really where it's at, man."

We finished the sandwich and the Old Crow and went to North Beach. When we walked into the Coffee Gallery on Grant Avenue, we were im-

mediately surrounded by people. Everyone loved Janis and Janis loved all people. "People, just think about it; people are so far out!"

Even with all of these people surrounding her you could sense a certain loneliness about her. She seemed to be one of those people who could be lonely in Times Square on New Year's Eve.

We left the Coffee Gallery late that night and drove around the city for awhile in her psychedelic Porsche. When Janis left me at my apartment she said that she would drop by sometime. That was the last time I saw her.

Wednesday, October 7, 1970, her ashes were scattered off the coast of Marin County.

More on Specialists Lake and Salih

Continued from Page 2

Lake

solutions for long-range problems" exist in Washington's portfolio on China. "Washington," he said, "has no definite answers."

During a question and answer session, it was asked when China would be admitted to the United Nations. "Last year, the margin of difference was only eight votes. This year, it will be even closer. U. Thant has set the admission date only two years away."

Who will succeed Mao? "Lin Piao is a powerful man in the hierarchy, but it is impossible now to say who will take Mao's place."

What will be China's attitude toward the world? "Most likely," said Lake, "China in years to come will follow its history of semi-isolation and because of this will create continuing problems for itself and the world."

Salih

the colonial powers from which they got their freedom." Therefore, the Palestinians are still fighting colonialism against imperial and chauvinistic aggression represented by Hussein, the Zionists and American capital interests.

The main problem, Salih said, is that "the ruling class of the country exploits cheap labor and our human and natural resources, living off lives of wasteful consumption while the rest live in grinding poverty." This is "a good basis for revolution," he said.

Spreading his thin arms out in a gesture of largeness, he said that the conclusion to the fight must be the establishment of a socialist, liberal

government. The purpose of the Democratic Popular Front is "to build the proletarian party which is based on the poor workers and the peasants while struggling against the enemy. The fight will be absorbed, he feels, without "the leadership of the proletariat and without establishing socialist rule whereby the resources go back to the people themselves."

It is not their objective, he said, to make the Israelites leave, but to have a state where "numbers of Jews, Christians, and Moslems can live together with equal rights. The fight is not anti-semitic but anti-bourgeoisie."

"However," said Salih sardonically, "the Arab establishment government thinks the national salvation is a present which the Arabs will give the Palestinians." Salih foresees that the "poor will return to the poor and feudal lord to feudal lord."

After the talk, students avidly questioned Salih. Concerning airplane hijacking, he said it must be kept in mind that the acts were not done by all. The Democratic Popular Front publicly criticized the plane escape because of the possible repercussions they may receive.

"However, it has shown that the Palestinians are not paper tigers; they have teeth and they bite back," Salih said. Furthermore, the Front aims to mobilize the Arabs by "more than the emotional euphoria over an act in which ten people were involved."

A pretty girl leaned intently into the conversation and said that Israel was

a socialist country pioneered by the kibbutz makers. Not thrown from his seat, Salih politely replied that "the proportionate production of the kibbutz is very minimal and cannot exist within the fundamental capitalism where the national income is produced by privately owned concerns." He heatedly referred to Israel's connections with American imperialism, stressing that Israel can hardly be allied socialist when the working class there is not in power.

When asked what the American revolutionaries could do to aid the Palestinians, he mentioned that when President Nixon was considering sending troops into the area, the anti-war movement did not respond as they had to his Vietnam decisions, and that this is the sort of awareness needed — awareness that the Palestinian struggle is a war on imperialistic domination united with all wars against that system.

Salih was asked about what effect Nasser's death would have on the Arab world.

"Egypt will go more Egyptian," he said, explaining that Nasser had "followed the line of being the leader of the Arab nation," and without him Egypt would not be as pro-Arab but would give their own social concerns more attention.

Salih concluded by saying that the Arabs are not just trying to get some land for themselves, but they are striving to reorder the class structure and change the government so it can serve the people.

the Guardsman

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ADVISER

MRS. DORRY COPPOLA

Editors Note: Congressman William S. Mailliard incumbent from the 6th district, will speak in the College Theatre on Tuesday, October 27 from 11 a.m. to noon.

We regret that this issue of the GUARDSMAN was delayed due to a fire that broke out in the computer type composer in the print shop.

Contrary to rumor, it wasn't the "hot" copy or censorship — just a temperamental computer on strike!

Philippine Studies Needs Teachers

Philippine Studies at City College started this year with the support of the students, teachers and community. The person who is the most responsible for this program is Ruben Estandian, Student Chairman, who introduced various persons and presented the Philippine Ethnic Studies program.



The courses are as follows: Anthropology 14, 15, Cultural Anthropology of the Philippines; History 36, History of Southeast Asia; History 37, History of the Philippines; Political Science 47, Politics and Governments of Southeast Asia; Philippine 1, Elementary Philippine; and also Philippine 10A-10B-10C.

Dean Jack Aldridge said that the Philippine courses are gaining much popularity among students enrolling here, and added that all these courses are suitable for the University of California and California state colleges.

No equipment costs for Philippine Studies during 1970-71 are expected, however, some provision should be made for instructional supplies. The sum of \$300 would appear to be adequate and would be expended primarily for Philippine Language tapes to be used in the language laboratory.

Tutorial Center Moves Upstairs

The City College Tutorial Program has begun a fourth semester in a new campus location. Transferring from room S-142 to S-347, the Program and its tutor-participants will help students who request assistance in learning to grasp the basics of introductory and elementary courses.

EXPANDED PROGRAM

Founded in the Spring of 1969, the program has expanded and now has a larger facility which will attempt to meet the increasing demands for tutorial aid.

"The center puts great emphasis on trying to reach students who are prospective drop-outs," said Dr. Lance Rogers, director of the center.

"And," added Dr. Rogers, "introductory and elementary courses are concentrated upon because students often become discouraged with a beginning subject and are reluctant to go on."

The tutors involved in the program are generally dedicated and enthusiastic about their work and are recruited in three different ways. That is, the student may volunteer, he may take a course in student leadership (Community-Service 45 deals directly with the Tutorial Center Program), or he may apply for a salaried position as a lab-assistant.

STUDENTS GET TOGETHER

"The Tutorial Program," said Dr. Rogers, "gives students the chance to work together and to take advantage of the academic facilities available to them on campus." Many tutors are able to help the newer students become familiarized with the City College campus. Often, both tutor and tutee will take advantage of the College Center of Independent Learning (COIL), located in C-305, where a wide range of study aids may be used free of charge.

The Tutorial Center is ready to lend its services to any City College student without cost. All one needs to do is take advantage of the program by going to S-347 between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Questions, comments and suggestions will gladly be solicited.

Sisters Mobilize To Explore Alternative Roles

Sisters are uniting at City College to bring women out of the white tornado and up from the sinks. Need of a movement on this campus was evident from the problems unearthed at the first meeting of Women's Liberation. Women's Liberation is a movement of women who recognize the limitations of the roles assigned to them by society and are seeking alternatives to them.

Those who think that these roles are flattering and harmless might consider the financial, emotional and physical storms braved by the women who spoke out at the first meeting.

One City College woman who worked as a welder was unable to get work in her field at all and was told that work was too hard for her so she turned to "feminine" jobs she found boring and was unskilled to do.

These examples would remain as a few bad brushes with the work world if it weren't that work has become as crucial to women as to men.

We are not just asking for pin money," said W. L. member Pat Condry. "One out of four black women support their family, as do one out of eight white women."

The women spoke of that long-nurtured institution, the male ogler. They pointed out that men are not content to stand on the corner watching girls go by, but insult and threaten them. These insults might not be so bad, but the brutality and rape that often follow are.

The incident of a coed being raped in the Sunset several weeks ago might have been avoided had the girl known how to defend herself against the man who shoved her into the van. Three women from the movement feel that there is an urgent need on this campus for karate to be taught as part of the P.E. program — more of a need than the social game of tennis. Pat Condry (Anthro. major), Lyn Kentosh (pre-med) and Susan Teyab are some of the women trying to pull together the threads of women's despair and make a mobile force of the fabric. They explored the ways of rape. Isn't this an acting-out of the attitudes that society latently holds? Women as animals — sex objects, inferior's Rape and jeering, they feel, can no longer be tolerated as a natural society amenity.

An effective, and not a token child care center is being sought by the women who think that it should be predicated on the belief that women need as much leisure, concentration and education as men to fulfill themselves materially and psychologically. Some women had to bring screaming and unhappy children to their classes or to registration. They must live in a

larger place to accommodate the child, pay more rent, as well as pay up to a hundred dollars a month in child care. These mothers are intense on the child care question. Even with an eight-hour a day center, a mother would still have little free time to study or be alone. Her work world, the noise and demand it entails would not end at five or six as a man's does.

Women's Lib wants to see more literature in the campus bookstore that appeals to socially-aware women. Millett's "Politics of Sex" and Celestine Ware's "Woman Power" are two startling and relevant books that women want included among the playboys.

W. L. needs space to meet on campus and preferably an office out of which to circulate literature. They have an eye on the job-training programs with regard to what happens to women in them and what problems exist. They want women speakers for the lecture series who can talk on something other than "comparative detergency."

The first two meetings of W. L. have had a small attendance. These women are "the building blocks," Pat Condry said, but the task at hand is to recruit many more. Pat made it clear that there are no "super-chiefs" in the group — women have too long undermined each other with competition on a sexual basis and must avoid competing now on an intellectual prestige basis.

Women are meeting in small groups in the evening to talk as sisters and friends about the social boat they are all afloat in. A woman's studies course is in the works for the Experimental College. Women's wind-up history films and newsletters from the Women's Office are possibilities for on-campus innovations. The major philosophy of W. L. is freedom from crushing, archaic and inhumane social roles for both men and women — and a use of the woman-power available. The women, however, do not desire to ape male mannerisms or the masculine stereotype — they want to avoid stereotypes altogether. They are not ashamed of their committed and energy-propelled emotions, but desire to lift the ridicule and distortion placed on these emotions.

The narrow notion that W. L. is heartless to children, mannish and neurotic is being exploded by the movement at CCSF. A mother in the group said that her rapport with her children has improved since she has been able to do something about the sources of her frustrations, and foresees a day in which the individual dreams of all women — housewives, mothers, the poor — will be given free rein and value.

Peterson said future plans are to get an HEW curriculum at the school where students going into childcare fields could do their field work at the center. Three members of the work-study program will be directing the center on a volunteer basis, and qualified women such as Mr. Peterson's psychologist wife have offered to help out.

Those interested in more information may contact Pat Horan, Mr. Dunlap or Mr. Peterson at B-5, Experimental College.

Happenings

Evening division students of Art History I-C are producing a "Renaissance Fair" during class time from October 19 to November 2.

Guests are welcome to attend and view the CCSF Renaissance players in a condensed performance of Machiavelli's play, "The Mandrake." The play will be produced with background music provided by Carol Heald. There will be demonstration in tapestry making by Bert Brown; costumes of the period by Ingrid Conroy, and fresco painting by Caroline Swensen. Refreshments will be provided by Chris Roberts. The "Renaissance Fair" is sponsored by Arthur Irwin, art instructor.

City College Music department will be presenting a series of student recitals called "Second Tuesday" on the second Tuesday of each month in Arts building choral room 133 at 12 noon to 1:00 p.m.

Featured on each program will be solos and duets by piano ensemble and repertoire classes.

The dates are November 10, December 8 and January 12. Two concerts were held in October.

The City College branch of the Sierra Club is active again this semester. Some of the goals that the club hopes to achieve this semester are:

- To explore, enjoy, and preserve the Sierra Nevada and other scenic resources of the world, its forests, waters, wildlife and wilderness.

- To educate the people with regard to the national and state forests, parks, monuments, and other natural resources of special scenic beauty.

- To enlist public interest and cooperation in protecting them.

- To promote understanding and awareness of the impact of modern so-

- To stimulate the consideration of quality urban living.

- To encourage participation by students in citizen action for the creation, preservation, protection, and restoration of aesthetically valuable environments, and

- To promote Sierra Club and Bay Chapter activities and policies.

The Sierra Club of City College meets every other Thursday at 11 a.m. in room S-335. The next meeting is on October 22.

William Shakespeare's Julius Caesar will be presented by San Francisco City College Drama Department Wednesday, October 28 through Saturday, October 31, at 8 p.m. in the City College Theater, on Phelan at Judson Avenues. General admission is \$1.00. Students 50 cents. There is no charge for San Francisco City College Students.

James Haran, director of the play, believes that Julius Caesar illustrates why Shakespeare is considered one of the finest playwrights of all time. His dramatization of the history of Rome 2000 years ago, is modern showing how violence begets violence, and mob rule accomplishes nothing but anarchy.

Jira Orin, supervising stage production, feels that the simplistic stage setting enhances the timeless theme of the play. The set was designed by Denis Hudson.

There will be additional performances on November 10th and 13th, 8 p.m. at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, located on 19th Avenue at Sloat.

Fall 1970 marks the second year of the Arab Student Club at City College. Their first meeting this semester was held on September 29, 1970.

One of their objectives for this semester is having members of the club speak in political science classes to inform students more about the Middle East crisis. They would also like to see an Arab studies curriculum at City College.

Officers for this semester are Zuhair Erakai, president; Hani Kasseh, vice president; and Afaf Kailil, treasurer.

"Windows of the Soul" will be shown at room VA-115 on Thursday, October 22 at 11 a.m.

The film tells how man's five senses (sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell) are not really reliable. It also tells how man's brains interpret sensory information from these sense organs incorrectly.

Science and non-science majors will be highly interested in this discussion of man's relationship to his environment through his 5 senses. Find out what "silent" sound is and how man's brains "see."

The film has been shown at several World's Fairs. Admission is free, and it is sponsored by CHA Alpha — Campus For Christ.

AS Council Quizzes Criminology Chief

By Bruno Fornier

The Student Council meeting of October 12 set a record of some sort for votes. By the time the meeting was over, three decisions were unanimous and one was a near miss.

The first vote came on the issue of sending a recommendation to the Academic Senate of placing students on the Hiring Committee for counselors.

The second unanimous occurred on a motion to waive the minimum membership regulation for the newly formed Math Club. The club has only ten members, five short of the minimum fifteen. A representative of the club said that they'd like to have it waived so that the club could get started in its organization. The only request from the council was to have a constitution drawn up.

The third unanimous vote came on a motion by Martin Poon to have the Student Review Board investigate the case of History instructor Quinn Martin. It was also added into the motion to invite Dean of Students Ralph Hillsman to a questioning period on the case.

John Goebel then moved to have Student Council endorse the October 31 moratorium. That was a near miss — 12-1-2.

The last action was a motion by Martin Poon to sing Happy Birthday to Dean Samuels.

The meeting of Wednesday, October 14 was a questioning period with Mr. Lawrence Lawson, the chairman of the Criminology Department.

Lawson was asked why fines were raised from two dollars to ten. He replied that it was to keep students from parking in the faculty parking area.

The next round of questions was about Campus Police. Lawson said that out of 200 criminology majors,

forty were police. Each one contributed five hours to the campus force, sometimes even more. Lawson said that, comparatively speaking, CCSF Campus Police was understaffed. The purpose of the campus police was to keep San Francisco police off the CCSF campus. Lawson said that their authority to arrest people comes under citizen's arrest, although each one is sworn in as a special police by the City. The only prerequisite is that the candidate take Criminology 52.

"We're asking an eighteen or nineteen year-old person to perform the same job as a twenty-five year-old is doing," Lawson stated.

Dean Samuels brought up the topic of the bike rack by saying he received a note saying, "The Robbers Have Begun." He said that recently, two kids were caught breaking chains on the rack. They were both high school kids.

John Goebel asked why they (the campus police) were given nightsticks. Lawson said that they were a psychological device.

The Montemayor-Rich case was then discussed in a stock market session (bull and bear it). After a few minutes of this, Samuels noted that it was the only case of harassment yet reported.

After Lawson, left, the problem of card-playing in Statter Wing was brought up by a member of the audience. He proposed either having specific times for card-playing in Statter Wing or enforcing a "No-gambling" type of regulation there and using the lower level of the Student Union Building for a casino. The Council decided to table the discussion on the matter until next Monday. That vote, in the spirit of the previous Monday, was unanimous.

Hans Morgenthau, Foreign Policy Expert, to Speak

Hans J. Morgenthau will give a special lecture at 3 p.m. Thursday, October 22 in E-101.

When Morgenthau spoke in Bombay last year, professors and students came from long distances upon hearing that he would appear. He attracted a crowd of 3000 people into an auditorium with a capacity of about 1500. Morgenthau's lecture will deal with American foreign and military policy.

Dr. Morgenthau is a Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science and Modern History, University of Chicago, and Leonard Davis Distinguished Professor of Political Science, City University of New York.

Morgenthau has also taught at many other universities, among them are Harvard, University of California at Berkeley, Yale, and Columbia.

Since 1950 he has served as director of the Center for Study of American Foreign and Military Policy at the University of Chicago. He is consultant to the Department of State; and was, in 1966, senior research fellow with the Council on Foreign Relations.

Morgenthau is also the author of many books on international relations; his most recent works are, Politics in the Twentieth Century (3 vols., 1962); A New Foreign Policy for the United States (1969); and Truth and Power, to be published in 1970.

Child Care Center Coming to Campus

City College's child care program will be operating on a pilot basis by mid-November or early December at the Ingleside Presbyterian Church on Ocean and Granada Avenues. The program will accommodate 50 children by next semester.

A double shift is planned with an eye to serving as many children as possible. Don Peterson, faculty adviser to the Experimental College, said there will be some exceptions to the double shift (morning or afternoon hours). A mother who must attend all day may be able to help out at the church on their free time. The main

idea is to work with the administration to allow mothers to pre-register for all morning or all afternoon classes.

The shortcomings of the program at this point, such as short hours, no meals, and limited space, lie not with the faculty, staff, or students who have volunteered their services, but rather with the funding priorities of the community, the state school system, and the general attitude of society that mothers are not a good risk in education.

Funding from grants, public foundations, and HEW are being sought. However, various foundations already support centers throughout the city,

and these centers in turn serve a limited number of mothers and take as long as a year on the waiting lists to get into.

"Obviously there will be no fees," said Mr. Peterson, "but that will depend on funds, the mothers' income and other factors."

In the beginning, student mothers will be the first considered, and there is a "student emphasis" on the program. Mr. Peterson stressed some members of Women's Lib feel that staff members should have the same right to the facilities at the outset as students. However, staff members probably have less financial need than

the student mother in most cases, and all cannot be served at once.

Peterson said future plans are to get an HEW curriculum at the school where students going into childcare fields could do their field work at the center. Three members of the work-study program will be directing the center on a volunteer basis, and qualified women such as Mr. Peterson's psychologist wife have offered to help out.

Those interested in more information may contact Pat Horan, Mr. Dunlap or Mr. Peterson at B-5, Experimental College.

"Being an art major with virtually no art classes in my schedule, this semester with experience and the benefit of cartooning classes at strip has become my most important class. I hope to improve it through another college I attend."

Dennis McGhee





Gourmet Chef Acherman is a perfectionist

Today's Cooks Are Tomorrow's Gourmets

Students in the Hotel-Restaurant Program at City College are motivated. Why shouldn't they be? They know that graduates are likely to end up with an interesting job.

Graduates are now employed as chefs on sleek ocean-going luxury ships; manager of a far east Hilton Hotel; manager of a ski resort; head of food purchasing of a luxury hotel chain; and President of Sambo's Pancake House chain.

While the students are learning they are also dreaming of the job that waits for them and the interesting career with unlimited possibilities.

What's it like during the training period? Students admit that they often feel "all thumbs" with so many things to remember that they often think they'll never make it through the two-year course.

What's the worst thing that ever happened to a student? Dropping a whole tray of filled water glasses in the faculty dining room. What a noise!

Larry Wong, head of the H&R program, is a success story. He was graduated from the program in 1936. He speaks of the opportunities for students of all ethnic and racial backgrounds. "Currently we have 15 Black students; 28 Orientals; 2 American Indians; 13 other non-White; 17 Chicanos; and 160 White students enrolled in the program."

Students agree they have a first rate faculty in the H&R program since it includes chefs who total about 300 years of experience. These super chefs bring an international flair to their teaching. They have a diversified background of Italian, Swiss, Norwegian, French and German culinary know-how.

The Hotel and Restaurant Program is designed so that students may satisfy the requirements for graduation from the College and receive the degree of Associate in Arts.

Students may specialize in either hotel and restaurant operation or food preparation. Work experience is an important element of the training period.

Advisory committees represent hotel and restaurant employees and labor unions. These groups help to place graduates and also provide work-experience employment for students.

The student who serves behind the counter at the cafeteria may be the future gourmet chef of San Francisco's finest hotel!



Mouth-watering cakes must look as appealing as they taste



Chef Frank Bratt shows how to make gourmet salads



David Borelli checks meal planning with students.



How much does the meat weigh before cooking?



The customer is always right so the hamburgers better be hot and tasty

the Guardian SPORTS

Rams Split With Foes



Powerful Canada Undeclared Booters

The City College Ram soccer team has certainly been playing on the right track lately. In fact, the Rams are undefeated in both their league and non-league games.

The Ram booters demolished San Francisco State's team 8-2, blasted the College of Pacific at Fresno 8-0, creamed league playmate College of Marin 6-0 and spotted bowly West Valley JC 2-0.

Now here is the kicker, the Western JC League champion Canada met and played the Rams last Tuesday the sixth. And wouldn't you know it, the Rams went down on the record books

49ers Get Last Laugh on Rash LA Sportswriters

By Mike Chan

One week ago, two Los Angeles sportswriters tauted with degrading remarks the moral fiber of the Bay Area's professional and college football teams. In short, these writers had the audacity to call them "losers."

True, these writers admitted that the personnel of these teams were of an above average or higher quality, but they stressed somewhat extremely that their mental outlook needed a butcher knife wielding plastic surgeon. A few of their suggested victims were in the order of the degree of scorn given, the City's own 49ers, our brethren across the Bay the Oakland Raiders, Purdue's victim the Stanford Indians, and the topsy Turvy California Bears.

However, the Los Angelesan though knocking all of the Bay Area's teams concentrated their below the belt blows on San Francisco's own 49ers. Pri-

marily, because the 49ers were scheduled to meet their godlike Rams.

To these writers, the Rams' Fear-some Foursome were going to tear, rip, and rout 49er quarterback John Brodie, whom these writers dubiously nicknamed "Mr. Loser." In fact they and probably many of their readers ate up those quotes by former 49er cornerback Kermit Alexander who reportedly said that with the Rams he knows that somehow no matter what occurs, the Rams will win. He also, slighted the 49ers by saying that when they played, they played not to win but to just keep up with their opponents.

Well, the times are changing and the Rams know it. For those same 49ers humiliated those godlike Rams. It wasn't Brodie who was ripped at like those soothsaying writers had envisioned, and it wasn't Gabriel either, it was that whole Ram team.

Again, there are two stories to be told about the Ram gridgers. The first occurred on Saturday, October 3 when the fourth-ranked Chabot Gladiators broke the Ram winning streak at two by putting down the Rams 48-24. The better of the two stories happened just last Friday when the Merritt Thunderbirds felt the wrath of the Rams, for the Rams routed Merritt 55-14 at City College Stadium.

Well first things first, there were really two games played against the Rams at Chabot that Saturday night. In the first one the Gladiators ran over the Rams 34-9. In the second half or second game the Rams played head-to-head with the Gladiators and came off with a 14-14 tie.

However you can't divide the facts that in four quarters Chabot ran up 48 points while giving up only 23, yet the game's overall statistics are very nearly similar, offensively. The Rams struck up 16 first downs to Chabot's 17 first downs. Chabot threw for only 28 yards while the Rams compiled 154 yards in the air. On the ground Chabot thrashed the Rams for 292 yards while only permitting the Rams 198 rushing yards.

The Rams lagged behind Chabot in total offense by a mere 64 yards, but the scoreboard gave the Gladiators a 25 point margin of victory.

CHABOT WINS

The key to Chabot's victory was not just their speed and quickness, but their playbooks. Performing with excellent execution, the Gladiators ran off a multitude of double and triple reverse plays.

Chabot quarterback Bill August expertly drove his team to paydirt 6 times. On a triple reverse August scored standing up on a nine yard run. He scored two touchdowns on rollout passes, and the four other scores were racked up by his backfield.

Highlighting the Ram effort were Rams Frank Oross, Robert Red, and Elvin Smith. Ram flanker-halfback Robert Red sparked the kickoff return department with his 33, 35, and 37 yard returns. Quarterback Frank Oross ran a shifty weaving run of 39 yards that set up the Rams for their first touchdown. Flanker Elvin Smith caught 4 passes for 78 yards.

The victory over Merritt was in large part due to the interceptions of Merritt passes, and a Merritt punter called Watson. Mr. Watson made his debut before Ram fans on a fourth and 24 punting situation. Back to punt Watson kicks and the punt is blocked by linebacker Al Levi, and the tumbling ball is taken by defensive end Andy Johnson who scores on a 55 yard jaunt with just 2:34 gone in the first quarter.

The next Ram score was again set up by Mr. Watson, when he fumbled a bad snap from center on fourth down. Bouncing away from Watson's hands the ball was finally recovered by Ram tackle Henry Ward on Merritt's 9 yard line.

Just four plays later, halfback Derrick Williams went off tackle for the score from the line, just four seconds into the second quarter.

Fourteen points behind, the Thunderbirds again had the ball but were stymied by a quick pass rush from

the Ram front liners. In a fourth and 23 bind, Watson as again called in to punt, and this time he did get his kick off, but the ball bounced off the helmet of his own blocker, situated a few yards in front of him. In the confusion a multitude of Rams jumped onto the ball on the Merritt three. Two plays later halfback Darrel Mitchell drove in from the one with 11:52 still left in the second quarter. The point after was no good and the score was Rams 20, Merritt zero.

MERRITT MOVES

Merritt quarterback Jim Fross finally started to move his team but a penalty threw them back 15 yards to their own 22. Two plays later on second and eighteen, Fross was intercepted by cornerback Robert Red who on a slithering run returned the ball 32 yards, and was finally pulled down on the Merritt six. Quarterback Frank Oross scored on a keeper on fourth down. The PAT missed and with 8:04 still left in the half the Rams led 26-0.

Merritt still couldn't get anything going and did punt successfully this time. On the first down Oross went back to pass, and was almost furred by a "thunderous pass rush." Oross heaved a pass toward the left side line to running back Floyd Coleman who sped 63 yards behind some excellent downfield blocking before being knocked down.

Operating from the Merritt back, Oross went over to run the tully up to 33-0 Rams. The clock read 6:35 to go in the first half.

However Merritt now seemed to come alive as they drove behind the arm of Bob Romano, as he moved the Thunderbirds 81 yards for the score. Their big play was a defensive pass interference call that took the Rams for 29 yards, and gave Merritt the ball on the Ram one. On the next play halfback Mack Douglas scored Merritt's first points with 1:10 left. The score read 33-6 when Merritt's two point conversion failed.

RAMS DOMINATE

Starting off the second half with the ball, Merritt on their first series threw an interception to lineman Pat Grimmesey who returned it 24 yards for a touchdown. The extra point was good and the score was 40-6, less than two minutes into the second half.

The game from that point soon settled down, and the Merritt offense now began to consistently move. On every turn though they were thwarted by the tough Ram defense. However Merritt finally did get back onto the scoreboard when they caught Floyd Coleman in the Ram end zone for a safety. A few series later Romano culminated a 51 yard drive with a draw to Douglas for the second Merritt touchdown. With 12:20 left the score was 40-14.

The Ram offense now began to reassert themselves as they marched 32 yards in 8 straight running plays for the score. Coleman went 6 yards for the score with 8:11 left in the game.

However one more touchdown remained for the Rams to score, and on a sweep with just 6 seconds left Cordell Hawkins scored from the six. With a successful two point conversion the final score read 55-14.

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SF Anti-War March Saturday



Chairwoman of the City College Student Mobilization Committee, Sally Moore. Photo by Gary Delucchi

Screw Worm Brings U.S.-Mexico Together

By Joe Konte

The United States and Mexico had only solved the problem of the "screw worm," but according to Fulton Freeman, the project was another example of the increasing good will between the United States and Mexico.

Freeman, former U.S. ambassador to Mexico, lectured on how the neighboring countries have worked together in his October 22 appearance at the Little Theater.

The worm, similar to the house fly, had infested cattle in Mexico and Texas. As a result, many of the livestock had to be destroyed. For example, in Texas, \$50 million worth of cattle were lost because of the infectious worm. Scientists from both countries assembled and finally devised a solution to the problem: The result was the major elimination of the screw worm disease.

Another example Freeman listed as good relations between the U.S. and Mexico was in a dispute over the Rio Grande river, which borders the countries.

The Rio Grande, which Freeman described as the "capricious river," had caused great destruction and waste over the years. In 1961, periodic flooding of the river resulted in it being pushed into Mexico, thereby leaving Mexican territory on the U.S. side of the river. For the next 100 years, the countries argued about this boundary.

"I cannot be proud of our relations with Mexico at that time," said Freeman.

During the course of the discussions over land, American opportunists had seized the chance to construct schools, homes, and factories on the controversial land. But in 1962, the appearance

of President Kennedy brought added light to the problem, and Freeman observed that the U.S. had finally decided to take it seriously.

The meetings between Kennedy and Mexico's President resulted in the U.S. giving back the property to Mexico. However, the U.S. first had to purchase the land where construction had taken place at a cost of \$37 million. The river was moved back and lined with concrete. This land was only a "barren piece of property, but it was a symbol to the Mexicans."

The great part of the move, according to Freeman, was that the most powerful country in the world would return the land. "This," Freeman said, "had greater impact on Mexico than anything we could have done."

Freeman also mentioned the Walden Mohawk affair, which involved land at the base of the plateau. Water could not pass through, which forced the farmers to leave the area. The U.S. Department of the Interior drilled a series of 100 wells to drain up the land from the bottom of the wells. The water was then passed back into the Colorado River at the same place where the Mexicans got their water.

"The result was predictable," Freeman stated. The water being sent to Mexico was poisonous, and it eventually entered into the cotton crops of nearly 120,000 people.

Finally, the situation was amended by letting the water flow through into the Gulf of Mexico. It was again the work of both countries that solved the problem, and Freeman remarked that these examples of the Rio Grande and the poisonous water accomplished miracles with Mexico.

'Bring Troops Home'-- 'Yes on J' Stressed

By Virginia Elliott

A gathering of the Bay Area's anti-war tribes is planned for Saturday, October 31, beginning at 11 a.m. at 18th Street and Dolores.

From that point, a march through downtown to civic center will take place leading to a rally featuring guest speakers and entertainers who have not yet been announced.

"Bring all the troops home now" and "Yes on Proposition J" are the banner cries.

Sally Moore, spokeswoman for the campus Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) said that President Nixon's statement that he will be recalling troops is just "old wine in a new bottle" and doesn't change the basic principle of the demonstration. Nixon, SMC feels, is going to get GI's home for Christmas time, but nothing more substantial.

Sally pointed out that the movement

has gone through "the system's legal red tape" and has obtained a permit to assemble and to use certain streets in the city. The mood of the rally and march is strictly one of peace.

Hopefully, the under eighteen who have felt apathetic without the vote, took advantage of the Campus referendum on Oct. 26 and 27 asking for an end to the war and the vote for "minors." The importance of this vote, said Sally, is that "We believe we are an important segment of this community and San Francisco should know how we feel."

Everyone is invited to join the ranks of peace on the 31st and to join SMC which is for the self-determination of the Vietnamese, Black liberation, Chicano liberation, and the worker.

SMC meets each Thursday at 11 a.m. in the Arts Building, 315. Literature and conversation can be found at their table by the flagpole.

AS Council Freezes Sports Teams' Funds

By Bruno Forner

In two separate and unprecedented moves, Student Council froze the budgets for football, cross country, and soccer teams.

On Monday, October 19, it was noted



Ambassador Fulton Freeman

Freeman also pointed to the scientific cooperation existing between the countries, in the fields of weather observation, water plans, tracking stations of U.S. space flights, and in areas of agriculture.

In a brief question-answer period following the lecture, Freeman warned of the dangers of being caught in Mexico with drugs, noting that 170 Americans are in jail in Mexico now, many of whom are still awaiting trial.

by AS Vice-President Mike Devine that several organizations had yet to turn in their budgets for Fall 1970. Among these were football, cross country, and soccer. A motion was made to freeze the budgets for all three sports. It passed by a tally of 12-1-0.

The subject of card-playing was brought up with much debate ensuing. Since the lounge in the Student Union Building was to be opened the next day, it was suggested that card playing be permitted there. Pat Horan made a motion to abolish gambling in Stalter Wing, returning it to use as a snack bar, and using the student union lounge for a "casino." The motion passed, 11-1-1. Judy Kay said that the council will determine in the future the penalty for those who play cards in Stalter Wing.

Judy Kay then noted that the case of history instructor Quinn Wilson who substituted for Henry Ingham when he was on sick leave, has been solved. Wilson will be retained as a full-time instructor, when Henry Ingham returns.

Tom Cleaver said that bungalow 7, currently used as an Art Center, was vandalized as early as September 28. AS Director Art Samuels mentioned that the vandalism ceased after a group of high school students were caught pilfering from the bike rack.

Cleaver then motioned that Student Council donate \$100 to the Kent State Student Defense Fund and organize a table at the flagpole to solicit further funds from concerned students.

On October 21, they passed the motion by a 9-3-2 vote.

Editorial:

Free Critic Article Needs Clarification

We were genuinely grieved to see Tom Cleaver's derogatory article in the October issue of "The Free Critic." We noticed that many of the demagogic and emotional charges made in the article were strictly false.

Cleaver supposedly learned last semester, after writing an erroneous article dealing with KCSF-KALW radio, that reporters do not accept the information from only one source. In this case, the source was Jim Browning, a frustrated journalist who just had to be editor this semester and would not function cooperatively as an assignments editor.

The real "Guardsman" staff was never asked for information by a "Free Critic" reporter.

We are sorry that Mrs. Dorry Coppolella, our adviser, was brought into the issue, but we realize that she is the target of Browning's aggression. Had it not been for her suggestions based upon years of experience, the Guardsman would have featured:

- A faded picture of a San Quentin jail cell which was clipped out of the "Chronicle." This technique not only yields a visually repulsive picture, but it is unlawful without permission.
- Several long, pointless editorials and a book review which has traditionally reviewed the reporter's outlook, not necessarily the author's.
- A story on an Arab speaker. Last semester, Jim Browning wrote a story on a speech by Firaahim Tauliasha, an Arab speaker who appeared on the campus.

On the week that the story appeared, math instructor Tom Walsh, a friend of Tauliasha's, told us that the speaker said he was badly misquoted and the facts were incorrect. Tauliasha told Walsh that he had offered the reporter his notes after the speech, but was refused by the reporter who answered, "I take my own notes."

The staff asserts that Mrs. Coppolella is not censoring the paper. She is offering advice about editorial and typographical techniques.

Last semester, Tom Cleaver condemned Marc Kovacs after he physically attacked adviser Mary Blair. He said that he would never associate with him, and often expressed his violent intentions towards Kovacs. Now Cleaver seems to want him back in the class and on the staff. We cannot imagine why.

Cleaver has been asked several times this semester to submit articles to the "Guardsman." At no time did he contribute.

Finally, we feel that Cleaver could have written a biting criticism of our newspaper if he had adhered to the truth and other standards of journalism. He made some valid observations. However, the abundance of misinformation makes the criticism invalid and the article in "The Free Critic" a wasted effort.

—Paul Thiele

Turn On The Lights

It may be mere coincidence that the October 31 anti-war rally is on the same day as Halloween.

Those young people who participated in either of the festivities some may call unrelated should take another look.

As the anxiously awaiting children count the days and hours for their magical jaunt through the neighborhood, others who were addressed as "child" only a few years ago prepare in anticipation of their big day.

On the morn of the march, the young will leave their homes, toting their bag of tricks in the form of placards, banners, and buttons. All will be clad in his own costume of intentions and purposes for taking his place among the multitudes of the moratorium.

It is our hope that none will don a mask to cover up his real thoughts. The day is not for the folclike phonies who are not only to do their tricks, but for those sincere consciences who search for the prime treat of ending the killing and conquests in a foreign field.

But even such well-intentioned assemblies by the young who parade through the streets can be destroyed by a few pranksters, just as the children's martin treats can be ruined by the insane actions of a few who throw eggs and disturb innocent people. We caution these fools to stay home for the benefit of those who have a purpose.

When these meritorious marchers ring the doorbells of that vast white house on 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, let us plead that the head of the household welcomes them in with true concern. As they open up their bags of zeal and expression, we hope the master can fill them with relevant thought and understanding.

And of course there are those who simply become disturbed at the sight of the young running through the streets. They turn off the lights in their shallow minds, and refuse to answer the knock on the door of human compassion.

The group may have to dodge the hatchet of the number-two man in Washington and other promiscuous provocateurs of provocation, but if their real purpose is remembered, they cannot be faulted.

Their Halloween will be one of joy if the steps of peace can be climbed, and maybe that means it really is no coincidence after all.

—Joe Konte



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Dark Heritage

Black, the culture of it
The sweet and bitter nature
Darkness, darkness of the past
... to the future
The inner depths of our surroundings
Brothers and sisters entwined
The deep feeling of mutuality
Slowly drift apart
Listen, listen, listen
... to the call
The call of our forefathers
Remember the color of our minds
It is as permanent as the earth stands
From the grassy jungles to the crowded
ghettos
The deep black
The hurt the pain
Anger and love
Our children
An unending struggle for the black
identity
Yes, the black mind
The black body
Unite brothers and sisters
Unite as one
Stand,
Hold your black head up
Stand for the color
The peace of mind
Rise for the power
Before, before
Your time to be a forefather.
—Linda Webb

Mailliard



Congressman William Mailliard

Congressman William S. Mailliard, who represents the congressional district encompassing City College, spoke in the college theater on Tuesday, October 27.

The sixth congressional district includes the western half of San Francisco and southern Marin county. Mailliard has represented his constituents in Washington since 1952 when he was first elected to the House of Representatives.

Congressman Mailliard is the ranking Republican on the Merchant Marines and Fisheries Committee, and also sits on the Foreign Affairs Committee. He was chosen to be a member of the House-Senate Conference Committee to iron out differences in the

Morgenthau Appearance

Hans Morgenthau, noted author and expert on foreign policy, spoke at City College last Thursday.

Morgenthau said that the Truman Doctrine is one of the main causes of the United States' foreign policy difficulties. He explained that the nation is still operating under the 1947 policy which is obsolete in this day and age.

Communism, he said, was a serious threat to the country twenty years ago, but today communism comes in many varieties. People who express fear of the old idea of communism are "using rhetoric to campaign against an institution which is a figment of the imagination," Morgenthau said.

Domestic problems are more important to Morgenthau than the threat of communism, however, he does not think that "law and order" is the answer.

"By trying to solve our problems with law and order, we will satisfy ourselves for two weeks," he said.

Morgenthau mentioned the pointlessness of the nuclear arms race, saying that there is no point in building to destroy a nation ten times over because it is able to destroy yours five times over.

Another American shortcoming, Morgenthau said, is its presidents, quoting Presidents Nixon and Johnson who said, "I will not be the first President to lose a war."

When asked how America's foreign policy was ever to be changed, Morgenthau opened his eyes in astonishment.

"I've talked and written my head off," he said, "and nothing has happened except my biography is longer than it should be."

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versions of the Cooper-Church amendment.

Unfortunately, the Guardsman could not include coverage of his lecture in this issue due to the earlier deadline date. However, his address and answers to the questions will be reported in the next issue.

Mailliard is currently running for election against Democrat Russell Miller.

Promises Can Be Forgotten

—Mike Mitroff, Draft Counselor

By Matt Nelson and Paul Thiele

There is a draft counselor on the City college campus. His name is Mike Mitroff and he is a student.

Mitroff's office is in B-5, the Experimental College, where he talks to students and offers important information concerning draft laws and methods of dealing with the Selective Service board.

Something that Mitroff emphasizes is that all correspondence with the draft board should be sent by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. By keeping the mail receipts, it can be proved that the board received correspondence which they may have lost afterwards.

It is also advisable to mail forms and letters rather than presenting them personally at the local board, Mitroff says, even if it is nearby. In a court case, mail receipts can be evidence that a certain form was returned or an appeal was made to the board. According to Mitroff, records are not kept of oral transactions and promises can often be forgotten.

Mitroff urges that all correspondence with the board be typed in at least triplicate to avoid confusion, to use in future dealings with Selective Service, or to replace information lost from files or in the mail.

People applying for an H-S deferment must be full time students carrying no less than 12½ units per semester and

completing no less than 30 units in one year.

To officially obtain a H-S deferment, a student should have signed a yellow selective service card on the day of registration (form 109). Then he must mail a letter to the board requesting a 104 form which he will complete and return to the board.

Mitroff reminds possible conscientious objectors that they must be against all wars and killing.

"In June of this year," Mitroff said, "they decided that if a person has deep feelings which are moral feelings, they are really religious feelings inside the person. Now a person can sign for a CO deferment as religiously or morally opposed to fighting or killing in any war."

Mitroff believes that men of the past were more susceptible to the draft because they were not informed about the laws.

"A man who sees a draft counselor," Mitroff said, "is more informed and is stating the laws to the draft board. Therefore, he's being treated as a different person."

Mitroff is available in B-5 from 12-1 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday and from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday. He invites people to phone him at home on Tuesday or Wednesday nights from 7 to 10 p.m. at 668-9038.



Mike Mitroff explains the complexities of the draft in B-5
Photo by Gary Delucchi

'In Days of Old When Knights Were Bold ...'

By Matt Nelson

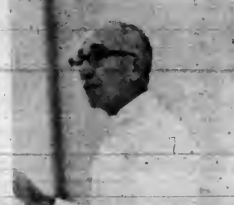
Sword duels reminiscent of the days of chivalry are still alive today. Fencing, one of the world's most exuberant sports, is taught on campus by an expert.

"Movies and television often show one man against fifty in a duel," said City College fencing instructor, Ferenc Marki. "This fencing is not played by the rules. The actor is trying to emphasize the idea of killing."

"The main rule of fencing," Marki continued, "is to be well disciplined, not to hurt the partner, and to imagine a target to aim at or to touch if the sword is sharp."

Ferenc Marki is from Budapest, Hungary and is one of the finest instructors of fencing to be found. The combination of his rich accent and versatility create an aura of debonairness. He graduated from Fencing Master Academy College in 1955.

Fencing became an international sport in the thirties, according to Marki. The uniform worn by its participants is white and bulky. A mask is



Fencing instructor Ferenc Marki
Photo by Gary Delucchi

worn for facial protection. Marki said that fencing is a very healthy sport.

"Fencing can help the heart concentration, the lung time concentration, and it can build alertness and confidence."

New Seal For College

The present seal of City College may be replaced by a new one. Student Council member Martin Poon is looking into the matter.

In keeping with the spirit of the new community college district, there is interest on campus in creating a new seal that would be representative of this spirit.

Poon said that a committee will be formed to see that a new seal is designed. A contest may be held in association with the Arts department on this. Any student can submit designs for the seal. Also, an award may be offered. Details have yet to be confirmed.

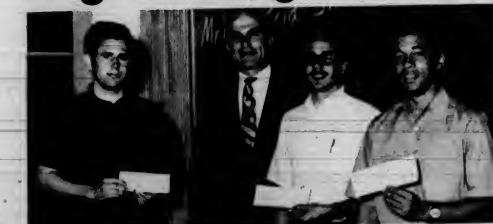
The current seal was designed in 1954 under the supervision of then student activities director, Ralph Hillsman. It is the only seal that has been used in the history of this college.

Hillel Club Meets

Hillel Club, a Jewish organization on campus, meets every Tuesday at 11 a.m. in room 311 of the Arts building.

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Engineering Awards



Carl Proietto, D. C. Reid of Standard Oil, Robert Actis and James Holman

Carl Proietto, Robert Actis and James Holman are the recipients of \$100 scholarships awarded by Standard Oil of California.

Proietto received his scholarship for being an outstanding mechanical engineering student; Actis was considered outstanding in electronic technology, and Holman was the top student in the pre-technical program at Washington High School.

Engineering department chairman James Schon said that offering scholarships to the best pre-technical students at either Galileo or Washington high schools could build student enthusiasm for the engineering curriculums in those high schools and at City College.

D. C. Reid, coordinator of professional employment for Standard Oil, presented the awards at a City College engineering department orientation luncheon.

Accommodating Bank

By Shirley Fogarino

The Student Accounting Office, otherwise known as the Student Bank, should not be confused with Kenneth Castellino's "Financial Aid" Office," stated Carl Anderson, accounting and office manager for the college's bank.

The bank, located in E-207, handles accounts for all City College clubs and organizations. These are called "accommodation accounts." Whenever a club holds a money-making activity, the finances are deposited into an accommodation account, Anderson said.

Another account that belongs to the Associated Students comprises proceeds from the college's vending machines, bookstore, drama productions and other student activities.

Student body card holders may have checks cashed in any amount up to the \$10 limit. Check cashing privileges are

limited because of the amount of funds which are set forth by the Associated Students. Presently, the Student Council appropriates \$200 consisting of funds from AS card sales to be used by students wishing to cash checks. No two-party checks may be cashed.

"Students may cash their checks between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily while faculty members may cash theirs between 9 and 11:45 a.m. and between 12:15 and 3:30 p.m. each day, according to Theresa Lowther, a cashier at the bank."

SMALL LOANS

If a student needs to borrow money for lunch or if he loses a book and has to buy a new one, he may see Dean of Women Edna Pope, Dean of Men, Wilis Kirk, both in E-106, or if he is a veteran, Robin Dunn of veteran affairs in E-202. From them he can obtain a note

Important!

Next Monday and Tuesday, November 2 and 3, are holidays for City College students.

The Academic Senate of the college agreed several weeks ago to devote two days to political purposes such as campaigning for a candidate, influencing people, and voting in the November 3 general election.

We hope that City College students will use the two days for their intended purposes—and may the best men and women win.

—The Staff

Piano Music

Robert Sheldon, City College piano accompanist, will play works of Chopin and Schumann on Thursday, October 29 at 11 a.m. The concert will take place in room 135 of the Arts building.

saying that he needs to borrow the money. The bank will then appropriate the funds to the student.

the guardian

Rams Win And Lose

After coming off a smashing 30-21 come-from-behind victory over the Laney Eagles, the Rams were shot down 21-7 by the College of San Mateo Bulldogs.

Two weeks ago, the Rams were stunned early by the visiting Laney Eagles. On their first series of downs the Eagles drove 75 yards in 14 plays. Going in for the first Eagle score was Laney quarterback Bruce Bergstrom who sneaked over from the one.

The Rams finally tied up the game



when they capped an 81-yard drive with a 4-yard jaunt by running back Floyd Coleman. The Ram score took 15 plays and left 3:47 to go before the half.

But within just 29 of the half, Eagle passer Bruce Bergstrom scored again. Bergstrom starting from his own 41 began whizzing passes to his receivers like a Johnny Unitas. After throwing a couple of 10 yarders to his ends, he capped a 13-yard pass to Laney end Rich Baker for the score.

Going into the second half the Ram offense just couldn't get onto the right track. After being continuously stymied and stalled by a tough Eagle line, the Rams were repeatedly forced to punt.

Still down 14-7 in the third quarter, things began to look even worse when Eagle halfback Fred Elston returned a Larry Haren punt 63 yards. Taking the ball on the Ram 16, Bergstrom, in four plays, scored from five yards out. Now, with 6:33 left in the third quarter, the Eagles were leading the Rams 21-7, and in the Ram bleachers morale was reaching an all-time low of 0-0.

All of a sudden, though, the defense which had been grudgingly giving up yards to Laney throughout the afternoon, stiffened and started throwing back the Eagles for losses.

After an Eagle punt, the Ram offense took to the field and an explosion began to brew.

Ram quarterback Frank Oross came out slinging for three back-to-back first downs. The highlight of his drive was when he had to scramble out of the pocket. Running to the right, a Laney tackler caught him, but Oross spun around and broke the tackle and headed toward daylight. Running in a swerving way, Oross stutter-stepped by one Eagle, cut up field to his left and broke the grasp of a tackler's outstretched arm, and was finally brought down on the Laney 8.

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Two plays later, Oross himself carried the pigskin over from 11 yards out. The score now read 21-14 Laney, but the momentum of the game had now switched toward the Rams.

The Ram defense took control and just demolished the Laney offense, sending them back reeling with losses. With the quick turnover in possession, the Ram offense hit the Eagles head-on with the pass. Oross hit three straight passes, but the curtains began to drop as he was intercepted by defensive back Anthony Limbrick on the Eagle 11.

Undaunted by the turnover the Ram defense crushed Bergstrom into the end zone for a safety.

On the ensuing kick, Floyd Coleman returned it 24 yards to the Laney 41. Through the air the Rams worked their way down to the 30, when on a first down play, Oross dropped back for the pass and sprinted down the sideline to elude the rush.

Losing his blockers, Oross was hit head-on by the safety whom Oross dragged forward for 4 more yards before being downed on the one.

On the next play halfback Darrel Mitchell plunged over to set the score at 23-21 Rams.

Again, the defense stopped the Eagles cold. On the Ram's first play from scrimmage, Darrel Mitchell took a handoff and burned the Laney defense for a 72-yard touchdown, and with that score the Rams wrapped up their fourth grid victory of the season.

The Ram defense shut off Laney's grand attack so well that Laney had only 69 yards in rushes.

VERSUS CSM

Here comes the bad news now, you

heard about the win, now hear about the loss.

The Rams, if they were to have a really solid shot at the Conference title, had to win against the Bulldogs of San Mateo, but the fortunes of war were against the Rams last Saturday at CSM Stadium.

The Rams scored first blood as they marched 86 yards with Floyd Coleman plunging in from the three for the score.

After that the closest the Rams ever came to paydirt was on the one, but even there they were slapped with a 15-yard holding penalty.

After holding CSM scoreless in the first quarter, the Rams gave up a touchdown in each of the other quarters. This time the Rams just couldn't

Ram Soccer Team Must Win All or Else Out as Contenders

What was billed as a very promising soccer season is now on a taut tight-rope. If the Ram soccer team is to cross this tightrope, they must win every one of their remaining 10 games, and if they don't the Rams will be definitely out of contention.

According to Soccer Coach Roy Diederichsen, the Rams were thrown into this position by the loss of two league games—Diederichsen said the only game the team should have really lost was the Skyline game. The score was 6-1 Skyline.

However the coach said the team

Friday	October 30	3:00	Away	Marin College
Saturday	October 31	11:00	Away	Pacific (Stockton)
Tuesday	November 3	3:00	Balboa	West Valley
Friday	November 6	3:00	Away	Canada College
Friday	November 13	3:00	Away	Skyline
Tuesday	November 17	3:00	Balboa	Ohlone
Thursday	November 19	3:00	Balboa	Diablo Valley

sustain any threatening drives after the first quarter.

With 9:39 in the second quarter, CSM passer Wayne Willis hit Frank Anderson on a 22-yard touchdown pass.

CSM running back Tom Cozart went 2 yards on a sweep for another score.

The game was finally busted wide open when CSM flanker-halfback Tom Scott returned a punt 76 yards for a touchdown.

The game, up into the fourth quarter, was a tough defensive battle. Highlighting the Ram defensive unit was cornerback Vern Thomas' 4 interceptions against CSM.

A key factor in the game was the tough CSM rush which permitted only 58 yards in the air on 5 passes.

The Rams, if they are to stay in contention, must therefore win every one of their games since both Canada and Skyline are undefeated.

Even though the Rams are solid in talent, the team's general enthusiasm and aggressiveness has dropped.

If the team doesn't bounce back the whole season will have gone down the drain. However Coach Diederichsen thinks they will.

Dr. Dudley Yasuda, sponsor of the AAU, submitted Syn's name to the interview committee for consideration. From this point, differences of opinion branched off.

According to Don Marcus, several members of the AAU were invited to a meeting of the interview committee to offer their opinions of Syn. However, the letter Marcus sent to Yasuda inviting him to the meeting was never answered and in a telephone conversation with AAU official, Dennis Fong, Marcus said that Fong felt "it probably would not be wise to arrange a meeting because, in the long run, it might prove disadvantageous to Dr. Syn."

Herb Gunther of Experimental College

Cross-Country Team



Photo by Ted Lyau

Top: George Ricker, Ernie Jeong, Paul Brickley, Darrel Bottom: Gil Rocha, Bob Narvel, Larry Shields, Rodolfo Narvaes, Jeong, Camassou Phillips, Harry Fong, Coach Lou Vasquez. Dwayne Hammond, Fred Bratcher, Terry Misen.

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November 20, 1970

By Paul Thiele

An available counseling job at City College this semester has caused a heated dispute between student groups on campus and the chairman of the counseling department, Don Marcus.

The situation began just before the beginning of the Fall 1970 semester when student groups such as the Asian Association for Unity, (AAU) Chinese Cultural Club and Chinese Students Association learned that a counseling position was open.

These groups suggested to the administration that an oriental counselor be hired due to the high ratio of Asian students to Asian counselors, approximately 1:3570, a figure which represents one oriental counselor, Mrs. Margaret Lum, to some 3570 Asian students, the largest minority group on campus composing 28 per cent of the total enrollment.

The college administration agreed that an oriental counselor was necessary and ordered the counseling department's interviewing committee to interview applicants. At the same time, the Chinese students had already interviewed Dr. Wai-Yin Syn, a man with a Ph.D. in Educational Administration and a minor in Psychology, whom they found to be extremely understanding and easy to talk to. He is also fluent in Cantonese, his native language, enabling him to communicate with immigrant students. He was an immigrant student himself.

Dr. Dudley Yasuda, sponsor of the AAU, submitted Syn's name to the interview committee for consideration. From this point, differences of opinion branched off.

According to Don Marcus, several members of the AAU were invited to a meeting of the interview committee to offer their opinions of Syn. However, the letter Marcus sent to Yasuda inviting him to the meeting was never answered and in a telephone conversation with AAU official, Dennis Fong, Marcus said that Fong felt "it probably would not be wise to arrange a meeting because, in the long run, it might prove disadvantageous to Dr. Syn."

Herb Gunther of Experimental College

Oriental Counselor Chosen Found Not Qualified by Campus Asian Groups



Don Marcus

and the AAU complained that Marcus did indeed send a written invitation to Yasuda, but never to the students themselves.

Fong said that he never said anything like that, rather it was another member of the AAU who did not have the right to speak for the entire club. He added that the AAU had been waiting for Marcus to send a letter to the AAU giving the specific date and time of the meeting, information which was not included in the letter sent to Yasuda.

On September 10 and 11, the counseling department interviewed twenty applicants and the first four choices were, in order, Steven Wong, Mrs. Sarah Wong, Wellington Chu, and Dr. Syn.

The traditional policy followed by the counseling department is to recommend only the top two applicants to the administration for employment so that the person that the department really wants has a better chance of being employed.

Therefore, either Steven Wong or Sarah Wong would have been hired.

Upon learning the department's choices, the Asian students interviewed the top three. Their conclusions were that Steven Wong was really not qualified because he related poorly to them and had a poor command of Cantonese. Sarah Wong was considered satisfactory, but not excellent, and Wellington Chu did not appear for the interview.

Disagreements arose when the Asian students asked Marcus to break tradition and follow the Academic Senate's rule requiring a minimum of two recommendations for each open position. This would have brought Syn back into the picture.

On October 28, Student Council sent a letter to Marcus asking him to break the department's tradition and recommend Dr. Syn.

"We are caught in a time when obstinance and tradition have little, if any, place," the letter said.

"If a certain group wants us to change our decision after we turn in the two names to the administration," Marcus said, "there's not a darn reason why we should. Maybe another group wants us to go to number six on the list. There's an important matter of principle here."

Steve Nakajo, a member of AAU, believes that Marcus is not interested in who relates better to Asian students.

"The only reason we're not getting anywhere is because Marcus is afraid to let the students say who they want as a counselor," Nakajo said.

Fong had a similar opinion of the counseling department.

"We've been working for four months and the man who is best qualified is not being hired because the dinosaur counseling department is afraid of being shaken out of its status as a retirement farm for former teachers," Fong said.

Presently the situation is deadlocked

with Dean of Students John Brady freezing the job until students and administration can reach an agreeable settlement.

According to Marcus, a re-interview is inevitable because a counselor is desperately needed. He also said that two or three Asian student representatives will be allowed to sit in during the next interviews to listen and ask questions, but not to vote on applicants.



Herb Gunther

This is an offer made voluntarily by the counseling department and is not a rule governing college hiring committees.

Marcus feels that Steven Wong is an extremely competent counselor. He has a Ph.D. in psychology and is an excellent one-to-one counselor.

"It's not like we're talking about someone who's a complete misfit," Marcus said.

Dennis Fong said that Asian groups on the campus think that Dr. Syn is by far the best candidate and that every group prefers him to Steven Wong.

"We've always wanted quality and will not settle for less," Fong said, adding, "There is nothing personal against Steven Wong."

(Photos by Gary Delucchi)

Poor Grades May Be Raised—Less Penalty

In an effort to ease the severity of the penalties caused by poor grades, City College has adopted new policies on repeated courses and exclusion of D, F, and I grades, according to Donald Marcus, chairman of the Counseling Department.

The new policy on repeated courses, which applies to courses repeated after July 1, 1970, allows students to repeat any courses at City College up to a maximum of 15 units and to count only the last grades earned for units attempted, units completed, cumulative grade points, and grade-point average.

The new policy on exclusion of grades allows a student under certain circumstances to exclude up to a maximum of 15 units in computing units attempted, units completed, cumulative grade points, and grade-point average.

For such an exclusion to be granted, a student must have completed a minimum of 15 units with at least a 2.50 g.p.a. or a minimum of 30 units with at least a 2.00 g.p.a. after receiving the D, F, or I grades to be excluded.

Marcus emphasized that the application of these new policies is not automatic. He stated that students who wish to take advantage of these procedures must file a petition in the Registrar's office to line out the first attempt after a course has been repeated or to exclude courses after the required g.p.a. has been achieved.

Because these policies have not been adopted by all colleges, Marcus warned that students who are planning to transfer to other colleges should check with the transfer college to determine whether it will count the first attempt or the excluded courses in computing g.p.a.

College Expanding



Last week, construction began on the Creative Arts Extension in the former faculty parking lot. The building will comprise brand new television and radio studios, music practice rooms, and 20 classrooms. The estimated cost of the building is \$1,511,000 and the completion date is approximately two years away. The faculty now has exclusive parking rights in the former student lot on Judson Avenue.

editorial

The infantile display of "political concern" that recently appeared on many of the buildings on campus is an insult to the students of City College of San Francisco.

If the vandals who so carelessly scribbled their thoughts on the college walls had used positive methods of communication, such as leaflets, correspondence to the Guardians or a local newspaper, or a rally, they would have undoubtedly gained more sympathy and exposure in the community.

There is nothing positive about painting slogans on walls. People who sympathize with Angela Davis will probably maintain the same attitude, but people who reject the cause will reject it more, and those in the middle will more than likely turn against it completely. This, of course is polarization.

Many people feel that the nation is polarized. The vandals who operated on City College are, in no way showing intelligent political thought and are contributing to the existing communication breakdown. We are not necessarily pinning the blame upon City College students, however.

It might be wise to consider the possibility of non-City College students as the perpetrators or anti-Angela Davis people attempting to divert the blame upon her sympathizers. If this is the case, the vandals are horrible perverted creatures.

What motive could people have for spraying slogans on college buildings? It is so easy to make opinions felt through the various printed media at City College that we doubt if the perpetrators cared as much about Angela Davis' freedom as they did about defacing City College buildings.

Countess Liberte

You men sitting in the cafeteria slurping pasta with your dirty belt-bottoms on, leering at the passing legs—how can you think that any women would care to look back at you?

You are all trying to imitate Peter Fonda and John Lennon, but you forget that they have the clean hair and a finesse you lack. Will you be caught in your beer-stained t-shirt watching the ball game or smoking the hookah when the revolution comes? You had better shape up mes garcons. The women will dump you quick—and you need them.

Without women you cover in your ego-ness. You need women to make you feel you are the big man. But you had better start earning it. I suggest these things for men. Dress yourself and groom yourself like sleek lions for the lovely lionesses and panthers.

Do not droop the eyes like Robert Mitchum or give the "Omar Sharif" to women. They see through that.

Do not think that when a woman is friendly to you she has always the same "idea" on her mind as you. You flatter yourselves in this.

Freaky Dude Ranch



By Dennis McGhee

Joe Konte Calloused Group Plays God

The blood stains on the cement are no longer visible, but the stains on the memories of many Americans are indelible, unable to forget that tragic day at Kent State. The four deaths occurred over seventeen months ago, but in this case, time will not heal the wounds.

A grand jury from Portage County, Ohio, has played God and miraculously found National Guardsmen completely innocent of the shootings of ten people. The divine wisdom expressed by this calloused group has ignored a 7500 page report from the FBI, which contained severe criticism of the Ohio guard, and a 100-plus page report study by the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, which found fault with the guard.

This same jury, however, was able to indict 25 people for 43 offenses ranging from disorderly conduct to burning a ROTC building.

I won't defend these people, if indeed they were responsible for the violence which preceded the shootings. The nights prior to the killings were plagued with rampaging hoodlums who threw bottles at police cars; shattered store windows, set fires, and damaged autos; climbing their reign of terror by destroying the campus ROTC building.

These are criminal acts, and the perpetrators should serve time behind bars. But, as acts of violence by students are not to be condoned, neither are the unwarranted shootings by the Ohio guardsmen.

When the 107th armored cavalry regiment and the 15th infantry battalion, armed with M1 rifles, .15 caliber machine guns, and .43 pistols, set out under orders from Ohio Governor James Rhodes,

they were not in the mood to play games. Their objective was, of course, to stop this senseless violence. So what did they do?

When the smoke from the deadly volley cleared, four students lay dead, and six others were wounded, one being paralyzed from the waist down.

Immediately, the excuses flowed forth faster than the blood of the gunned-down students.

* Authorities explained that these Guardsmen had been on duty for five days in the Cleveland area prior to coming to Kent, so that they were fatigued; at fault here is the lack of judgment by the Governor for calling in such a sluggish group of men to perform such a tedious task as controlling the violence.

* The guardsmen claimed that their lives were in danger; yet the closest of these "dangerous" victims was 75 feet away.

* And again, if the guardsmen were under such a dangerous attack, why wasn't at least one of them injured seriously enough to require hospitalization?

There are two sides to every story, but in this case, the Ohio grand jury has refused to flip over the page. This entire grievous, unbelievable matter of exonerating the guard while condemning the students is summed up best by the feelings of Seabury H. Ford, a 68 year old special council for the state attorney general, who was quoted as saying:

"I've heard a lot of crap about listening to the young. Hell, I've listened till I'm sick of them. They've got nothing to offer."

I've heard talk about a sick society, and now I'm beginning to understand what they mean.

—Joe Konte

Scansion Corner

Amidst all of its tintinnabulations, feedback, reverberation effects, and distortion, the world of rock and roll music is shifting on the sands of itself as a great tidal wave of newer sounds floods it.

The once popular heavy sounds faded themselves out of existence. Cream, possibly the best group ever, split after creating four great LP's. The results of the breakup ("splinter groups") were not overwhelming.

The Iron Butterfly (In-A-Gadda-Da-Vida was a 17 minute orgy for them) dropped their lead guitarist and added two new ones. Their sound has de-escalated very much in quality.

Blue Cheer became a quartet playing country and western music.

Folk-rock enjoyed a brief existence, although the results of the experiment were favorable. New trends are in acoustic rock bands (Fairport Convention, Pentangle, Incredible String Band). Some groups are de-emphasizing the rock portion like Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young.

Country and Western introduced such stars as Johnny Cash, Buck Owens, Glen Campbell, and Tammy Wynette. The results: "Hee Haw," rock groups recording in Nashville incorporating steel guitars into the act, and even plugs for a harmonica company treading on Country and Western waters.

What are the new trends? Incomprehensible. A recent Jefferson Airplane live LP has touches of folk, jazz, blues, and the heavy sounds. The Byrds (one of the better groups) fiddle around with raga sounds, "C&W," folk, jazz and gospel.

Simon and Garfunkel used (on the "Bridge Over Troubled Waters" LP) samba, jazz, gospel, early rock, and of course, folk. Peco blends "C&W" with jazz and rock. Even Tiny Tim (who has become a euphemism) mixes ragtime with early rock.

But we must not taunt these tintinnabulations with themes of musical thuggery. Instead, we should hold and roll, set ourselves upon a whalthe, hope for another Woodstock, and dole out the earplugs. The usufructs may just astound you—or at least make you notice!

—Bruno Forner

Bill Mailliard Speaks Here Prior to Victory

By Joe Konte and Bill Collins

Congressman William Mailliard, who was reelected to his sixth district seat on November 3, appeared at City College for a lecture-discussion on October 27 in the Little Theater.

Mailliard, a member of Congress for 18 years, wasted no time in defending himself against the onslaught of criticism from his opponent, Russ Miller, who spoke here several weeks ago. Mailliard expressed that it is impossible to represent all the people the way Miller said he would.

"I want to make it perfectly clear that he can't represent the views of all the people in the congressional district," Mailliard said.

The 53 year old incumbent, clad in dark suit and white shirt, stood fixed against the stage, with arms folded, during his ten minute speech before opening up for questions. As soon as he made the invitation to the audience, one student referred to charges by Miller contained in his campaign literature charging that Mailliard voted against draft reform.

"That's not true," Mailliard responded. "Six years ago I sponsored a book with other congressmen called How to End the Draft. The draft system bothers me—the entire burden is borne by a few. We can maintain an adequate defense posture with a volunteer army," he added.

Fred Johnson, a student, asked, "What do you think about this new fad, ecology?"

"Well, I'm glad I have received a higher priority in government," he answered.

"Population pressures and the misuse of resources have no equals in priority. I have serious doubts we can survive if we continue at the present pace," he added.

"Yet you're still for the SST?" Johnson challenged, referring to the sonic boom jets.

The congressman said that the SST is "economical" because the free world depends on U.S. exports in U.S. planes. He added that the planes would probably be flying over water as much as possible.

Mailliard called on "limit deployment of the Anti Ballistic Missiles," although he previously voted for them indirectly as part of a larger military procreations bill. Nevertheless, he still favors building ABM's, saying, "It's highly dangerous not to do it."

Southeast Asia policy was tackled with Mailliard desiring the U.S. for having "no clear military objective." He spoke on the military activity of the early Kennedy

years, commenting, "We were trying to build up indigenous military strength."

The Congressman called his first visit to Vietnam "disappointing."

"I thought we'd utilize our strength," he said. "I could not see why we didn't use it in effective military power."

Mailliard concluded the topic of the war and the military by observing, "The purpose is to be strong enough so that you don't have to use military power. Its deterrent deterrent."

Speaking about lawlessness, he pointed out that he voted for all the law and order bills.

The City College Recreation Association is offering extracurricular physical education classes this semester.

Many of the classes are coeducational. Others are teams which will compete against other colleges. The teams are not varsity but people must try out to be on them. They include men's soccer and basketball, women's basketball, volleyball, softball, field hockey, and gymnastics. Members must have AS cards.

Other sports offered are swimming, tennis, badminton, bowling, ice skating, fencing, and archery. The latter two are competitive sports for men and women. Sign ups are in the women's gym.

In addition, the association offers make up nights this semester on November 18, December 9, and January 6 from 7-9 p.m. in the women's gym. Two absences from a PE class can be negated by attending the make up night. It is coeducational and sports offered are volleyball, basketball, badminton, and dancing.

The Ram Ski Club meets every Tuesday at 11:00 a.m., College Hour, in Room C-280. Night meetings are every other Thursday night at 7:30 p.m. in Room C-222.

It is for the advanced or beginning skier—everyone is welcome to join. Activities take place every weekend until the ski season opens. If you're tired of staying home, join the Ram Ski Club and meet new friends and go places.

The Club promotes cheaper rates for the college skier. If you're tired of paying high prices for your skiing weekends, join the Ram Ski Club.

For more information call Jim Merle (474-8219) or Patricia Gonzalez (648-1119).



Congressman William Mailliard

Happenings

Alpha Gamma Sigma, City College's honor society, will sponsor a ten-event program on December 17 at the new Student Union Building.

The program, entitled "Holiday's Season Festival," will consist of dramatics, choirs, bands, modern dance, poetry, and song.

Festivities begin at 8:30 p.m. and will last for two and a half hours. Admission consists of a donation which will be requested at the door.

Alpha Gamma Sigma plans to have strolling minstrels on campus to herald this event.

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Students interested in beginning City College's dental technology program may take an aptitude test on December 1 or 3. Frank Sehnert, director of the dental program, suggests that students contact him before December 1 so that he can estimate the size of next semester's class.

The screening test is basically hand-eye coordination. No previous dental experience is required before taking the test. The time of the tests will be from 8 to 9 a.m. and the place is C-287.

People who are not currently attending the college may take the test and take a class next semester if they send a transcript of scholarship to the registrar's office, take the college entrance test, and have all necessary papers turned in by December 15.

A karate class for women is being held by the Recreation Association as an extracurricular course on Wednesdays from 4-5 p.m. and Fridays from 12-2 p.m. Daisy Chin, a brown belt, is teaching the course which is free to all women at City College.

The 5th Dimension, one of the nation's top vocal groups, will appear in concert for one night only at the San Francisco Civic Auditorium on Friday, December 4, at 8:30 p.m. Appearing as guest stars on the same bill will be The Carpenters, whose "We've Only Just Begun" is currently a hit.

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Live Pen Pals Brighten Campus

Remember pen pals? Now you don't have to bridge the cultural gap via the post. On the City College campus there are students from all over the globe... Greece, Persia, South America, and Africa. "Guardman" talked to two charming and exotic looking men this week: one from Persia and the other from tropical Ecuador.

Reza Shams, from Persia, lends an Eastern beauty to the facial fare in the cafeteria. He has been here only 16 months but has a sophisticated grasp of the language. Certain idiomatic expressions and usages still confound him. Since he is taking such complex courses as trigonometry and geology, he does have a rough row to hoe.

Hip-looking in an American sense, his attitudes reflect the civilization he says is 2000 years old.

The family relationship in America is not warm, said Reza. As for women's liberation, a girl could not do the same thing as a boy because she "does not feel herself strong."

Government? "America is against whoever is against it, whether inside the coun-



Jaime Espinoza

try or outside of it." But on his own government, Reza commented with just an enigmatic smile and a flash of his dark eyes.

He came here because there are not as many schools in Persia and they are harder to get into. He hopes to go into Chemical Engineering and return to his country. In the meantime, Persian students may have bread-woes because they can't work while over here, and what their families send them may amount to \$2,400 a month in Persian money which works out to \$300 in the U.S.

There are 40 to 50 Persians on campus, most of whom are of the Moslem religion and speak a language called Farsae.

Jaime Espinoza, warm and delightful, was far more verbal about his country's government and culture. South American revolutions have happened, he said, because "the presidents just make money for themselves, and the people have to find a way to live."

"In Ecuador," said Jaime, "we have

anything you have... big cities, museums and parks; but what we do not have is opportunity." A factory worker in Ecuador can only make a subsistence wage and office jobs require a college education, he said.

"The people who are treated like minorities are the uneducated." Women? "They do not work in Ecuador," Jaime remarked. That's one of the reasons why Jaime's mother moved the family to America.

Sex and drugs? "You don't see much of that down there. A girl would not go to a boy's apartment. A girl can't get pregnant because she could not get money from the welfare." And, in Ecuador, "Mama" is heavy with discipline. When asked if he is involved with Third World peoples or feels like a minority person here, Jaime said he didn't concern himself with that.

"I just want to live, to work, and to make something out of myself."

—Virginia Elliott

the guardian

FOES EDGE OUT RAMS

Costly mistakes against both the City College of San Jose Jaguars and the Diablo Valley Vikings dashed any Ram hopes for a second, let alone first, place finish in the Golden Gate Conference. Presently City College's 1970 grid record is 4 wins and 4 losses.

Against the San Jose Jaguars last October 30, the Rams played tough head to head football until the fourth quarter, when the Jaguars finally managed to break a three quarter scoreless tie, and go on to win 15-0.

After having intercepted Ram quarterback Frank Gross deep in Ram territory, the Jaguars took over possession at the Ram 31. San Jose quarterback Bob Parker ran off three straight running plays, but was still a yard short of a first down.

Going for the touchdown on a fourth down play, Parker handed off to halfback Greg Sexauer who cracked the Ram center for nine tough yards.

With the momentum from that play the Jaguars just two plays later scored on a four yard jaunt by Carl Liddsey. Having scored with 13:51 still left in the fourth SJ kicker Steve Woods had his attempt for a point after blocked by Ram defensive tackle Jerry Grays.

Not until there was 8:27 left in the game did San Jose manage to run up some more points. What set up the Jaguars was a Larry Haren punt from the Ram one, that was returned 12 yards by Jaguar runner Mark DiSalvo, who also picked up 13 additional yards from a Ram personal foul.

Taking over at the Ram 13, it looked as if the final curtain was about to be dropped onto the Rams. However the Rams themselves weren't about to say die as they threw back and stifled San Jose into a 33 yard field goal by Steve Woods.

Now with just 6:53 left in the game, the Rams on the ensuing kick-off moved the ball out to their own 30. Playing for the

pass the Jaguar defense started blowing into the Ram backfield, and consequently forced punter Larry Haren to send one flying from the Ram 28.

Taking the Ram punt on his own 45, Jaguar Don Paul sprinted up the middle for 21 yards before being downed on the Ram 34.

Three plays later, Ram cornerback Vern Thomas intercepted a Parker pass in the end zone.

However the Ram fortunes instead of rising were sinking ever so deeply, for Oross on the series' first play was intercepted by middle-linebacker Bob Latendresse on the Ram 26.

Again the Jaguars were thrown back, but the Rams taking the ball on their own 25 just couldn't punch their way past the

Ram 40. Taking possession on the Ram 34 the Jaguars delivered the coup de grace as Parker passed to Billy Wilson for a touchdown with 0:00 left.

Final score San Jose 15, City College nothing. The Diablo Valley College Vikings took, and I mean took, the Rams 15 to 14 at City College's last home game of the season last Friday, the 6th.

Early in the first quarter it seemed that the Rams were out to avenge last season's 45-14 wipe out at DVC. The second time the Ram offense got the ball they marched downfield, and when faced with a couple of tough situations, they suckered the Vikings with the draw play.

Culminating a Ram drive downfield quarterback Frank Gross handed off to

halfback Cordell Hawkins who cracked his way into the end zone from 3 yards out.

The game now essentially settled down into an old fashioned hard-hitting defensive struggle as both teams strove to protect or to overcome the points on the board.

It wasn't until the second quarter that any of the teams were able again to score. DVC quarterback Rod Christensen dropped back to pass, and while under a hard pass rush flung a pass into the flat. Leaping up to snag the pigskin was Ram linebacker Pat Grimessey who upon alighting rambled 33 yards into the end zone.

Previously on Hawkins' touchdown Oross had successfully converted a 2 point conversion by flipping a pass to flanker Frank Johnson. Employing the same strategy again a fake PAT was attempted, but the snap from center was a little low and Oross while scrambling about shot off a pass that was intercepted a yard deep into the end zone by Viking defensive back Frank Fejerang.

The Vikings were now behind by 14 points so Christensen had to start flinging the pigskin if the Vikes were to have any chance of a victory.

Behind Christensen's arm the Vikings worked their way downfield behind Viking receptions by Steve Dodge and Mark Ernst. Ploughing in from the six, Pat Riley gave DVC its first points of the game. The PAT was good and the score read 14-7 at the half.

The Vikings and Rams dragged their feet in the second half. Until Christensen hit end Jared Butler who broke one tackle and raced 41 yards untouched into the end zone. The Vikes took the lead when Christensen hit end Gunther Gutierrez for a two point. The clock had :43 left in the game.

The Rams fumbled and lost the ball on their opening play, and the game was over.



Star Ram halfback Darrel Mitchell breaks for daylight on this carry.

The First Annual Co-ed Gymnastics Night at City College Men's Gym, December 9

On December 9, the first annual Gymnastics Night will be held here at the City College Men's Gym. The entire program will consist of co-ed performances in gymnastics. A time for the performances has not yet been set for the 9th, but admission is free.

Sponsors for this gymnastic exhibition are Miss Susan Conrad and Mr. Norm Travis, both are heads of their respective gymnastic departments. The participants featured in the exhibition are members of their day and night classes.

Thirty-five to forty gymnasts are expected to perform in an individual capacity. All the performers will demonstrate a certain routine.

According to sponsor, Norm Travis, the program's purpose is twofold. The primary purpose of the program is to permit City College gymnasts a chance to demonstrate their skills before the public. Secondly it gives the gymnastics department a chance to educate the public in understanding what's going on in gymnastics today.

Underlying the above purposes will be the gymnasts' own thrill of participating in public. It takes a degree of dedication to perform in gymnastics, and so when they perform, on the ninth, it will assuredly be an excellent show.

A few of the many participating gymnasts to look for are City College students Patty Young and Ova Schiender, both of them placed high in the Women's Gymnastic Nationals last year at Salt Lake City.

Also Patrick Avera, a former City College student and a transferee to San Francisco State, will perform. He is regarded by Travis to be an outstanding gymnast.

A tentative schedule of the events on the program include exercises on the parallel and uneven bars. Although the uneven bars are vaguely similar in appearance to the parallel bars, the exercises one can perform on them range from the most simple to the most complex gymnastic maneuvers.

One of the sure highlights of the evenings

program will be the men's and women's free X-exercises. The exercises are performed to music.

A sharp eye should be kept on the women's free X-exercise group. While executing different floor patterns their performance will consist of ballet movements with some gymnastic movements attuned to music. A sneak tip says they'll provide an outstanding performance.

The men's free X performance will entirely consist of gymnastic movements. If free X isn't your bag try vaulting. In vaulting, a device similar to a springboard propels a gymnast over a side horse. In effect, the gymnast performs a certain routine, per se, a swan dive or a flip while going over the side horse.

Reminders of past experiences are bound to be unearthed when the regulation ground tumbling is presented. They will perform the usual simple rolls and then move up to the more complex flip-flops.

Another probable highlight, may be a probable trampoline exhibition by George Smith, whom Norm Travis refers to as an outstanding gymnast.

Rams Still in the Race

The Ram soccer team can still finish in first place this season but the mathematically make the road back look rocky.

Losing to the Golden Gate Conference's doormat, Diablo Valley College, and to second-place Skyline College, which was an understandable and forgivable loss, the Rams mustn't lose again.

In order to come back, the Rams must defeat Canada and Skyline who are in first and second place, and then Ohlone College and derelict Diablo Valley. In addition, when Canada and Skyline face each other for the final time this season, the result cannot be a tie or the Rams will still be solidly fastened in third.

The booters looked their best in the game against West Valley in which they won, 3-1. Similar feats will be needed so that the Rams do not end the season tied. A tie would necessitate playoffs. Pitting the Rams up against Skyline and Canada all over again is like escorting the league championship out the back door.

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Peter Buch raps with students

Peter Buch Speaks On Mideast Crisis

By Matt Nelson
Peter Buch, dignified speaker for the Socialist Workers Party, gave a talk on dealing with major issues in the Middle East crisis.

Buch, a former member of Hashomer Hatzair, a Zionist organization, and leading spokesman and author on the Middle East uprising, strongly defends and supports the Palestine revolution.

In the course of his lecture, Buch said that the United States supports Israel because it is an imperialistic country that wants to profit from Israel's one and a half billion dollar petroleum industry.

He added that the Arab nations have

even more wealth at stake, but they are trying to keep control of it themselves.

"If the United States sends troops to the Middle East," Buch said, "there will probably be another Vietnam."

Buch referred to an article in the New York Times in which Senator William Fulbright said that the U.S. supports Israel because of "bonds of sentiment and culture" with that country.

That is not a sober assessment that the senator disclosed," Buch said. "The goal of Palestinians, he said, is to create a socialistic state in the Middle East countries under the philosophy of Marx and Lenin."

CCSF Hosts ICBC Meet

Five out of twelve Bay Area colleges met on Wednesday, November 4, for the first meeting of the Intercollegiate Blood Council (ICBC).

Hosting the forum which included San Francisco State College, Heald Engineering School, the University of San Francisco and the University of California Medical Center, were City College Blood Drive chairman Arthur Samuels and Edmond Lew.

The meeting was called to order by Marshall Kuhn, manager of donor recruitment at San Francisco's Irwin Memorial Blood Bank, who stated the reason for the gathering as being to "stimulate participation of college students in blood-drives and to interchange ideas as to how students can be encouraged to participate on their respective college campuses."

Ralph Hillsman, Dean of Students at City College, commented on the initial successes of the Campus blood drives during past years. "The responsibility of the College blood-drives had evolved from the hands of the fraternities and the sororities until finally, it reached the Associated Students last year," said Hillsman.

The initial successes of our blood-drives is due in part to our student participation and also, in part, to the tremendous publicity that the blood drive gets in advance."

City College has been a community

leader in its campaigns for the past two years. In 1968, students donated a total of 708 pints of blood and this year, the College again capped all Bay Area college totals with approximately 670 pints of blood. City College was chosen to host the ICBC because of its past successes.

"We often donate the pints of blood, just before we have the annual blood drive, to community service organizations who may have need of it," said Samuels. "Student Activities" co-ordinator.

When a student donates a pint of blood, he and the members of his immediate family and friends become eligible for the services of the blood bank. A donor may claim for himself an unlimited amount of blood and up to eight pints for any member of his family or friends for any one time. That is, a donor may use his claiming privilege only once. After it has been used, the donor must give another pint of blood in order for the privilege to be renewed. A unit or pint of blood usually costs its recipient \$25.

A representative from the University of San Francisco posed a question regarding public relations techniques. Edmond Lew, student information coordinator for the City College blood drive, posed some solutions to the problems of publicity. Working with

Muckraker Bennett Tells of Gas Fight

William Bennett, famous muckraking attorney, told of the corruption he encountered in government while battling for the consumers of California in speaking to a capacity crowd Tuesday, November 17 in the college theater.

He explained the complicated and lingering case against the El Paso Natural Gas Company monopoly, which led to several important United States Supreme Court decisions.

"El Paso Gas," Bennett explained, "had a monopoly on natural gas sold to California. There was no alternative pipeline from which PG&E could acquire natural gas. PG&E and the consumers were forced to accept the rates demanded by El Paso."

The Pacific Northwest Pipeline Co. had natural gas pipelines in the Washington-Oregon area. Bennett maintained that Pacific could extend its

existing pipeline to California, thus offering competition to the El Paso monopoly.

Learning of Bennett's plan, El Paso bought 90 per cent of Pacific Co., giving it a virtual monopoly in the West, and making it a \$3 billion corporation.

"This was clearly in violation of the Clayton anti-monopoly act," claimed the crusading attorney.

The Attorney General of the United States, Herbert Brownell, ruled that El Paso's acquisition of Pacific was in violation of the anti-monopoly sections of the Clayton Act.

This ruling was to keep the case alive for years, giving Bennett an excuse to appeal to higher courts when all seemed lost.

In the meantime, Bennett had left his duties in California to become an advance man for the campaigning

See Page 3

AS Council Discusses New No Credit Grading System

The Student Council meetings of November 16 and 18 did not see much accomplished in the way of voting, but a lot was done by means of discussion.

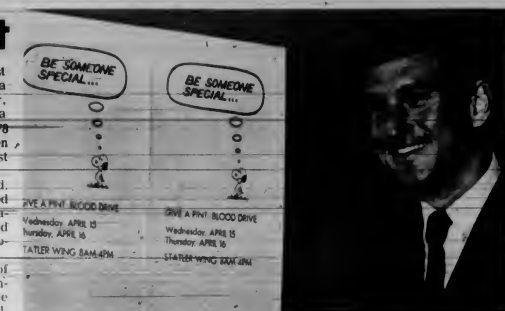
On Monday, November 16, the topic of having an "A-B-C-D-No Credit" grading system was discussed by Student Council. Bonnie Solomon wanted a letter written to the governing board of the community colleges to support this.

Since this type of system is currently

against the law, it was decided to let it stand until Dean Bilviller could be consulted on this matter.

Dean Samuels brought out the topic of office will be accepted beginning December 1 and close on December 18, allowing for the Christmas vacation to prepare for the campaign. The campaigns will start on January 1. Elections will be held January 13 and 14.

See Page 3



Supervisor Bob Mendelsohn, political science instructor at City College, lends a hand to the City College blood drive.

Chaire Wray, public relations director for the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank, Lew manages to indoctrinate the help of numerous community organizations each year. Through news media, posters, and sponsoring business organizations, the College blood drive gets well publicized.

We even post bulletins in the rest rooms," mused Lew.

City College will continue to host ICBC gatherings in the future because, according to a Blood Bank spokesman, "It has a storeroom of ideas." It is hoped that the eventual unity of the

twelve Bay Area colleges in the planning of campus blood drives will orient prospective donors to the merits of giving blood.

In the meantime, City College, together with the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank, will serve as an "information center" for other schools.

"Any schools wanting information," said Lew, "should feel free to consult us. They may phone 387-7272, Ext. 212 (Student Association Office) and can leave messages for the Associated Students Blood Drive Commission."



Barbra Streisand and George Segal in "The Owl and the Pussycat" come clean.

'The Owl and the Pussycat'

The sneak preview of "The Owl and the Pussycat" at the Metro 1 was another smash for that great All-American girl, Barbra Streisand, proving that women really are liberated today. She accomplishes this without her vibrato voice, but uses four letter words that can really do wonders.

Streisand's role as Doris, a prostitute, leaves you wanting more, but Felix (played by George Segal) has the uncanny ability to stop the last before it goes too far.

Felix is a library clerk who tries to keep the Victorian era alive in this Pepsi generation, while performing in the role of the innocent bystander.

Felix saw the beauty, Doris, from his small closet queen apartment window through a spyglass. He felt uncomfortable with this scene going on in his surroundings, so he had her evicted from her flop house. It was here that she came into his apartment for shelter, and for the purpose of telling him off.

The two people meet and try to upset the world, but soon become closely acquainted and united.

Her sharp and flashy lingerie will start you laughing and staring. It is a picture that demands attention with a deep meaning regarding the values and opinions of the age of aquarius. The satire encompasses a picture of false fronts, but points out the changes, as well as the foibles of these times.

By Matthew J. Nelson

Countess Liberté

Ah, the Countess loves the smiling campus boys who open doors and lounge about looking luscious. Even the most beautiful are far from being perfect apollos. And many of you are — they have a wonderful American expression — clob.

One of the reasons that women heave you overboard, is your appearance. Here is the hardest evaluation: face yourself in the mirror. You may see an incredible vision "only a mother could love." Then take stock of your wardrobe, your hair and your physiques.

Some will have to forfeit the right to wear tight bell-bottoms. Those with sagging terraces, and beer bellies, must make a change in diet or style. Yet there are sexy young things who insist on that dreadful ensemble of the vest, the pendleton, the workboots and baggy levis.

Please wear army jackets that fit. And please keep the tie-dyed sheet on the bed not on your back. And be imaginative my simple darlings, type dye the tee-shirts!

Why, why do you budding Simon and Garfunkels have hair that Liberté would use to sand furniture? A little cream rinse, some conditioners, perhaps some coloring for the stray straw hair.

Nothing appeals more to women, excites them, provokes them than long, healthy, flowing hair and a sensuous body poured into beautiful fabrics.

Some excel in this department but when they open their mouths — c'est fini for them, and it just proves that a striking face is not enough these days.

Scansion Corner

I'd like to take the chance to review two records against each other. Warning: Both albums are going to cause me to use my comments as a guideline.

The newer of the albums is "Abraxas" by Santana (Columbia KC 30130).

On this LP, Santana tries to emulate that to some extent.

"Black Magic Woman" — Gypsy Queen — is a massive attempt at intertwining two songs, one by Peter Green and the other by Gabor Szabo. It's a good attempt and the results are great.

After that, the rest of the LP falls on its face. It's a good album, but everything sounds the same. After fifteen minutes of it, a headache ensued from the overpowering drumwork (three percussionists no doubt).

The guitar and bass lines have come tighter together. But the way Carlos Santana makes his "geetar" sound like a tenor sax is out of this world. It's a good album.

The other LP came out last spring almost simultaneously.

The first is "Bridge Over Troubled Water" by Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel (Columbia KC 9014).

At times, the LP is sad, at times humorous, at times mournful, at times frivolous. Get it anyway. It is a cinch to win a Grammy award as LP of the year.

Let us not forget that title song. It's overwhelming in stereo. Song of the year, and no less.

By Bruno R. Fornen

editorial

Thanks A Lot

Once again Thanksgiving time is upon us. As usual everyone will find something for which to be thankful. Most people will be thankful they are not a turkey. Consider the situation of Private First Class Al Slade who will be celebrating Thanksgiving near Chu Lai in Vietnam. He has been wounded twice since his tour of duty began almost a year ago in that Asian country. Yet, he must remain there. What does he have to be thankful for . . . the scars on his arms, or his slight limp?

Maybe Al Slade is thankful that he is not confined in the psycho ward of a veterans' hospital like his buddy, Phil Jonas.

Will Arnold Williams have a nice Thanksgiving? He is a widower, the father of six children. He was let go from his job last week because, as the foreman of the plant told him, "Production is slow this time of the year. Arnold, I'm sorry, it will shatter Arnold to go on the welfare rolls because he is a proud man who likes to work. His children must eat, and there aren't many jobs open for a warehouseman during the winter months."

Many of the hippies will be thankful for Thanksgiving. They will be standing on Market Street begging money so they can eat. They won't have turkey; they'll just try to scrape up 35 cents to buy a bowl of bean soup at one of the downtown coffee shops . . . and be thankful that there is a coffee house open on Thanksgiving.

By Jim Tolland

Joe Konte Cops Are The Losers

A jury of twelve removed the shackles from the hands of the Los Siete defendants November 7, and immediately clamped them on the police officers of San Francisco.

The six Latinos, on trial for the murder of police officer Joseph Brodnik, were acquitted of the crime.

That fatal day's actions are still covered with a haze of confusion, but the accepted story is that officer Brodnik and his partner, Paul McGoran, stopped the youths for a routine investigation concerning reports of burglaries in that vicinity. While the pair talked to the six youths, a scuffle occurred, and the tragic results found Brodnik shot dead and McGoran stretched out with a broken jaw and missing teeth.

And, of course, while this went on, the six defendants watched. Of course. But even with the evidence stacked against Los Siete, the jury accepted the tales of conniving Charles Garry and company, who shuffled the deck, and dealt the six axes their freedom.

And this verdict comes about after the jury heard the following evidence:

- Eye witnesses who testified seeing a youth emerge from the fracas waving a gun.
- McGoran's broken jaw, proving that he was assaulted, which is a crime.
- The deadly weapon, which the defendants tossed into the shrubs when they frantically fled the scene.
- The panicky exit of the six, as if they felt guilty of a crime; coupled with their allegedly stealing a car.

The verdict of the tragedy, however, is final. But it is a tragedy of greater dimensions than one dead officer, as grievous as it may be. The deadly venom lashed out by the poisonous minds of the Los Siete supporters is a tragedy. Six people accused of murdering a man were booked as heroes in the slanted texts of these shallow figures.

And these same backward minds who condemned the injustice of the system and insisted the six could not get a fair trial should be choking on the stupidity of their hate-filled words.

Los Siete were not the losers in this case. The loser is the community. The policemen of San Francisco have seen one comrade slain, and another lynched on a rope of hate.

It will be a policeman with a short memory who runs aimlessly into a dangerous situation which has a violent odor around it. The police won't respond with the same speed and fearlessness that the people have come to expect, and who could blame them if they get discouraged.

But the verdict comes about after the jury heard the following evidence:

Next frantic plea for help.

They remember Brodnik and McGoran, two cops who had to do a job, and in the tradition of the city's policemen, they too will not be discouraged.

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Tutorial Center History Divulged

Editor's note: The following is in response to an article which appeared in the October 19 issue of the Guardsman stating that the Tutorial Center was founded in Spring, 1969.

By Judy Kay, AS President

The On-Campus Tutorial Program was begun in October of 1968. At that time it was a completely student-run organization, consisting of a student director and an all-student staff. There was, of course, a faculty advisor who helped out whenever needed.

A major emphasis of the program then was to create an informal atmosphere and take that closed-in classroom feeling away from tutoring sessions. Conversations between tutor and pupil were encouraged.

In those days, Tutorial Center coffee was five cents a cup. The center had longer hours then, from 8 a.m. until 3 p.m., in order to give all students a chance to use its services. Many times, special arrangements were made for students and tutors to get together off campus and after hours.

The program offered tutoring in almost every subject taught at City College. There were about 100 tutors; half of them volunteers, the other half paid. Tutors who were not U.S. citizens were paid through a special fund from the Associated Students.

Although most of the students receiving help were from City College, arrangements were sometimes made to tutor people of the community. These people were referred to the center by the Board of Education.

The staff of the center tried to find a tutor for every student who asked for

one, in any subject, sometimes with the help of instructors. When there was a large demand for help in one subject, clinics were organized and taught by volunteer faculty members or outside instructors. These clinics were later continued as seminars, with the students helping each other. Informal classes were held for tutors on effective tutoring methods and problems encountered in tutoring. One of the most engaging and informative of these was conducted by Mr. John Mass of the English Department.

The facilities, used by more than 300 students a semester, were moved to one desk in the already crowded COIL office in Cloud Hall. There were promises that a bungalow would soon be provided for the center. We never received that bungalow or room of our own until just last semester when a faculty member, Dr. Lance Rogers, became director.

These glimpses of On-Campus Tutorial Center history and philosophy were unfortunately not brought out in the October 19 issue of the Guardsman.

These things should be known to the students of City College so that they will realize the services their Tutorial Center can provide, if they will but ask for them. After all, we offered them before, when I was executive secretary and, later, director of the program.

AS Council (continued)

Continued from Page 1

Sally Moore then said that the referendum was a success. A protest will be staged for the arrival of Nguyen Ky on December 1. Council voted to endorse such a thing 5-4-2.

After that, a slew of minor issues were discussed by Bonnie Solomon. They were: Committee for vandalism; the Executive Council; the rummage sale; the letter to the Municipal Railway; the hiring committee; noise in the student Union; and a note that the hiring committee will meet on November 19.

On Wednesday, November 18, only two issues were discussed. Guests were Dean Hillsman and Dean Pope. Dean Samuel's brought out the question of the possibility of the "ABCD—No Credit" grading system. According to Dean Hillsman, it is illegal under Title Five of California State Law.

Council wanted the rule to be relaxed for CCSE's case. Charles Borden dissented saying that it would cause overpopulation in many colleges since gpa's would climb higher without an F grade on a student's record.

Dean Hillsman said that the system merely erases the threat of an F. He predicted that this system may become a standard in most state junior colleges.

The motion for sending a letter to the JC Chancellor was unanimous.

Tom Cleaver lodged the complaint that a couple of students were passing out leaflets in the cafeteria.

All were non-students.

Dean Samuel's noted that such an action is illegal under college rules.

Hillsman said that similar regulations exist at the state level.

Chris Davis, one of the two student activity aides stationed in the cafeteria to replace campus cops, gave his side to the incident.

Samuels said that he felt the rules liberal in passing out leaflets as he has not turned any away since he has been director of student activities.

Judy Kay concluded her meeting by announcing that there will be no council meetings the following week.

ADDENDUM:

Student Council sent Judy Kay, Martin Poon, Charles Borden, Bonnie Solomon, and John Gueba as City College's representatives to the State conference in Fresno.

Transcendental Meditation

Transcendental Meditation is a simple, scientific and natural technique which develops the full potential of the mind. This technique allows the mind to systematically transcend the subtle states of the thought process and arrive at the source of thought, an inexhaustible reservoir of energy and creative intelligence.

The technique is taught individually so that each student may develop the full potential of his mind. Transcendental Meditation involves no concentration or contemplation. It simply uses the natural tendency of the mind to seek a field of greater happiness and fulfillment.

City College will give anyone in-



Past headquarters of the City College Tutorial Center.

More On Bennett

Continued from Page 1

Senator John Kennedy. It was an opportunity for Bill Bennett to meet the man who would be influential in the new administration.

The new United States Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, declined to support Bennett's appeal for F-1 Paso's state thirty lawyers, most western state governors and attorneys general, the Federal Power Commission, and the United States Government.

William Bennett's persistence finally brought him to the United States Supreme Court representing the State of California.

The Federal Power Commission has no power to approve the merger if the attorney general (Brownell) ruled it violated the Clayton Act. The Supreme Court ruled.

The gas monopoly had its own divestiture plan, by which it would sell Pacific to the fourth biggest monopoly in the world, F-1 Paso. It was the eighth biggest monopoly, William Bennett maintained this was still a monopoly.

Stanley Mosk, now a California Supreme Court Justice, was the attorney general of California at the time. He appointed Bennett special counsel to the case. By this time, Bennett had spent nearly a decade on the case.

An F-1 Paso attorney phoned Bennett, asking if he intended to appeal this divestiture plan.

"I don't know," he replied.

Incredibly, the private attorney threatened to have the State's special counsel (Bennett) removed from the case if he persisted. Governor Brown phoned him minutes later, with concerns similar to those of the F-1 Paso attorney.

Before he left governmental service, Bennett held press conferences, predicting Reagan's appointment of pro-utility commissioners, and the subsequent approval of new rate increases charged to California consumers.

Bennett's appeal against the new monopoly was still alive. As a private citizen, with his own funds, he sent telegrams to several Supreme Court Justices.

His action was unprecedented, but the court did surprise everyone involved by agreeing to hear the private citizen, who claimed to represent the interests of the California consumers.

Richard Nixon and Attorney General Mitchell were members of a law firm hired by F-1 Paso. Bennett questioned why the press didn't reveal that F-1 Paso had paid the firm \$771,000.

How can you divide up your firm's receipts and not know who that money came from? said Bennett, questioning the new administration's objectivity in the case. Attorney General Mitchell retired to support Bennett.

Cesar Chavez and others endorsed him for the attorney general's race in California in 1970, but the big money people didn't back him.

After Bennett's college hour lecture, he answered questions.

Who asked about his friend Ralph Nader, Bennett said Nader lacks power.

"If you want to contribute and win, you must enter government and get its power on your side," Bennett said. "Nader, he's public problem, though."

Bennett was elected to the State Board of Equalization November 3.

"I'd rather have Ed Roinke lose," the governor was heard to comment, "than that guy Bennett win."

Don't get mad, get even. Robert Kennedy recommended.

F-1 Paso then hired the most expensive attorney in Washington — Clark Clifford, a friend of Vice President Johnson and his future Secretary of

Defense.

The attorney from San Francisco found himself representing the California consumers against Governor Brown, attorney general Lynch, F-1 Paso's thirty lawyers, most western state governors and attorneys general, the Federal Power Commission, and the United States Government.

Kennedy's attorney general, Nicholas Katzenbach, also buckled under to Clifford's persuasion, declining to help Bennett.

Associate Justice Hugo Black questioned at a district court judge could violate the Supreme Court's order to F-1 Paso Co. to sell Pacific Northwest to a bigger monopoly.

This time, the high court even spelled out the specific price by which F-1 Paso must sell the Pacific Northwest Natural Gas Co.

In the meantime, Governor Reagan declined to appoint the consumer spokesman to the California Public Utilities Commission.

The PUC was conceived during the progressive administration of Frank Johnson," said Bennett. "He couldn't have imagined what it has become today."

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1970 Gridiron Pictures



Quarterback Frank Oross scrambles up the middle.



Quarterback Frank Oross barely gets a pass off.



Tackle Jerry Greys pursues a play.

RAM FALL '70 GRID-IRON SQUAD TENACIOUS — AS THEY TAKE SIXTH SPOT



Larry Haren receives a pass.



Jim Walsh puts a stopper on a Merritt gain.

Asian Students Achieve Major Progress

By Paul Thiele

Asian students at City College have achieved what they consider major progress in administration recognition of students' opinions through the controversial open position in the counseling department.

Members of the three Asian groups on campus, the Asian Association for Unity, Chinese Cultural Club, and Chinese Students' Association, upon learning that an applicant for the job, Dr. Wai Yin Syn, was not recommended by the counseling department for hiring, decided that they could not watch their interests and needs be ignored by the counseling department and administration.

It was the feeling of the students that Syn, an immigrant student whose native language is Cantonese, and who has a Ph.D. in Educational Admin-

istration, was more qualified for the position than the counseling department's first choice, Steven Wong.

According to the students, Wong spoke Cantonese poorly and he would be a satisfactory counselor for Whites, but not for Asians who have trouble speaking English and who are unfamiliar with the education processes such as course prerequisites, requirements, and other possibly mystifying procedures.

At the November 19 meeting of the Community College Board of Governors, counseling chairman Don Marcus laid his cards on the table and said he "regretted that the administration has given veto power to the students" according to AAU official, Dennis Fong.

Fong said that veto power is not his desire, but rather "mutual consent"

similar to the procedure at Oakland's Laney College, where students, faculty, and administration have equal votes on the interviewing committee.

Fong believes that the existing ill will this semester would have been avoided if the counseling department had made a greater effort to get students involved.

"If the administration was looking for a legitimate method of absorbing the students, they would give them what they ask for once in awhile," Fong said.

"What has happened as a result of this is that people in the community, at other colleges, and even out of the state have been informed about it. If they had hired Syn, nothing would have happened."

"The entire episode has done a great deal to solidify our ranks," Fong said,

adding that the college's Asian groups correspond with other Asian groups to offer help to prospective students, saving them the confusion of the registrar's office.

Fong looks ahead to flourishing communication with the community. Asian groups in local high schools, bay area colleges, and Asian news media to inform people about the intricacies of City College.

"This college is really bewildering at times," Fong said, "but it's coming together. More and more people are getting involved in active roles."

Editor's note: In the November 20 issue of the Guardsman it was reported the counseling candidate had a Ph.D. in Psychology. This was erroneous. Wong presently is close to receiving a master's degree and is a licensed psychologist. We regret the error.

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the Guardsman



Hugh Trevor-Roper emphasizes a point with Dr. Louis Batmale (center) and Dr. Al Tapson of history department. —Photo by Gordon MacDonald

Council Disrupted with Threats

By Bruno R. Forner

One of the most violent and impetuous meetings of AS Council, a meeting marked by threats, disruptions of order, and the condemnation of an editorial published in the Guardsman, was held on November 30.

During the meeting, Carlton Thomas, who sponsored the abolishment of card-playing in Statler Wing, admitted that the Council had not been enforcing the playing in Statler Wing. Thomas attacked the Council by angrily stating it should not make rules and then be

lax in enforcing them.

Thomas said that Council was, in effect, playing God, and that if nothing was to be done about the situation, then a group of Black students would take action.

Director of Student Activities, Art Samuels, said that the lounge in the lower level of the new Student Union Building will be open to card-players as soon "as the furniture arrives."

Thomas proposed that certain hours

(Continued on Page 3)

Eminent Historian Honored by College

By Jim Toland and Joe Koste

Hugh Trevor-Roper, Regius Professor of modern history at Oxford was honored at a dinner and reception, in the Statler Wing of Smith Hall, Wednesday night, December 2.

Roper, who was once a British intelligence officer and achieved fame by writing "The Last Days of Hitler," was served dinner by the third semester Hotel and Restaurant students.

Dean Warren White, while introducing H. R. Trevor-Roper, referred to City College as "The Oxford of the Outer Mission District." Roper carried this idea further by saying "I do not understand student unrest at Oxford, let alone here in San Francisco."

Roper attributes much of the rebelliousness of today to what he calls "the Peter Pan syndrome." Roper said, "I am sure that they all, one day grow up."

Roper's special interest is Elizabethan history. He feels that the per-

secution of witches during this period was really the manifestation of a fear of social non-conformity. Roper finds only evil in religious orthodoxy. He feels that the capitalist development must have another cause.

Roper spoke to a standing room audience at the Little Theater the following day.

His topic was Adolf Hitler, who he called a "man of extremely powerful mind."

Roper commented on Hitler's Mein Kampf, remarking "all Germans had a copy but very few read it. They called it unreadable, and it is unreadable." The noted historian then dryly said, "I've read it."

Charley Chaplain's film "Great Dictator," gave a superficial view of Hitler, according to Roper. "He was more than an inventor, but a serious threat to the world."

Hitler had outlined his plans for his

(Continued on Page 3)

Ornamental Horticulture Students Improve Scene

There are some green thumbs at work on campus. Responsible for the planter-box and bench in front of the Student Union are students in the landscape design division of CCSF's Ornamental Horticulture program.

Sidney Lewin, who teaches students to beautify with flora, praised Harry Nelson, campus planner and chairman of O.H., for building up the department from ten students to over 200.

"This is now one of the best facilities in California," Lewin said.

Landscape construction, nursery work, flower arranging, and plant propagation are all offered in the department. Lewin explained that students "learn how to deal with clients, identify plants, grow them, and they find out how to use them."

Lewin pointed out that the rise in the field of horticulture is rapid and that it is much more of a profession now. After school, interested high school students get acquainted with the field under Mr. Hilton. The program welcomes the curious and there are introductory courses.

Now that this is a community college, O.H. has more to do with campus maintenance; but at this point, said Lewin, "materials are scrounged or donated and it is hoped more money will come through." This flexible program trains people in work from caretaking and gardening to an introduction in landscape architecture, a profession requiring five or six years of study that could result in earning \$15 an hour.



Clifford Edson and David Barbaria; students in landscape construction class are removing a dead olive tree prior to replanting new trees.

editorial

Comments have been directed to the Guardsman concerning a column by Joe Konte in the November 25 issue questioning the acquittal of Los Siete. We strongly disagree with the stand taken in the article, but we will "defend to the death the columnist's right to say it."

The column contained exactly what a column should—opinionated statements that are wide open to criticism and argument from the newspaper's readership. To deny a columnist's right to print his non-libelous opinion is a blatant violation of freedom of the press.

Readers must remember that columns and editorials are sounding boards for opinion and the reader's recourse is the letter to the editor.

—Paul Thiele

Joe Konte How to Succeed

The book is called, "How to Succeed in War Without Really Trying," authored by Richard Nixon, with a foreword by Spiro T. Agnew.

This brilliant piece of literature covers the period from Inauguration Day, 1969, to the present. Agnew's introduction includes reasons for U.S. involvement in Indochina.

An excerpt from page 13 reveals Agnew's declaration on those who criticize U.S. policy:

"Any Trotskyite leftist and hopelessly hysterical hypochondriacs of history can plainly see that whimpering isolationism as opposed to mulish obstructionism is the basic reason for repudiation by the vicars of vacillation."

Or, as Mr. Nixon so bluntly put it,

The remainder of the book is devoted to explaining the strategy of conducting war, which Mr. Nixon outlines with use of the 5 W's and the H's.

When the time must be when your country is busy with too many other problems so they will soon become apathetic.

Where: The war should be held in a foreign land, so the napalm and bombing won't hurt your home. Rice paddies and poverty-stricken villages are preferred sights.

Who: The enemy must be a rotten government. Communists and dictators are good to fight because nobody likes them. And it helps to call them "gooks" or any other name to dehumanize them into targets instead of people.



The Guardsman contingent, Virginia Elliott (center) and James Moses (right), meet Robert Mitchum, superstar, at press conference for "Ryan's Daughter" film.

Robert Mitchum, in town to plug his new movie, "Ryan's Daughter," was nervously awaiting the upcoming press conference. Dressed in a mod suit and sipping scotch, Mitchum enlivened the fantastic view of San Francisco as seen from his hotel suite. "Beautiful, just beautiful."

When asked about political involvement Mitchum said, "Political groups are suspect. I always check their motive and their bank account. I find altruism refreshing, rewarding, and too far-fetched to believe."

Mitchum, who used to write, has given it up. "I was getting too abstract and too self-absorbed with it," Mitchum said that he now desires to do nothing.

Page 2—THE GUARDSMAN—December 10, 1970

Student Opinion

The Guardsman welcomes letters of opinion and reserves the right to condense them to meet the limitation of space.

Los Siete

Dear Editor:

The editorial concerning the verdict of the trial of Los Siete, written by Joe Konte, could not have been further from the truth of the matter. Had Mr. Konte attended one session of the trial this summer, he could never have written what he did. There are at least eleven points of misinformation in the editorial. They are:

- (1) Eye witnesses.
- (2) McGoran's broken jaw.
- (3) The deadly weapon.
- (4) The panicky exit of the six.
- (5) The verdict being a tragedy.
- (6) The Los Siete's lawyers and supporters were unqualified.

- (7) The loser is the community.
- (8) The policemen of San Francisco have seen one comrade slain and another lynched on a rope of hate.
- (9) Police should not go off half cocked.
- (10) Police will act as they always do.
- (11) God help you if you are not white and you have a run-in with a cop.

—Tom Cleaver

Thanksgiving

Dear Editor:

More power to Jim Toland! His "Thanks a Lot" editorial was foot for thought during this "joyous" holiday season. Too often we who have so much to be thankful for, forget about those who are less fortunate. Many unfortunate people throughout the world end up saying thank you with a cynical tone to their voice. Whatever it means for others, they know that it means nothing for them.

Edward Hartley

Faculty Lounge

Dear Editor:

Mature women who are students on the campus feel it is a hardship to cross campus, having to go up and down all of those stairs just to get to the student lounge.

This policy should be changed so as to allow us more mature students the use of the faculty lounge or else the setting aside of special provisions for us.

Dorothy Shinder

Scansion Corner

By Bruno Fornier

We have been witness to a musical phenomenon that has been taking place for the past year or so. The phenomenon is the off-fustian art of the live album.

We take it under our wing to review for you two live albums.

The first LP is the impudently naughty, "Bless His Pointed Little Head" by Jefferson Airplane (RCA Victor LSP 4133), which came out last fall.

During the performance, recorded at the Fillmore-East-West they do for past hits, "It's No Secret," "Three Fantastic Lovers" are done—and done well. All are much better than the original.

The group does two folk numbers. Fred Neil's "The Other Side of This Life" is done in an energetic version that lasts 6½ minutes. "Fat Angel" is the other. Listen as lead guitarist Jorma Kaukonen builds the song into a delirious frenzy. They are both songs of justice.

A showcase of blues virtuosity is in the classic "Rock Me Baby." Paul Kantner's singing and Kankonen's magnificent guitar are highlights.

Two of the tracks are spontaneous. One is "Turn Out the Lights," a crazy 58-second thing that pokes fun at the lighting system.

The other is the slowly-moving "Bear Melt." This is 66 seconds of ad lib music. Grace Slick handles the vocals (all free form) in her best style.

The second LP is "Live at Leeds" by The Who (Decca DL-79175), released over the summer.

Side one is 14½ minutes long. Three of the tracks (out of four) are probably old standards with the group. They've done 'em to perfection. They are "Young Man Blues," "Summertime Blues," and "Shakin' All Over." Also on this side is "Substitute," composed by flamboyant lead guitarist Pete Townshend. They do it well!

Side two has 22 minutes and two tracks. They do a 7½-minute version of "Magic Bus." The shouting blues between lead singer Roger Daltrey and

Countess Liberte

Now for the trial by tape recorder. Those of you who have tortured women with your droning monologues, are now sentenced to playing them back. You may experience great pain at the selfless commentary on your dull job, your sexual hangups and your childhood.

The intelligent man listens and profits. I sympathize with my chattering apollo. It is difficult to keep up with the facile feminine mind.

Examine some of the more witty and classic bits of your "crushing dialogue. No one is impressed by 'I eat organic food.' 'I am a poet.' 'I want to get closer to you.' 'Be obscure. Learn lovemaking from the Kara Sutra. Drink absinthe from ancient recipes. Speak Galt's Sanskrit.'"

Above all do not be boring. Do not fustify as a woman bored. Do not flapping orifice spout esoteric rather than mundane bravado.

the Guardsman

The Guardsman is published weekly by the Journalism students as a workshop project in reporting, copywriting, editing, proofreading, layout, typography and photography. Editorial office is 3500 phone 387-7272, ext. 446. Mailing address is 50 Phelan Avenue, San Francisco, Cal. 94112.

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College Nurses To Aid H.E.L.P. Drive

H.E.L.P. needs help and City College's nursing department is undertaking a Christmas canned food and linen drive to aid the organization. There will be a special presentation of the collection to Katy Blair, founder of H.E.L.P. in the Student Union Building on December 18. Meanwhile, students may help by bringing donations, material or monetary, to the Student Union.

H.E.L.P., an acronym for Help Every Lost Person, was founded last March. Its headquarters is a small shop located at 3364-26th Street, between Mission Street and South Van Ness Avenue.

Blair organized it on the precept that its sole purpose would be to help people without the conventionalities of "red tape" procedure. Welfare and social organizations in fact do refer some of their "desperate" cases to H.E.L.P.

Generally, however, prospective recipients seek out the organization on their own.

Although the phone at H.E.L.P. is usually always manned, there is a need for extra assistance. Anyone wishing to obtain further information about the job may call 645-7772.

There is also a need for monetary and food contributions, and there is a dire need NOW.

"This is the kind of an organization where you've got to sit down, RIGHT NOW, and write me a check, if you say you're going to do it. People usually forget their pledges. It's like a news story—yesterday's news is old news. The same rule applies to unkept pledges."

Katie Blair is willing to help every lost person, but who is willing to help Katie Blair carry out her plan?

Camejo Speaks At City College

In a witty and forceful lecture, Peter Camejo gave his case on "Why America Will Go Socialist."

Camejo, a former senatorial opponent of Edward Kennedy, made an appearance at City College, November 25 in room 217 of the Visual Arts Building. The lecture was sponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance.

Camejo stated that the basic reason why America will go socialist is the gap between the potentiality and the reality within the capitalist system. Quoting Business Week, Camejo said that the economy will produce \$100 billion less than what it could have achieved in 1970. He stressed that with \$100 billion, America would have the means to wipe out every slum and could solve the problem of pollution.

However, Camejo said they won't be accomplished because "it's not profitable to them. To Camejo, 'them' represent 30,000 capitalists who control this country."

Continuing, Camejo singled out the key to their power. He said that they make the mass of the people believe that they run the country. Elaborating further, Camejo maintained that they are able to do this through the use of illusions. One big illusion, according to Camejo, are the elections.

The proof to their control of the elections, according to Camejo is within the election booths. When an individual enters a booth to vote, "you vote for them or you vote for them."

He says there are no democratic institutions in the country. Where in the country, he says, are there really democratic institutions? Where do the people actually vote for what they want? They can't use the election, they can't control their own universities, and they can't control corporations. For instance how, as Camejo pointed out allegorically about the two political parties, can a person choose between two brands of outboard motors when both were made in the same factory?

The only way the masses, says Camejo, can alleviate their problems (i.e. unemployment, inflation, recession) is through mass action. That's the only thing the capitalists fear. Camejo cites the existence of La Raza Union as an example of how an independent group of people can be mobilized into their own political base, which can sufficiently satisfy their community's needs. The ultimate step, said Camejo, is the unification of various groups with purposes like La Raza Union.

Only through mass action can the masses solve their problems. Camejo added that if the nation's problems were all solved in earnest by the existing system he would not be advocating its overthrow.

Roper ...

(Continued from Page 1)

regime long before he came to power. Hitler was an opportunist in his methods, but consistent in his aims.

In the 1920's, Hitler talked of putting German-Jews into the gas chamber saying that heads would roll—and finally calling for the extermination of all Jews. But Roper pointed out that most people regarded this as simply rhetoric.

Roper showed the relationship of Hitler with Mussolini, whom Hitler considered as "the only man possibly equal to me." Hitler learned from Mussolini that the tide of Communism could be reversed. Hitler laid the blame for his failure on Mussolini, using an example of "the failure of Italian alliances as why he lost."

The German revolution bore the signs of other revolutions in all stages, except that the same man who began it stayed in charge—Roper noted that the French and Russian Revolutions had different men in charge.

Roper described Hitler's planned treatment of those inhabitants of conquered German lands, pointing out the brute force used, the deprivation of education and the neglect of the sick. "The natives," Roper casually reported, "were let to count to ten, but no more."

Although Roper conceded there could be no final judgment of Hitler, but he cited one "brief" judgment from a secretary of Hitler who said that he lacked human spirit.

Roper concluded with a dramatic look at Hitler, stating that it was the utter ineffectiveness of Hitler which was the ultimate epitaph of a man who really changed history.

THIS LORDSHIP

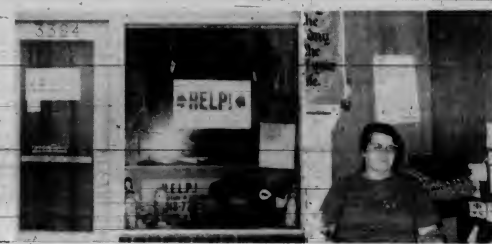
At the Sir Francis Drake Hotel press conference, Trevor-Roper did some explaining.

"When you speak about Youth's Revolt at City College," a reporter began, "But I'm not talking about revolt," the historian interrupted, "I'm talking about Hitler."

"Should we address you as 'Lord'?" someone else asked. "No, because I'm not a lord." The confusion resulted when City College publicists assumed the accuracy of the College Association for Public Events & Services bulletin labeling Trevor-Roper as "lord."

"Professor," a reporter wanted to know, "what's the purpose of this press conference?"

"I don't know," he replied, "I didn't call it."



H.E.L.P. office is located on 26th Street. Rosemary Blake is vice-president of H.E.L.P.

Council Disrupted ...

(Continued from Page 1)

be set aside for card-playing in Statler Wing. Martin Poon, countered by asking Thomas if he really wanted to abandon card-playing altogether. Poon said that it would be utterly impossible to limit card-playing because of individual scheduling and also, it would be limiting of a privilege.

After much more discussion about the situation, Joe Chan attempted proposing a motion. Thomas consistently interrupted Chan by yelling, "I object! I object! I object!" Chan did not have an opportunity to fully state the motion, so, after some persiflage, withdrew it.

Mike Devine, AS Vice-president, requested that a committee be drawn up to look into the matter. It passed 12-0-2. Later on in the meeting, the topic was brought up during the course of a discussion on the Student Union Lounge. Thomas persisted in dominating the discussion to the point that Dean Samuels had to raise his voice to him.

Bonnie Solomon moved for a resolution that would prohibit students from

dictating to other students. No action was taken on this.

Judy Kay finally brought things under control—tentatively.

A group from Women's Liberation then paraded to the front, passing out copies of the November 25 edition of the Guardsman. They pointed specifically to an editorial on page 3, which was written by News Editor Joe Konte. They charged that the editorial was "racist" and filled with "lies and half-truths."

Tom Cleaver charged, "I've attended several court sessions and not once did I see Konte there!"

At this point, Martin Poon walked out of the meeting, saying that the time had run out and that the meeting should be adjourned.

Afterward, a motion was made to condemn the editorial and demand that a refutation be printed. It passed 7-4-1.

Other subjects were brought up at the meeting: the Nursing program, holding a canned food drive; the Haring Committee; and the meeting of the Academic Senate.

State Conservation Official Livermore Supports Canal

Norman Livermore, the California Resources Director, predicted that Governor Reagan would establish a recycling commission.

Livermore, California's top conservation official, spoke to about fifty students during college hour. He endorsed the concept of recycling, or collecting glass, paper, and metals for processing and re-use.

Most of his comments were about the controversial California Water Project and the Peripheral Canal, however. Livermore tends to favor the complicated systems of pipes, canals, and dams, which would bring water from North California to the more arid southern part of the State.

He played a key role in persuading Governor Reagan to block Dos Rios Dam in Mendocino County.

Livermore cautioned his audience

that they should look at themselves before criticizing the conservation practices of others. He specifically referred to the practice of the City of San Francisco flooding beautiful Hetch Hetchy Valley to contain a reservoir of water for the city's municipal water needs.

Livermore recalled his father, saying that the beautiful valley, not far from the Yosemite, was as beautiful as the more famous National Park.

San Francisco also removes three parts of water out of four from the delta, he reminded. "So how can we criticize Los Angeles for taking water from the rivers and delta of the north?"

The State Water Project began during the depression with the construction of Shasta Dam in 1934. "By 1960," Norman Livermore predicted, the California Water Project will be in full flow. "His audience of young conservationists shuddered at the prospect."

Anti-Ky Rally Shows S.F. Voters Oppose Vietnam War

City College had a representative group at the Ky protest rally that covered Nob Hill, December 1.

Sally Moore, chairwoman of the student branch of the Student Mobilization Committee, told the Guardsman that of the 25 people arrested at the rally, none were from City College. Nor were any students injured in the fracas.

"We had people working on it, but had there been more monitors; the clash with police could have been avoided."

"It showed that the majority of the people are against the Vietnam War," Moore said about the rally. "Ky didn't

have the right to represent the people of San Francisco since the majority voted against it," she said, concerning the passage of Proposition J at the polls last November.

"We wanted to have a peaceful, legal demonstration. I think we did it successfully."

Sally could not give an estimate of the size of the crowd, since she was in a sound truck at the time, but said that the police estimate (of 5,000) was probably the most accurate.

Sally said that the "police were very calm and very good" toward the crowd.

The melee didn't break out until a later group arrived.

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The Guardsman

Rams Beaten By Owls 44-19

The City College Rams finished their 1970 gridiron season with a 44-19 loss to the Foothill College Owls. The loss at Foothill Stadium on November set the Ram record at four wins and five losses. In the Golden Gate Conference league play the Rams racked up two of their wins and all five of their losses.

The only real highlights for the Rams in the Foothill game were the huge chunks of yardage that halfback Darrel Mitchell churned up against the Owls. All in all, Mitchell in only 21 carries racked up 262 yards. In fact, Mitchell accounted for all three of the Ram touchdowns against Foothill.

Nonetheless though, the Rams even with Mitchell's running just couldn't withstand the aerial assault that Foothill quarterback Todd Starks threw against the Rams. Starks put the ball in the air 23 times and connected on 12 of his attempts for 260 yards.

One big factor in the success of the Foothill passing attack was the rollout passing technique that Starks employed in the game. Starks on the rollout would for the most part move out toward his strong side, the right side of the field. Through this maneuver Starks had a twin option of either carrying or passing for yardage.

The game was deadlocked with no score throughout the first quarter. However late in the second quarter, Starks hit with a short pass receiver Wayne Dismukes who raced through the Ram secondary, broke two tackles, and scored standing up for Foothill.

On Foothill's next series of downs, Starks again on a short pass hit running back Casey Griffin who twisted and sidestepped his way 73 yards for the touchdown.

The half ended with Foothill in a comfortable 14-0 lead.

Opening strong and fast in the third quarter, Foothill methodically worked

their way downfield with Casey Griffin plowing over from the three for the third Foothill touchdown.

Behind by three touchdowns, Ram quarterback Frank Oross had to start putting the ball in the air. The Foothill defense read Oross' intentions and started blowing in at full blast. On a crucial play, Oross was forced to scramble out of his pocket, and while still scrambling he hit Darrel Mitchell at the line of scrimmage, the Foothill 42, among a host of Ram blockers.

Following his blockers for yardage, Mitchell broke away from them and changed his field. After literally running through the Foothill defenders, Mitchell tore through the grasps of two would-be tacklers for the score. His crunching run covered 58 yards.

Foothill surged right back behind the hard running of workhorse Casey Griffin. With Griffin's successive carries the Owls were able to march down to the Ram four. Starks finished the job with a 4-yard pass to Wayne Dismukes.

Following possession, the Rams chose to let Mitchell run roughshod over the Owls. Carry after carry, Mitchell ate up the yardage. He was on sweeps and off-tackle plays, and when the holes weren't there he would still sneak through for yardage.

On one carry, Mitchell took the hand-off found his hole clogged with Owls, so he spun around and swept the right end on the line for good yardage. Mitchell culminated that drive with a 3-yard touchdown run.

Starks and company were just too hot that day, for he continued to pass for two more scores. A 32-yard pass to Victor Juarez and a 17-yarder to Wayne Dismukes capped off Foothill's scoring.

Mitchell scored one more touchdown for the Rams as he struck right up the middle for 62 yards and a score.

Basketball



1969 Golden Gate Conference Coach of the Year, Sid Phelan

Basketball season is upon us again here at City College. This fact should be of some significance, since the team has taken the Golden Gate Conference Championship ten out of eleven years.

City College basketball coach and last year's GGC coach of the year, Sid Phelan presently expects half of last year's squad to return. Among those not returning is the GGC's Player of the year, forward Darrell Johnson. Last year he led the team in both scoring and rebounding.

To make up for Johnson's departure, coach Phelan has indicated that good teamwork can more than compensate for the absence of a player like Johnson.

Among those returning from last

year's squad are: guards Billy Metcalf, and Harold Byrd, forwards Larry Haren, Terry Bradley, and centers Malcolm Kirkwood and Jerry LeBlance.

Some of the many rookies trying out for berths on the squad are Robert Taylor, Willie Daigle, Wayne Snelgro, James Sims, and Charles Goodwin.

On December 4, the Rams will meet in exhibition play Contra Costa, at Contra Costa at 8 p.m. On the following day, the fifth, the Rams will meet the USP Frosh at 6 p.m. at USP. The following Tuesday, the 8th, Hartnell College will come to City for a game, tip-off time is 8 p.m. Complete schedules will be presented in coming issues.

Ram Gridder's Schedule Set-Up For Ram Fall

The season is now finally over and done with as some would say. The record sets City College's fortunes at 4 and 5, which, let's face it, is a below-par record. In trying to evaluate this season one must find a pattern or tendency.

Remember when the Rams downed mighty Los Angeles Valley, and took apart San Joaquin College, and then Chabot dumped them good?

A little pattern seems to recur throughout the season.

Think back to the Laney and Merritt games and then to the following games, and now maybe that little pattern is becoming a bit more evident.

In the first five games, the biggest among the five to the Rams was Chabot. The last four games of the schedule featured the entire upper division of the GGC. As you may or may not know the GGC champ is decided by the best win and lose record among

league opponents.

In a sense the odds were stacked pretty high against the Rams, for the conference plays seven league games and in this conference if you lose two games your chances for a title are close to impossible. The Rams had already lost to Chabot and they were just about to hit the upper crust of the division.

It was possible, the Rams with their stingy defense and an unpredictable offense could've taken their latter part of the schedule. However the strength of the league was too much for the Rams as the record shows.

However one must remember last year's record of 2 and 7 to this season's 4 and 5 achievements. I hate to say it, but whatever happened to the good old days of bountiful wins.

The answer may lie in recruitments by four-year schools of potential players, the breaks of the game, or the great 49er jinx.

Phelan Machine Ruins Modesto

By Jack Hansen

The Phelan Machine, once again, proved discipline is the key to victory. Led by All Golden Gate Conference guard Wild Bill Metcalf, the Rams dumped the Modesto Pirates 63-45 on December 1 at City College Gym.

Bill Metcalf hit 9 of 11 shots from the floor for an incredible 82 per cent, tallying 21 points for the game. Larry Haren showed he could also play defense, he held Modesto's number one gunner Ivie Lea to 4 points before being ejected from the game by the referee. Wayne Snelgro, Bobby Taylor, and Jack Simms, and Jerry LeBlance also played outstanding ball, but any fan would have to say, "They're all great!"

Modesto also played a good game. Led by Ivie Lea and Casey Rogers, the Pirates held City to only 25 points in

the first half. Overpowered by an exceptional Rams' squad, Modesto just couldn't keep the pace. In the second half the Rams broke loose for 38 points for the final 63-45 win.

The most improved player on City's squad, is veteran center Jerry LeBlance. Coach Phelan has put a lot of work into Jerry and it has shown excellent results.

If championships are made to win, things are looking good once again for the Rams. An outstanding record is held by Coach Phelan: 9 of 12 championships, since his debut at City College. Any basketballer, who played under him has nothing but praise for their coach. To use a popular singer's words revised, "They're definite winners in City's Folks!"

The Guardian

REFERENCE DESK

Chudhari Provides A 'Natural High'



Debau Chudhuri performed in the Little Theater.

By Bruno Forner
If anyone thought he needed grass, acid, speed or other organic or chemical stimulants to enjoy last Thursday's College Hour Concert, he was wrong. Debau Chudhuri's December 10 sitar performance was vibrant enough to give one a natural high.

Chudhuri, with the aid of his tabla-thumping accomplice, was presented by the Music Department and the Associated Students.

Chudhuri explained that the sitar is a nineteen stringed-string instrument used in Indian classical music. Twelve of the strings were used for resonance.

He said that he has been playing for 27 years, and still finds it very difficult. His comment on the music was, "There is no mysticism, no magic."

Just practical. We try to elevate it."

The piece Chudhuri chose was the fugal composition "The Morning Raga," played in three movements. It was played in a sixteen-beat cycle that shifted from slow to fast.

The concert itself was a joy to one's ears as Chudhuri started out quite slowly and built it up to a frenzy.

The tabla and sitar combination flailed at one's eardrums, swirling and pounding until one could only give in and let the sounds usurp the brain.

To top it off, Chudhuri oscillated in time to every beat and every pulse of the tabla-player (as did the audience).

Once the climax was achieved, a deathly silence took hold. The following ovation was overwhelming. All we can say is that Chudhuri's performance deserved more.

Goebel Outlays Money For Chicago Trip—Card Playing Regulations Set

Any organization that has not submitted a budget to Student Council will be penalized with a 5 per cent cut of funds per day—at least that's what Council ruled December 7.

Mike Devine, AS Vice-president, brought the subject up at the start of the meeting. Martin Poon came up with the penalty proposal and after some discussion, council passed it 9-3.

Last Wednesday, it was voted to spend \$280 to send a councilman to Chicago for an anti-war convention. At the Monday meeting, Dean Samuels reported that appropriating such money is illegal and that John Goebel, the delegate, had to outlay the money himself. Samuels said that Goebel will be reimbursed.

The Fresno Conference was discussed, with Martin Poon giving a special emphasis to a proposal that an ethnic studies program be taken as a graduation requirement.

Harry Littell, CCSE student, mentioned that there is a possibility of a course in American Indian History being cancelled.

Also mentioned: Judy Kay's request for \$180 for the Music Department (passed 10-1); a mention of the Christmas Party for the Day Care

Center; La Raza's festival December 10; new flags for the campus (Pat Horan's remark: "We could have a big flag-burning..."); The counseling department setting up a Vocational Guidance Center; the Curriculum Committee; library hours; petitions for AS office (final date for petitions was December 16); and a report on vandalism.

The December 9 meeting had tougher card playing regulations voted in.

The program Council voted in was in two parts:

a) restriction of card-playing to Staller Wing between 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily.

b) If a person is caught gambling that person will be sent to the proper dean where that person will receive a warning. If that person is caught a second time, he will be suspended.

John Goebel gave a short report on the Chicago Anti-War Convention.

Mrs. Rosenthal's Journalism 26B (Public Relations) class presented a series of estimates for the Spring 1970 calendar. The low bid of \$1322.50 was accepted unanimously.

A move to give the Bicycle Club money to buy equipment to protect campus bikes from being pilfered was tabled.

Experimental College!



City College's Experimental College, BS, is truly the best place for students to go for information on activities taking place on and off campus.

Experimental College is a thriving center where representatives of most campus organizations meet to exchange ideas and news about what the groups are doing. It is also the root of the child care center, used book exchange, F.C. film series, and Free Critic newspaper.

Classes may be taken for no credit at Experimental College, but the value of the courses are felt by EC to be

more than the value of grades or units. Some of the courses are peace science, hatha yoga, beginning guitar, astrology, and frisbee, along with many others. Interested students may register for the courses at BS.

The emphasis of EC is to make the learning experience more pleasurable and to have students participate in the classes without reluctance.

Students with creative writing or art can submit it to the Free Critic in BS. The Critic is funded by the Associated Students and its goal is a totally free student press at City College of San Francisco.

Rabbi Roger Herst Speaks On Mideast at Hillel Club

By Matt Nelson.

In e-261 a gathering of students from the International Club met to hear Rabbi Herst, of the Hillel Club, lecture on the Mid-East situation.

Herst spoke on the role of the Arabs and the Jews in the Mid-East.

He has been raised here in the U.S., and has his doctorate in History. He has done a lot of traveling to many countries, and particularly the Middle East Countries.

Herst stated that the Jews are striving hard with what they have, but the Arabs have more men and arms, and may wipe the Jews out.

Herst said that the U.S. has sent three million dollars to Israel. He added that the Jews have been persecuted too long, and this has to stop.

Herst said he met Arabs in the Mid-East this summer and was treated kindly.

"There is more friction with the Jews and Arabs in the free U.S.," he said.

The Arab students in the room asked him why did the Jews about that statement.

The Arab students also asked him where he got his information on the killing in the Mid-East.

"The British Mandate," Herst replied.

An Arab student said, "The New York Times has a different number of killings in the so-called massacre in one of the Villages in the Mid-East."

Arab students said that they can't go back to certain places in the Mid-East occupied by the Jews, even though they are their homelands.

Jews seem to be able to go into most of the Mid-East because Rabbi Herst didn't have trouble in so-called "Arab controlled" countries.

Check Schedule

When planning your class schedule for next semester, remember to keep the Tuesday-Thursday 11-12 hour open. The CCSE College Hour lecture series plans to ask some of the following to speak on campus during college hour:

Earl Warren, David Brower of Friends of the Earth, Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, Pat Paulsen, Stephanie Mills, Fred Goerner (the search for Amos Elihu), Congressman Pete McCloskey, State Senator George Moscone, as well as novelists and others prominent in their fields.

Stop the Canal

If the Sierra Club and its allies are unsuccessful in preventing the Peripheral Canal's construction, a citizen's watchdog committee, as proposed by Supervisor Bob Mendelsohn, should be established. Composed of representative of industry, government, and conservation groups as well as the general community, it should have the sole power to regulate the flow of the Peripheral canal's water into San Francisco Bay.

Countess Liberte

The clods deserve the clods and the women with finesse must get out. Besides, your house will be deloused."

JOE KONTE
***Christmas as Seen
Through the Crystal Ball***

— And the automobiles are left locked in their sheds, the freeways are not crowded, and the air

Letter to the Editor

we find that both sides to the controversy have some

\$50 Award for New College Seal

— The name, address, and phone number of the student, along with the title of the drawing should be written on the back of the drawing.

And the remaining 364 days could then be used for the task of building a society where peace and brotherhood would become more than a clouded image on anyone's crystal ball.

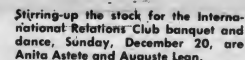
John Billingham's Spatial Delivery

The Ames Research Center, as Dr. Billingham described it, is experimenting with a reversal process to create more food to feed the ever-increasing population. The second lecture was on the human brain as compared to a computer. This presentation involved two separate, but related concepts.

His final presentation of the first day was an evening lecture. The lecture rooms were completely filled for all of his lectures. The audience seemed very much concerned with the conditions of man and the information Dr. Billingham transmitted. The evening lecture was titled "Evolution of Intelligence." This topic covered the evolution of man from the early primates who lived in trees, to the first "planesmen."

International Relations Club Hosts Dinner-Dance

The International Relations Club meets every other Thursday from 11-12 o'clock in C-261. The club presents speakers from foreign nations, and hopes that native and foreign students will use the club's functions to meet each other. To join the I.R.C., contact one of the ticket sources listed above.



Student Tagged Unjustly— Will Take Case to Court

was being tagged. I arrived on the scene to find my Fiat being tagged by Stuart Nakamura who said I parked illegally.

A.S. Election

Petitions for candidacy in the student body elections may be picked up in room 205 of the Student Union building and must be turned in by Friday, December 13.

Celebration

A celebration of New Year's Eve will be held at Poor Richard's (660 Great Highway) featuring Naked Lunch, Windjammers, Marcells, Love Experience, and the Ambassadors. Tickets are \$3 advance and \$3.75 at the door. Purchase tickets from Roland Soul City, Melrose Records, Tower Records, Reid Records, Discount Records, or Psychedelic Records.

Next Free Critic

The Free Critic is scheduled to appear on January 8, the first Wednesday after the vacation, according to computer-herb Gunther.

**Xmas Drive
For HELP
In the City**

The nursing classes have placed barrels around the campus for the collection of canned goods, laundered linens, towels, and other useable domestic items from students, faculty, and staff.

New Bridge Hearings Set For Monday

The Bay Conservation and Development Commission might amend its San Francisco Bay Plan to accommodate US Steel and Ferry Port Plaza. Currently, such projects are not permitted under the BCDC law, because they are not water-oriented. Communications to the BCDC should be sent to BCDC, 507 Polk St., SE 94102.

Symphony Ticket Record

Student representatives of the Symphony Forum are Rene Elworthy, Barbara Potter and Mary Ann

Job Scarcity

Amorì attributes the job scarcity to college students who cannot find jobs in their majors and take general labor or office jobs to make a living, regardless of the fact that they may have a bachelor's degree in arts or science.

Freaky Dude Ranch

By Dennis McGhee



The Guardian Sports

3 Gridders Are All-GCC

The 1970 All-Golden Gate Conference Football Team selections are now officially out of the bag. Those chosen for All-GCC really earned their laurels since the conference's coaches choose the representatives.

Enough of the background, representing City College on the first team are flanker-back Robert Red, who also was named All-GCC. Back of the Vear for the offense and tight end Larry Haren. The lone CCSF representative on the second team is guard Charles Lewis.

Incidentally, Robert Red has now made the first team All-GCC two years in a row. In his two year career at City, Red has been widely known for his smothering blocks and tackles, upping quarterbacks this past year, have continuously avoided throwing against his coverage.

A few of the many outstanding highlights of Red's career occurred in the past season. In a non-league game against San Francisco State, Red rebounded a punt 81 yards for a touchdown. Against San Mateo, Red limited All-GCC Tim Scott to only one reception and on one play Red intercepted a touch down for Scott.

Making a successful transition from second team All-GCC linebacker to a All-GCC first team tight end was the short behind ender Larry Haren. Haren is also noted for his tough blocking and versatility as a punter, receiver, quarterback, linebacker, and full back.

Undoubtedly the City College representative is guard Charles Lewis. A year man who successfully outplayed team defense to offense.

Dons Wipe Out Rams

By Brian Forner

The City College Rams suffered their first loss of the year at the hands of the USC Friars in an exhibition game. Final score was 64 to 41.

The Rams defense looked miserable against the ball handling of the Dons. This was due to the fact that the previous night, the Rams had won a big game against Contra Costa College. The Rams exhibited a lack of hustle and spirit as they were trounced. They were affected quickly throughout the game and at half-time, the scoreboard yielded 34 to Rams 17.

When the final bell sounded, the Rams had compiled a poor 26.2 percent field goal percentage and 58.3 percent in free throw. High scorer on the team was Robert Taylor with a pathetic 10 points. Taylor played for only 16 minutes.

In comparison, the Dons field goal percentage was 40 percent and 75 percent in free throw. High scorer on the team was Robert Taylor with a pathetic 10 points. Taylor played for only 16 minutes.

High scorer on the Rams was Robert Taylor with a pathetic 10 points. Taylor played for only 16 minutes.



Cager Ron Dale going up for the shot against Contra Costa.

Photo by Red Lyon

Rams Knock Off Comets

By Mike Chan

The City College Ram cagers made it two in a row for their 1970 exhibition season. Their latest victim was powerful Contra Costa College at Contra Costa, Friday the 4th. The Phelan Machine did in the Comets with a final 75-67 score.

The key to this Ram victory was the fact that the Rams denied the Comets their type of game.

The Comets employ a running and gambling offense, but they couldn't get it going against a tough Ram zone defense and ball control offense. Thus the Comets were intimidated by the lethality of the pace and thus committed mistakes.

The Rams quickly capitalized on Comet turnovers and shoddy Contra Costa shooting averages, by building up a sizeable 16 point lead.

Instrumental in the Ram scoring were veteran guard Billy Metcalf and first year guard Robert Taylor. Both men drove the Rams into the lead with their slick drives and twenty foot jumpers. The half-time score read the Rams 45 and the Comets 29.

The Comets though at the beginning of the second half, came out playing and scratching. The Rams on the other hand were walking about and not playing good basketball.

For instance, an example of how flat and done out the Rams were occurred early in the second half, when the Rams committed nine turnovers before the Comets had committed their first second half turnover.

Drumming away at the Ram band, the Comet efforts were spearheaded by Comet forward Ollie Ellison and the shooting hand of Comet guard Wayne Kemp. With Ellison's rebounding and inside shots plus Kemp's turn-around jumpers, the Comets pulled to within

four points with 7:40 still to go into the game.

The momentum then seemed to shift toward the Comets as their guard Dwight Mitchell stole a pass and raced in for an easy layup, and the Ram lead was a bare two points.

The Rams displaying great poise and character now began in earnest to assert themselves over their opponents.

Before the Rams had been giving up crucial rebounds now only Ram hands snatched the boards clean. With forward Ron Dale and center Jerry LeBlanc sweeping the boards, the Ram offense churned up a small rally and just buried the Comets for the win.

The Rams' shooting percentage was a high 53.49 per cent, with 31 out of 58 shots finding the mark.

The Comets made only 26 out of 75 shots for a 34.66 per cent shooting average.

Surprisingly the Rams out-rebounded the Comets by only two, 37-35.

The top scorers for the Rams were guards Billy Metcalf and Robert Taylor, they scored respectively 18 and 20 points apiece.

Rams Sneak Past Panthers For Win

By Jack Hansen

The Hartnell Panthers jumped to an early lead against the Rams last Tuesday, Dec. 8. Four minutes into the game, Hartnell led 11 to 4 over City. Hartnell led by Jim Huff gave the Rams a short scare, but City led by Metcalf, Haren, and Dale playing superb games, outlasted Hartnell for a 60 to 47 victory.

At the half the Rams led 28-19 but they just weren't putting it together. It wasn't City's best game, but nevertheless, it was an impressive one. Hartnell's Jim Huff and Tex Ryan gave City a go, hitting 31 points between them. But the fast break, or pass break, broke things loose for the Rams in the fourth quarter. It was very impressive, indeed.

Ron Dale, alias Rubber Band, played an outstanding game grabbing 14 rebounds and 14 points while playing only half the game. Haren put both his shooting and defensive skills together against Hartnell, shooting 55 per cent from the floor in the first half and totaling 11 points for the game. Wild Bill Metcalf held City's renegades in place though with his dominant ball handling and passing.

Coach Phelan, however, is still looking for that Big Five combination, and this is being disputed heavily by the players. The Big Five, City's best, remains open for the best. Contention is not easy, as anyone watching the Stacked Bench must agree. With veterans Kirkwood, LeBlanc and Byrd having to fight off the talented new comers: Taylor, Snelgro, and Dalgle. It remains to be seen, though, if City will win the Golden Gate Conference and head for the ultimate: State Champs!

Construction Never Ends

By Matt Nelson

The college is getting bigger all the time. It won't be long that it might get as big as San Francisco State College, with all these high rise buildings going up on campus.

The new construction at City College is going to be an extension of the Creative Arts building, and it will be 106 by 126 feet, is what Terry Simpson, job superintendent of this million dollar project stated.

The money is coming from the City and County of San Francisco, and other funds by the federal government.

1970 Basketball Sked

Modesto Tourn. Modesto, Dec. 16-19	College S.M., CCSF, Feb. 9	8 p.m.
Am. River, CCSF, Dec. 22	S.J.C.C., San Jose, Feb. 12	8 p.m.
Delta Tourn. S.J. Delta, Dec. 28-30	Laney, Laney, Feb. 16	8 p.m.
Merritt Coll., CCSF, Jan. 5	Chabot, Chabot, Feb. 19	8 p.m.
College S.M., San Mateo, Jan. 8	Foothill, Foothill, Feb. 23	8 p.m.
S.F.C.C., CCSF, Jan. 12	Diablo Vall., CCSF, Feb. 26	8 p.m.
Laney Coll., CCSF, Jan. 15		
Stanford Fr., Stanford, Jan. 16		
Chabot Coll., Chabot, Jan. 22		
Foothill, CCSF, Jan. 29		
Diablo Vall., Diablo Vall., Feb. 24		
Merritt, Merritt, Feb. 5		

Modesto Tourn. Modesto, Dec. 16-19
Am. River, CCSF, Dec. 22
Delta Tourn. S.J. Delta, Dec. 28-30